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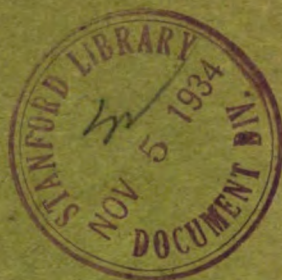




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No. 1672

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF KELANTAN
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1593 and 1622,
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PRINTED IN KELANTAN

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF
KELANTAN
FOR THE YEAR
1933

BY
W. D. BARRON, M. C. S.,
Acting British Adviser.

KELANTAN:
PRINTED AT THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS CO.
1934.

470588

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STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes $4^{\circ}35'$ and $6^{\circ}15'$ North and longitudes $101^{\circ}22'$ and $102^{\circ}37'$ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundry with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

HISTORY.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from gelam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from Koli, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus tanah 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those krama or alternative forms, like the Sakai asn and anjing 'dog', the Malay kuala and kuantan 'estuary', the Javanese segara and seganten 'ocean' or kali and kanten 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem the Nagarakretagama, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the Malay Annals was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan',- possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D.: one of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdu'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Husain who became ruler of Kelantan.

The capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A. D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mahammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K. C. M. G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 Members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	—	—	—	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race classed in the 1931 Census Malaysians.

The total number of births registered in 1933 was 10,972 as compared with 12,831 in 1932, giving a birth rate of 34.8 per mille as compared with 34.74 in 1932.

The Total number of deaths registered was 6,439 compared with 6,624 in 1932, giving a death rate of 17.4 per mille as compared with 17.93 per mille in 1932.

Infantile Mortality = 129.60 per 1,000 births, compared with 111.77 per 1,000 births in 1932.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay Ward, a non-Malay Ward, and a second class Ward; a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. During the year a new out-door Dispensary was also opened at Pasir Mas.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a part-time Medical Officer to act at Kota Bharu when required, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was \$152,971.76 as compared with \$170,717.39 in 1932, and the revenue collected amounted to \$10,840.44 as against \$9,933.84 collected during the previous year. The policy of reducing expenditure enforced upon Government in 1932 was continued during the year, the appointment of Medical and Health Officer formerly held by Dr. Bowyer having remained unfilled, and the duties being performed by the Chief Medical Officer himself and his assistants. Great credit is due to Dr. Evans (Chief Medical Officer) for the successful manner in which the Department has carried out this policy without any substantial reduction in efficiency.

No new Enactment affecting public health was passed by the State Council during the year, but two

amendments to existing Enactments were introduced, namely: Notification No. 78 of 1933, and No. 73 of 1933. The former dealt with the control of barbers' shops etc., and made it illegal for any person suffering from any skin disease or infectious or contagious disorder to live, work, or be employed on any premises used for the purpose of an eating house, coffee shop, or barbers' shop, and the latter was an amendment of the "Labour (non-Indian) Enactment, No. 13 of 1928" and forbids the employment of female labourers on night employment or in dangerous occupations.

No satisfactory index of the general health of the State is available as birth and death notification is still imperfect. The reduction in the number of deaths reported and in the number of out-patients attending the Dispensaries, however, suggests that the health has been good.

There was no epidemic of the more serious diseases, and malaria does not appear to have been more prevalent than in previous years. This disease accounted for only 17.29% of admissions to Government Hospitals, compared with 15.6% in 1932 and 17.4% in 1931, and for 17.38% of admissions to Estate Hospitals compared with 21.3% in 1932 and 31.3% in 1931; while only 3 out of 25 patients admitted to the European Hospital (all from Estates) suffered from this complaint as compared with 3 out of 20 such admissions in 1932.

Five thousand five hundred and sixty three (5,563) in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 5,545 in 1932, there being 199,432 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 229,155 in the previous year.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1933 were as follows:—

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of Admissions.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Percentage of Deaths.</u>
Malaria	960	33	3.43
Ankylostomiasis	498	15	3.01
Pneumonia (Lobar)	135	36	26.6
Broncho Pneumonia	8	1	12.5
Bronchitis	172	1	.58
Phthisis	103	23	22.33
Dysentery	79	4	5.06
Syphilis	160	1	0.62
Yaws	536	—	—
Ulcers	627	2	0.31
Beri-beri	3	—	—

Apart from Kuala Krai (where most of the patients are Indians or Chinese), the majority of in-patients and out-patients are naturally Malays. Thus in Kota Bharu 59.39% of male and 67.39% of female in-patients were Malays, while the percentages of Malay out-patients were as follows:—

Kota Bharu	80.73
Pasir Puteh	90.93
Tumpat	61.02
Pasir Mas	89.52
Travelling Dispensary	96

The Travelling Dispensary continued to be very popular, and there were 76,433 attendances at the various stations visited by it as compared with 103,994 in the previous year and 56,000 in 1931. Vaccinations numbered only 7,723 as compared with 25,801 in 1932 which easily constituted a record for the number of people vaccinated. Fifteen new cases of leprosy were diagnosed during the year, 13 of them being Malays and the others, Indians.

Aboriginal Tribes. Little is known of the health of the aboriginal races who live in the unopened jungle which covers the greater part of Southern Kelantan. The Chief Medical Officer was, however, able again to visit the district of Ulu Nenggiri in April, to investigate and report sickness amongst the people of that area, and 3 Temior (one from each of the Chief Ladangs (clearings) visited)

were brought back to Kota Bharu where they were kept for one week for instruction in treatment of skin disease, malaria, etc. On their return they were given sufficient stocks of simple medicines for use among their people.

Pasteur treatment was given to 11 patients while 70 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Veterinary. This year (for the first time for many years) no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the greatly increased cattle exports, - no fewer than 2720 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 24 in 1932. An arrangement was come to with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination if found healthy and quarantine carried out there. Four dogs were shown to have died of rabies by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 2 in 1932 and 1 in 1931. Prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies was given to 70 animals during the year. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 126.74 inches as compared with 84.68 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 7.24 inches on the 17th November, 1933. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1933 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur) :—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.3°F.

The mean minimum was 72.7°F.

The highest temperature recorded was 94°F on several occasions in May and June, and the lowest 65°F on several occasions in February.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-lines compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive lay-out of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year and several lay-outs were designed involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Except for a few details the lay-out of the new town may now be considered as complete. No house can now be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings carried out, until the plan has been scrutinised and approved by the Municipal Department. Government servants are almost entirely Malays and practically all of them own their own houses. Quarters are provided rent-free for European officers. There are no building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1931			1932			1933.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	1.35	\$959	\$95.90	-	-	-	.47	\$633	\$63.83
				Tahils	\$	\$	Tahils	\$	\$
Gold-Ore	-	-	-	202.3	9,289	464.45	1,543.9	77,154	3,882.54
				Tons			Tons		
Manganese	-	-	-	50	420	-	2,866	26,716	1,719.94

The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was consequently no activity in tin mining. Considerable prospecting activity continued during the year, 57 fresh applications for Prospecting Licences being registered. Only 41 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1933, against 88 in 1932, but 63 of the latter were still valid at the beginning of the year. Eighteen (18) extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved. The gross area under Prospecting Licences in 1933 was 90,720 acres, held under 100 Prospecting Licences. On 31st December, 1933, there were 42 Prospecting Licences still extant, over an area of 41,300 acres.

The gold mines in the State held under Agreements for Mining Leases or approved applications therefor now number 18, with a total area of 2,288 acres. According to monthly returns submitted, nine only were working during the year, and their total output was 1,040 tahils. Two mines only, Panggong Lalat, with an output for 1933 of 452 $\frac{3}{4}$ tahils, and Loy Sen Mine with 324 $\frac{1}{4}$ tahils, can be said to have shown reasonably prosperous results. Further Prospecting of the main river is also to be undertaken early in 1934. The issue of dulang-passes (licence meriau mas) which had been stopped in December, 1932, was again permitted from the end of March; the revenue collected up to the end of the year by issue of these licences totalling \$1,384.00 against \$1,189.00 for the whole of 1932. The position as regards gold buying was regularized by Enactment No. 10 of 1933 an "Enactment to regulate the

purchase of raw gold and to provide for the imposition of royalty thereon". There were 5 gold-buyers licensed in the State during the year.

Manganese. At the beginning of the year the Nippon Mining Company (a Japanese Company) who have been operating for some years a large iron-ore mine in Dungun, Trengganu, commenced mining operations for manganese at Gual Priok in the Pasir Mas district near Rantau Panjang, and a total amount of 2,866 tons of manganese ore was exported during the year, the whole being transported by rail to Tumpat (the port of Kelantan) and shipped in Japanese vessels to Japan. The mine, which employs entirely Malay labour except for a few skilled Japanese Mining Engineers, is very well run and promises to produce a large output of medium-quality ore when mining operations reach full efficiency.

AGRICULTURAL.

The activities of the indigenous population are entirely dependent on agriculture the products of which fall into two classes, those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice takes a leading position occupying as it does a greater area than any other crop grown in the country: while sweet potatoes, tapioca, yams, ground-nut, tobacco, sugar cane, ginger and bananas and other fruits are produced in varying quantities. Of the exported products, rubber represents the greatest value followed by copra and areca-nut.

Rice. Both wet and dry land types of the crop are cultivated though the latter, requiring more labour per acre in the return for a smaller yield, is confined to those areas which cannot be irrigated by methods at present available to the peasant. The services of an Irrigation Engineer and funds placed at the disposal of the State by the Colonial Development Fund have opened up possibilities of increasing yields over all types of land and reducing annual fluctuations in crop to a minimum.

1932 — 1933 season. An area of 147,330 acres was planted with padi of which 110,120 acres was under the

wet type. The total yield of padi amounted to 45,376.50 tons, the average yield for the State for wet padi being 220 gantangs (gallons) per acre and for dry padi 156 gantangs (gallons) per acre. The figures quoted above represent an increase in planted area of 5,953 acres over the previous season, but a decrease in yield of 1,204 tons of padi.

1933 — 1934 season. Statistics of the area planted are not yet available. Planting of dry padi commenced at the end of July and continued until mid-September. Planting of wet padi commenced in early July, but throughout the main padi-growing areas planting was delayed by lack of rain and was not completed until late in November by which time seedlings had been in the nurseries for too long a time. Serious flooding was experienced during November and early December, doing extensive damage in Pasir Puteh and Kota Bharu districts and it is believed that the harvest will be less abundant than that of the previous year.

An import duty on rice was introduced as from the 9th January, 1933, with a view to encouraging domestic production. The amount obtained from the duty during the year was \$6,535.61 derived from an import of 1,821.39 tons - a decrease in volume of approximately 2,115 tons as compared with the import of the previous year.

During the year investigations were continued by Mr. W. J. D. Pinkerton, A. M. I. C. E., Irrigation Engineer and his staff in connection with the Kelantan Irrigation Scheme financed by the Colonial Development Fund. These were in the main confined to the improvement of certain minor schemes of irrigation in the coastal plain which were thought to have a definitely educative value for the peasant and likely to produce immediately greater resultant productivity. Pumping experiments were also continued and certain minor water control schemes of immediate usefulness including channel rectification and river clearing. One scheme of major importance was investigated during the year in the Ulu Sokor area to the west of the Kelantan River. Investigations were made and contour surveys carried out over an extended hilly area which, with a moderately sized earth dam, would enable an extensive shallow reservoir to be created to serve as a control water supply for the area

west of the river and enable a considerable area of State land estimated at some 50,000 acres to be ultimately brought into padi cultivation.

At present these investigations are not yet completed, but though the Director of Geological Surveys, Federated Malay States, is not satisfied that the proposed type of dam would be satisfactory at the site suggested, and although the cost of the scheme would be such that the Kelantan Government could not undertake anything of such ambitious dimensions until the financial position is much more secure, investigations into this scheme have been fully justified by the large amount of valuable information collected.

Mr. Pinkerton's services as Irrigation Engineer have been of the greatest benefit to the State in carrying out these irrigation works, and it is largely due to his tact and perseverance that the willing co-operation of cultivators has, in so large a measure, been secured, and that the work under the scheme has been made to possess so definitely educative a value to the Malay peasantry as it has already been shown to have.

Sweet potato is not grown in large areas, but rather as a garden crop, the majority of peasants planting a few square yards in the vicinity of their houses to serve as a subsidiary food supply and in the vicinity of markets as a source of actual cash.

Tapioca cultivation is chiefly confined to localities adjoining towns and villages where the crop is converted into ready cash and consumed in the rough state, no portion being converted into flour.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the vicinity of markets and in areas where transport is readily available. The majority of the crop is consumed in the unmanufactured state while a portion is ground in native mills and a coarse sugar produced for local use.

Tobacco is grown during the dry season on rice and other lands and is entirely consumed locally. The crop is well cared for but only a very rough sun-curing is

effected and market reports state that the leaf would be unsaleable for manufacturing purposes. The bulk of the leaf is harvested in June and July. It is then dried in the sun and chopped for consumption within the State. Prices in local markets varied from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per picul.

Fruit. The main fruit harvest occurred in July with a short secondary crop in October whereas in 1932 the main crop ripened in October and November. Very heavy crops of durians, mangosteen and pineapples were gathered while rambutans and langsats also yielded well. Owing to the confined market, prices for fruit during the main harvest are small.

Vegetables. Large quantities of water melons, gourds and ground-nuts were grown during the dry season on the islands and alluvial banks of the river in Ulu Kelantan. As no early flooding was experienced, all these crops were successfully harvested.

Areca-nut. Areca-nut occurs in mixed holdings and not as a sole crop. The nut, after sun-drying, is sold in the split form. Prices during the year were slightly below those for 1932, the average price to the producer being about \$2.30 to \$2.40 per picul. Export duty was reduced from 50 cents per picul to 5% ad valorem. The total export for the year amounted to 2,266.45 tons as compared with 1,393.39 tons in 1932.

Coco-nuts. The standard of copra manufactured by Malays has improved noticeably throughout the year. This improvement is due to a large extent to the fact that two firms operating in the State discourage peasants from bringing in wet copra and pay increased prices for well cured produce. The Malay Agricultural Subordinates have spent much time in instructing peasants in the erection of efficient kilns and the manufacture of copra. Exports of copra for the year amount to 6,773.98 tons as compared with 4,012.56 tons for 1932. Prices obtained by small holders for their copra fell to \$1.20 per picul at the end of the year.

Coffee. The area under this crop is negligible and consists of three small areas planted on estates.

Rubber. No planting of this crop has been carried out in the State during the year. The estimated area under rubber at the end of the year was 92,789 acres. The rise in price of the product during the year not only brought about a marked increase in the production of native rubber but also enable various European estates to re-commence tapping. The small holding product is sold as block rubber which is full of impurities, quite uncured, and only fetches the lowest price. During the latter part of the year strenuous efforts have been made by the Agricultural Department to induce peasants to produce and cure sheet rubber and hand-rollers are being supplied on easy terms of payment to interested small holders. A certain amount of success has been met with in this work of improvement of rubber belonging to individual peasants though all attempts to organise groups or societies of peasants to buy rollers and use these on a communal basis have proved fruitless. At the end of the year small holders taking advantage of the services offered by the Agricultural Department were receiving \$12.00 per picul for their unsmoked sheet as against \$6.00 per picul for block rubber. The total export of rubber during the year amounted to 9,213.04 tons as compared with 5,146.02 tons in the previous year.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes. The State carries a stock of 37,898 head of buffaloes and 113,935 cattle, an increase of 1,400 head of both classes of stock over the previous year. The removal of the export quota allowed of the building up of a considerable export trade and at the same time tends to reduce the serious over-stocking. As in previous years shortage of grazing grounds has been serious, but a further 3,165 acres of land have been reserved as Grazing Grounds while a considerable additional area awaits formal reservation. Continual propaganda among owners of stock has aroused interest in the planting of fodder grasses, cuttings of which are supplied free of cost. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-four (3,164) head to the value of \$92,765/- were exported as compared with 312 head valued at \$12,115/- in the previous year.

The keeping of poultry, sheep and goats further

supplement the food supply and the income of the peasant, although the first at least receive little care, being given no hand feeding or adequate housing. A considerable trade in the export of poultry to Singapore has developed as a result of the reduction in export duty from ten cents per head to four cents per kati. The Federated Malay States Railway has further assisted export by freight reductions in allowing poultry to be carried by the weekly express to Singapore. Prices paid to the peasant early in the year ranged from 8-12 cents per head for birds of 1½ katies, but by November the price had risen to 10 cents per kati. The Agricultural Department established connection with buyers in Singapore and commenced to encourage peasants to sell their poultry direct to Singapore. As a result of propaganda in Pasir Puteh District, interest has been aroused in improved poultry houses and feeding. Exports for the year amounted to 100,498 valued at \$24,312/- as compared with 24,671 head valued at \$6,215.00 in the previous year.

SCHOOL GARDENS AND PADI FIELDS.

There are in Kelantan some 45 school-gardens and 38 school-padi-fields. The limited staff at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture makes it impossible for regular visits to be paid to all of these, but what attention is possible is given to their supervision and inspection by the Principal Agricultural Officer, and in some of these school-gardens and padi-fields a very high standard has been reached.

FISHERIES.

The Malay coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North-East Monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. The revenue derived from fishing licences issued during 1933 amounted to \$694.00 compared with \$839.00 in the previous year. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt

with at these markets during the year amounted to 702 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 1,002.70 tons valued at \$117,361.00 as against 753.82 tons valued at \$89,094.00 in 1932. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 111.25 tons valued at \$7,857.00 was also imported into the State during 1933, as compared with 198.74 tons valued at \$15,926.00 in the previous year.

The storms of the North-East Monsoon about November and December nearly every year take their toll of the fishing community on the coast. These fishermen are courageous and put out to sea in small craft risking the bad weather. Happily, however, the year was not marked by any accident to the fishing fleet and no report of any damage or drowning fatalities was recorded during the year.

MANUFACTURES.

The Match Factory referred to in the previous year's report commenced working on the 1st February, and worked uninterruptedly until the end of the year. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malays except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics, and in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at a reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

Negotiations with the firm mentioned in the previous year's report for the erection of a large-scale rice mill capable of dealing with surplus padi available or likely to be available in Kelantan as the result of increased production resulting from the operations of the Kelantan Irrigation Scheme (financed from the Colonial Development Fund) have resulted in a decision to proceed with the erection of this mill at Tumpat, and it is expected that a large mill suitable for the needs of Kelantan will be in operation by the end of 1934—thus securing for the Kelantan peasant a steady market for his available padi surpluses and removing the objection to further increases of yields that no such market for padi was available in Kelantan.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel posts for the last six years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re - exports.	Favourable Trade Balance.
1928	\$7,356,769	\$6,213,236	- \$1,143,533
1929	\$7,522,954	\$7,983,889	+ \$ 460,935
1930	\$6,276,226	\$4,189,374	- \$2,086,852
1931	\$2,977,158	\$2,854,079	- \$ 123,079
1932	\$3,161,326	\$2,428,196	- \$ 733,130
1933	\$4,057,602	\$3,454,098	- \$ 603,504

It will thus be seen that the value of the trade of the State for 1933 was \$7,511,700/- as against \$5,589,522/- for 1932, an increase of \$1,922,178/- or 34%. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by \$603,504/-. The Superintendent of Marine and Customs states that probably about \$200,000/- of this amount consists of the value of rubber and cattle imported by rail via Rantau Panjang and not appearing again as part of the exports. It is difficult to account for the balance. The excess of investments over yields in manganese and gold mining and imports for railway developmental work are probably insufficient to account for the whole of it, while it seems to be unlikely that there should have been a sufficient extension of credit allowed by Singapore dealers to finance any but a small fraction of these imports. All these causes are undoubtedly contributory and too great reliance should not, perhaps, be attached to these figures owing to the absence of a high standard of efficiency in the staff available for the compilation of trade statistics.

It is not possible to give accurate figures of the goods received from or sent to foreign countries by the intermediary of Singapore, but the major part of the export trade via Singapore is with the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the import trade with the United Kingdom, British India, Burma, the Continent of Europe, Netherlands Indies, Japan and the United States of America.

Increases in exports amounting to \$10,000/- or over as compared with 1932 were as follows:—

Poultry	...	...	\$ 18,097
Cattle	...	...	80,650
Dried Fish	...	...	28,267
Manganese Ore	...	...	26,295
Gold Ore	...	...	67,865
Rubber	...	...	1,176,798
Motor Cars (re-export) ..			16,799

The increases recorded under manganese and gold ore were the result of increased production, while the large increase under rubber was, of course, due to the better price of the commodity ruling for the last eight months of the year combined with greater production. The increase in motor car exports merely indicates an increase in the number of visitors bringing cars, as it was balanced by an increase in motor imports.

Decreases in the value of exports of \$10,000/- or over were as follows:—

Copra	..	..	\$ 16,186
Jelutong	..	..	23,591
Gold Bullion	..	..	243,164
Silver Coin	..	..	128,000

The large decrease under gold bullion was, of course, a natural result of the abnormally heavy exports of this commodity in 1932 when the very pronounced rise in the price of gold in terms of sterling induced a large export of melted down gold jewellery for sale outside the State.

Increases in values in imports of \$10,000/- or over occurred as follows:—

Cattle and Animals for food	..	\$ 40,057
Onions	.. ..	\$ 21,264
Rubber	.. ..	\$185,870 (re-exported)
Cotton piece goods, Plain	..	\$ 22,964 or 30%
(an increase in yards of 77,030 or 16%)		
Cotton piece goods, Printed	..	\$273,394 or 251%
(an increase in yards of 2,300,737 or 166%)		
Cotton Sarongs	.. ..	\$35,940 or 34%

(an increase in numbers of 320,757 or 312%)			
Silk piece goods	..	..	\$ 26,489 or 144%
(an increase in yards of .. 98,342 or 341%)			
Artificial silk piece goods	..	..	\$182,307 or 607%
(an increase in yards of .. 464,315 or 663%)			
Drugs and Medicines	..	..	\$ 20,474
Kerosene	..	..	\$ 23,982
(but a decrease of .. 74,657 gallons)			
Passenger cars	..	..	\$ 10,000 (approximate) set off by increased exports.
Motor car tyres	..	..	\$ 17,260
Silver coin	..	..	\$ 66,000 (vide exports).

Decrease in imports values of \$10,000/- or over as compared with 1932 occurred as follows:—

Rice	..	..	..	\$120,898
Damar	..	..	..	10,000 (approximate)
Motor Spirits	..	..	..	16,829 (11%. The number of gallons actually increased by 15,823 or 7%)
Matches	..	..	..	\$ 17,666
Gold bullion	..	..	..	\$ 11,748.

Apart from the first four months of the year, 1933 appears, from the trade returns, to have been one of considerable prosperity for the peasant, but less so for the other classes of the community who were not affected by the substantial rise in the price of rubber, and for whom the cost of living remained correspondingly high.

There was a good rice crop, which meant small imports of rice; there was also a good crop with big exports of both copra and betelnuts, which set off in part the severe fall in the price of these two latter commodities. Business in subsidiary products such as poultry, dried fish, cattle and local weaving was much better than in the previous year.

On the other hand the low prices of typical Japanese products meant that peasants could buy as much with smaller sums of money, gained from the sales of their copra and rubber as they could with the bigger receipts obtained by them in pre-slump days, and in fact imports of some goods such as Japanese piece goods were greater in quantity and probably better in quality than they were in 1927 or 1928.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Unlike the Western States, Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour. The Public Works Department employs entirely Kelantanese labour; 59% of the labour on the larger estates, and 36% of the Federated Malay States Railway employees in Kelantan are Malays.

Malays. The vast majority of Malay labourers live in their own homes and are in fact small scale peasant proprietors. In many cases they work as paid labourers for 14 to 15 days only per month, and devote the rest of the month to their own cultivation of food-stuffs. Daily wage rates were 37 to 47 cents on estates; employees of the Federated Malay States Railway in Kelantan were paid the same rates, and in the Public Works Department the rates were 35 to 45 cents daily. The cost of living is, therefore, naturally closely allied to the padi crop each year. The 1933 crops were adequate, and the price of Kelantan rice ranged from 18 to 20 cents per gantang (gallon).

South Indians. There were 1,311 South Indian labourers employed in the State during the year as against 1,336 in 1932. Recruiting from India remained suspended during the year as the supply of labour at the beginning of 1933 was slightly greater than the demand. There was some slight unemployment during the first quarter when some 27 labourers were sent for repatriation. Cases of unemployment were thereafter of rare occurrence and no recourse had to be had to repatriation except in the case of coolies unfit for work. The total number of persons repatriated during the year was 52 adults and 17 minors. The number of deaths among Southern Indians employed on estates and railways was 27 compared with 18 in 1932. Health generally remained good and there was very little malaria during the year. Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District, where all the European estates which employ Indians are located, were 47 cents for men, and 37 cents for women. Employees of the Government and Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. The prices of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala

Krai town prices averaged \$6.36 as compared with \$7.80 in the previous year. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at \$5.76 only. Many labourers also cultivate their own foodstuffs on allotments provided by their estates. There was considerable increase in these allotments during the year. There are Post Office Savings Banks in Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Kuala Krai and Temangan. Some estates also keep "Cooly Deposit Accounts" and help labourers to send remittances to India. The majority of the labourers have their savings in cattle, goats or sheep or in the form of Jewellery.

Chinese. Chinese labour is employed largely both on gold mines and estate—some 300 coolies being employed in prospecting or mining work during the year. Much of the work done elsewhere by the Chinese Protectorate is performed in Kelantan by the Labour Department and adequate inspection of estates and mines was carried out by the Labour Officer during the year. Mr. Middlebrook, an officer of the Chinese Protectorate, also paid a visit of inspection in April and made a tour of the principal agricultural and mining areas where Chinese labourers were employed. Conditions were, in general, thoroughly satisfactory.

North Indians. Some 57 North Indians were employed as daily labourers during the year, at wages ranging from 40 to 70 cents.

Eleven wage-claims, involving \$2,870/- and 197 labourers, were inquired into during the year. Recourse to the Criminal Court was necessary in one case only where the employer was charged with late payment of wages under sections 10 & 42 of "The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment No. 13 of 1928" and was convicted and fined. In the Civil Court, judgment was obtained against him for arrears of wages amounting to \$404.59 and costs, which sum together with subsequent wages amounting to \$935.72 was recovered in full.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department which was in charge of a Malay Inspector of Malay Schools seconded from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States after the abolition, on the grounds of economy, of the appointment of Superintendent of Education as reported in the previous year's report, continued to be in his charge until the end of May when his retirement on pension was necessitated owing to ill-health, his place being taken over by Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, a local Malay Officer, educated in Penang, who had studied the Johore educational system for some time under the Superintendent of Education of that State.

The total number of Government Schools maintained throughout the State during 1933 was 65 as against 63 during the previous year, new schools being opened at Wakaf Bharu and Gunong. The number of pupils registered on the roll at the end of the year was 3,706 - a decrease of 588 from that of 1932 - including 202 girls who studied together with the boys. During the year 309 pupils were admitted and 897 were struck off the roll, making an average enrolment during the year of 3,037 with a percentage attendance of 88.1-. The fall in the numbers was due to boys leaving school as being overage, lazy or lacking in sufficient aptitude. The percentage attendance, however, showed an increase of 2.2 as compared with the previous year in spite of the prevalence in certain localities of skin diseases militating against the maintenance of a higher attendance figure. This percentage still remained low as compared with other States of Malaya, and the benefit of school education has not yet been fully realised in Kelantan as it is in the more developed States where vernacular education has been established at a much earlier date, but gradual improvement in this respect is taking place.

The health of the pupils on the whole was good and there were no serious outbreaks of epidemics apart from skin diseases which were rampant during the year. Many of the schools are too inaccessible for routine inspection by the Medical & Health Authorities, but 42 out of 65 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State were visited

by the Chief Medical Officer or his assistants during the year and 2,207 children examined.

The total staff consisted of 127 teachers of whom 12 were trained. Proper progress is unlikely to be achieved until the proportion of trained to untrained teachers becomes much greater. It was not found possible to send any further teachers for training to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim owing to lack of finance, but it is hoped to resume this practice whereby a certain number of teachers are sent for training every year.

Basket work was taught in 34 schools - an increase of 5 schools as compared with that of the previous year. The baskets were made of bamboo and rotan which were provided by the students themselves. Considerable improvement was achieved in the work of these pupils and it is hoped to extend the facilities for technical instruction in the future as funds become available, but present conditions of finance make economy in such matters imperative.

The total expenditure for the year was \$41,984.48 as against \$42,603.08 in the previous year. The working cost for the year under review was \$13.82 per head.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, in addition to its various activities in the interests of the State Religion (Islam), maintained one English School, one Malay School and one Religious School at Kota Bharu. There were 489 pupils attending the Malay and Religious Classes at the beginning of the year; 60 pupils were admitted during the year and 26 left, making a total of 523 pupils (390 boys and 133 girls) on the roll at the end of the year with a percentage attendance of 71. In the English Class there were 214 pupils on the roll. During the year 57 were admitted and 183 left, leaving on the roll 88 pupils at the end of the year, with a percentage attendance of 83. The Religious Class at Kota Bharu Mosque which is also conducted by this Institution consists of 258 students of whom 124 are Kelantanese and 134 from other parts of Malaya.

There were 22 private schools, some teaching

English and others Chinese, as against 16 in 1932. The number of English Schools increased from 9 to 13. Seven new schools were registered during the year. The total number of pupils at these private English Schools was 247 taught by 17 teachers and the percentage of attendance was 78.09. Of these the principal is the Royal English School at Kuala Krai with a reasonably high standard of English secondary education. This School is well run, on sensible lines, and in quite satisfactory premises. Of the others, the standard professed is not so advanced owing to the inability of parents to provide their children with an English School education and to the consequently low standard of qualifications possessed by the teachers. This standard is, however, steadily improving though progress in this direction must, of necessity, be slow. There were 9 Chinese Schools with 450 pupils taught by 18 teachers with a percentage of attendance of 93.2.

Certain trouble referred to in paragraph 93 of the 1932 Report led to the closing down in 1932 of the Wo Pen Chinese School. An Officer of the Chinese Protectorate paid an extended visit to Kelantan in April and amongst other useful inspection work thoroughly investigated the affairs of the School when it was agreed to be reasonable and desirable to re-open the School under proper and adequate safeguards as to the nature of the teaching and the employment of teachers approved as satisfactory by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The School was re-opened on the 3rd of August, 1933, under the new name of Chung Hua Chinese School upon the provision of these safeguards to the satisfaction of the Government and it continued to run on well conducted lines thereafter.

The Assistant Adviser who was appointed Registrar of Schools on 22nd February, 1932, continued to function in this capacity throughout the year. The number of schools registered during the year was 9, namely: 7 English and 2 Chinese, and the number on the register as on the 31st December was 13 English and 9 Chinese Schools. The Registration Fees collected during the year amounted to \$200/-.

Two nephews of His Highness the Sultan, i.e. Tengku Abdullah and Tengku Indra Petra, have been

maintained as students in England since 1931. The former is at Cambridge, and is keeping terms at Lincoln's Inn, with a view to being called to the Bar, the latter is at a public school.

Four boys were maintained during the year at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, seven in Penang and three in Singapore. There were also five boys from the State pursuing their education in Penang secondary schools at their parents' expense.

GENERAL.

There were 8 troops of boy Scouts in existence during the year with 9 Officers and 152 Scouts. With the exception of 28 Scouts who belonged to the Krai II Troop attached to the Royal English School, all belonged to the Malay School Troops. These Troops were inspected by Mr. F. C. Sands (Commissioner for Malaya) in the early part of the year, while later in the year, Mr. H. R. Hertslet (Assistant Commissioner for Malaya) spent some three weeks in the State giving instruction to Troops in knotting, signalling and other scout works. Three Scouts and one Scout Master from Krai II Troop attended the mixed Camp held at Tanjong Malim. The Troops were commended on their smartness, and considerable interest continued to be taken in this desirable movement.

Outdoor activities of Malay Schools were considerably hampered by lack of playing fields, but recreation in the form of various games including football was encouraged at all schools and an Inter-group School Sports Meeting was held in Kota Bharu which was attended by His Highness the Sultan, and physical exercises are taught in every school, a high standard of efficiency and enthusiasm being maintained.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages or for Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the Travelling Dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods traffic, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy seas. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1933 was 184,762 as against 122,886 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 71,018 piculs as against 91,006 piculs in 1932.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a medium of conveyance between places not connected by railway and roads. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 212 as against 208 in 1932. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State which is adequately served in this respect. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District; and from that point the Federated Malay States are reached by the railway line to Singapore which traverses Pahang. The Federated Malay States Railway Administration maintains a railway line between Tumpat, the chief Port of the State, and Gua Musang, near the Pahang border, a distance of 126 miles. From the Pasir Mas station there is a branch line running up to Rantau

Panjang on the Kelantan - Siamese boundary, a distance of 12 miles. This line connects with the Siamese railway system at Sungei Golok in Siamese territory.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Temangan, and a new office opened at Pasir Mas during the course of the year, while Postal Agencies were opened at Gual Periok and Tabai under charge of the Station Master and Revenue Officer respectively, and a Postal Agency under charge of the Station Master was substituted for the post office at Sungei Nal, making a total of offices and agencies maintained at the end of the year 6 and 12 respectively against 6 and 10 in the previous year. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact, in addition, the work of Postal Insurance. At the end of the year arrangements were made for the introduction of the Telegraphic Money Order system. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 235,941 and despatched 135,791 as compared with 291,986 and 136,127 respectively in the previous year.

Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five (7,555) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 9,581 despatched as compared with 8,466 and 4,827 respectively in the previous year; 5,087 parcels were received and 286 despatched as against 5,337 and 2,785 respectively for 1932, while Postal Orders to the value of \$7,653.91 were sold and a commission of \$102.04 earned as compared with \$9,840.76 sold with a commission of \$107.41 in the previous year. The number of insured letters and parcels was 295 received and 752 despatched respectively of a total value of \$42,417.11 and \$178,742.62 respectively. The total number of Money Orders received was 661 with a total value of \$15,404.71 as compared with 667 with a total value of \$14,046.69 in 1932. Money Orders issued

to places outside Kelantan totalled 4,269 (valued at \$104,659.69) as against 4,317 (valued at \$101,527.66) in the previous year. The number of local Money Orders issued and cashed during the year was 152 with a total value of \$3,558.97 as against 151 with a total value of \$2,346.23 in 1932. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was \$56,837.20 as compared with \$54,965.20 - an increase of \$1,872.00 over the sales of the previous year.

During the year, there was no interruption of the telegraph service of more than a few hours duration while little or no damage was done by the monsoon and communication remained uninterrupted. The number of telegraph lines remained the same as in the previous year, namely 5 local lines and 2 lines connecting with places outside the State. The total number of telegrams received and despatched was 48,240 and 26,280 respectively as against 50,897 and 21,344 in 1932, while the number of telegrams received from and despatched to places outside the State was 14,739 and 9,513 - an increase of roughly 25% over the 1932 figures.

The telephone exchanges at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai were maintained while exchanges were opened at Bachok and Pasir Puteh under the charge of the Police, giving facilities for private subscribers, which were duly appreciated. The total number of subscribers was 86 as against 81 in 1932. Arrangements have been made to extend the Pasir Puteh telegraph line to connect with the Trengganu system which, when completed, will provide a telegraph and telephone service between the two States.

All the six Post Offices transact Savings Bank business, the value of business being represented by \$23,735/- in deposit and \$22,079.24 in withdrawals during the year as against \$24,075 and \$23,382.93 respectively in the previous year. The number of depositors rose from 386 to 479. The continued increase in the number of Malays using the Savings Bank is a gratifying feature of this branch of the Post Office business. The large number of retrenchments and transfers in the Railway Department, to which a large number of the depositors belong led to heavy withdrawals in the first half of the year. This tends to conceal the increase in deposits made by persons permanently domiciled in Kelantan. For this reason the excess of deposits over withdrawals is likely to be much larger in 1934 than in 1933.

An Enactment No. 3 of 1933 to regulate and control wireless installations in Kelantan was passed in 1933 and under this two transmitting and receiving licences and 6 receiving licences were issued during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd., both at Kota Bharu. The latter temporarily suspended business in Kelantan in the latter part of the year owing to adverse trade conditions but intended re-opening early in 1934 if business should then justify such a measure. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Approved Estimates	...	\$130,695.00
Loan Account Items	...	3,400.00
		<u>\$134,095.00</u>
Expenditure	... ..	\$126,181.45
Savings	... ..	7,913.55
		<u>\$134,095.00</u>

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 15.9%. Of the work done during the year 7.8% was done by contract or on indent and 92.2% was done by direct labour. The revenue collected during the year was \$3,529/- as against \$2,312.54 in the previous year. 212 miles of road were upkept at a cost of \$76,520.00 being at the rate of \$360/- a mile. Three miles and 66 chains of road were metalled and asphalted by grouting out of maintenance during the year, and 4 miles and 14 chains were re-asphalted. A new roof was constructed for the British Adviser's Office out of Minor Works. The only other work of any size done under this head during the year was a Store for the

Agricultural Department. The making of furniture for Government Quarters by Public Works Department Malay carpenters was started during the year. On the whole the results were very encouraging and it is hoped that with further practice the quality and finish of the completed articles will be able to bare comparison with similar furniture purchased from Singapore stores.

Investigations of ground and experiments with wells continued to be carried out during the year with a view to preparing a Water Supply Scheme for the town of Kota Bharu. These were brought to a satisfactory conclusion and a well was constructed which will give an abundant supply and which produces water of great chemical and bacteriological purity. Plans for the proposed Water Supply were prepared and the work will be put in hand and completed in 1934. During the year 4,266 feet of open surface drains were constructed in Kota Bharu town, at a cost of less than 50 cents per foot run.

Mr. R. C. Drew, A. M. I. C. E., was State Engineer throughout the year. The Adviser, Public Works Department, Malay States, visited Kelantan in August and inspected and reported on the prospects of the Kota Bharu town water supply. He also visited the principal roads and major buildings and works of importance in the State and reported very favourably on the good work being done by the Public Works Department in this State.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1930, provides for the following Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Law:—

- A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
- B. Courts of Magistrate of the 1st Class.
- C. Courts of Magistrate of the 2nd Class.
- D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
- E. The Court of a District Kathi.
- F. The Court of a Penggawa (head of a daerah).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decision of Magistrates' Courts (civil or criminal). It is a Court of record.

The Court of the Chief Kathi has jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from this Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction (civil and criminal) up to a small amount, and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of High Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any case on petition of appeal and if it seems good to him remits or commutes the sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) and there are six 1st Class and three 2nd Class Magistrates (British and Malay).

In the High Court 21 Criminal cases 89 Civil Suits including applications for sale of land by chargees and 41 Miscellaneous applications and 16 Administration suits were disposed of during the year. There were 64 Criminal Appeals (including 22 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 27 were dismissed, 24 allowed, in 5 cases the order was varied, 6 were withdrawn and in 4 cases a retrial was ordered. There were 87 Civil Appeals of which 37 were dismissed while 24 were allowed. In 3 cases the judgment was altered, in 16 cases a retrial was ordered and 7 were pending at the close of the year.

The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were

- (i) Criminal: Two of which one was dismissed and one pending.

- (ii) Civil: Twenty-one of which twelve were dismissed and one allowed, while in one case the order was varied. There were seven pending at the close of the year.

There was only one murder case (not finished by the end of the year) and one conviction for culpable homicide.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1933:—

List of Cases.

Court		Criminal	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu	..	1,593	269
Ulu Kelantan	.. ..	766	139
Pasir Puteh	.. ..	630	31
Pasir Mas	.. ..	620	33
Bachok	.. ..	465	40
Tumpat	.. ..	534	42
		<u>4,548</u>	<u>554</u>

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 332 - all ranks - against an approved establishment of 337. Thirty-one Malays were recruited. There were 30 Malay applicants on the waiting list. Discipline was good. There were only four offences by the Police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence.

The Police Force consists of:

- (a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster - Inspector and Quartermaster.
- (b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu District), and one Malay Court Inspector.
- (c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the

ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.

- (d) three hundred and twenty-one N. C. Os. and men of whom all are Malays.
- (e) one Detective Inspector, one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-four Detectives; and
- (f) Armourer Sergeant, Clerical Staff and Fireman.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,393 compared with 3,230 in 1932 and 2,646 in 1931. The increase in number of reports is to a great extent due to offences against Vehicle and Health Enactments. Of these reports, 2,069 were taken to Court, while 901 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 423 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs. The total number of seizable offences was 1,014. Arrests were made in 752, of these cases and convictions or committals to the High Court obtained in 456 of them.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

Offence	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Murder and homicide	8	12	8	13	9
Gang - Robbery	2	8	5	4	2
Robbery	2	9	4	10	9
House - breaking	4	5	4	10	37
Theft (over \$100)	66	49	39	72	75
Counterfeit coin and stamp	3	—	1	—	4

Four persons were banished from the State in 1933 as compared with six in the previous year.

Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 950 against 1,056 in 1932. Of these 38 were Chinese, 30 Indians, 451 Malays, 14 Siamese, 1 Arab and

1 Javanese. 167 had previous convictions 5 of whom were females. At the end of the year only 225 prisoners remained undischarged. There was no execution throughout the year. One flogging was inflicted on a boy under 16 years old by the order of Court.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O. continued as Commissioner of Police throughout the year, and under his command the Kelantan Military Police, as the force is called, maintained its high reputation for smartness and efficiency. The Force was inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops Malaya who commented warmly on the very smart appearance and bearing of the men.

PRISON.

The main prison is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai. The main prison was built in 1907 and is composed of six association wards, and built of brick and cement. The Bachok and Kuala Krai prisons are composed of association wards, also built of the same material. The Pasir Puteh gaol is built of wood and consists of three small wards. There is no special provision for youthful offenders. There is no time limit for fines, and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

There were 535 admissions during the year as compared with 598 in the previous year; of these 451 were Malays (including 58 females) 38 Chinese, 14 Siamese, 25 Tamils, 1 Arab, 1 Javanese and 5 Pathans; 592 were discharged, 8 released pending appeal and 8 died in Hospital.

The health of prisoners was fairly good throughout the year. The most prevalent diseases were malaria, bowel complaints, ulcers, yaws and pneumonia. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases, and efficient sanitary measures were maintained.

There is no system of probation in the State Prison. At Kota Bharu an average of 150 convicts were

daily engaged on extramural labour. Convicts were employed inside the prison on rotan work, husk-beating, chick-making and laundry.

There were remaining at the end of the year eleven prisoners undergoing terms of Penal Servitude; of these seven were Malays, two Chinese, one Tamil and one Benggali. There were twenty convicts undergoing a term of imprisonment of ten years and above, of whom 15 were Malays, 2 Chinese and three Tamils. The number of convicts at the end of the year was 176 as compared with 250 in the previous year. The Prison Staff consists of a Superintendent (European) with one Assistant Superintendent and 40 Warders, all Malays. The Prison was visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactment were passed during the year, namely:—

1. The Quarantine Regulations, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
2. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment No. 2 of 1933.
3. The Wireless Telegraphy Enactment, 1933.
4. The Aliens Enactment, 1933.
5. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
6. The Distribution Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
7. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.
8. The Law of Evidence and Procedure Amendment Enactment, 1933.
9. The Aliens Enactment, 1933, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
10. The Individual Mining and Prospecting Enactment, 1933.

11. The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
12. The Customs Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
13. The Minor Offences Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
14. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
15. The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment (No. 2) 1933.
16. The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
17. The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
18. The Minor Offences Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
19. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment. 1933.
20. The Municipal & Health Enactment. 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.

Of these Enactments two were passed as new Enactments, namely: Enactment No. 3 (Wireless Telegraphy) and Enactment No. 4 (Aliens), and 18 effected amendments of existing law. None of these were of first-rate importance, but were passed either to meet purely local needs or to assimilate the law in Kelantan to that of other Malay Administrations. Of those falling under the first category may be mentioned "The Law of Evidence and Procedure, Amendment Enactment, No. 8 of 1933" which provides for signed report by the Registrar of Criminals, Federated Malay States, in cases in which the identity of "finger prints" is in issue and analytical reports by Government Chemists in the Colony and Federated Malay States where expert evidence on matters requiring analysis is involved being admitted as evidence in the Kelantan Courts without requiring the personal attendance of these experts; the "Individual Mining and Prospecting Enactment, No. 10 of 1933" making provision for the granting of individual mining and prospecting rights, pending the preparation of a Mining Enactment (at present Leases and Prospecting Licences are issued by the State as landowner and not by virtue of any statute); the "Minor Offences Enactment No. 18 of 1933" which

gives power to prevent cattle from grazing on rice lands during the "off"-season, a fertile source of damage to the irrigation banks; and the "Malay Reservations Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment No. 19 of 1933" designed to give enabling powers to allow transfers in certain cases of lands in Malay Reservations to persons who, though Mohammedans, are not Malays as defined in the Enactment.

The balance of the Enactments passed fall within the second category and of these the most important is perhaps the "Aliens Enactment No. 4 of 1933" which follows the model of similar legislation passed in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and is designed to control and regulate the admission of aliens into the State in accordance with the political, social, and economic needs of the country from time to time; the "Wireless Telegraphy Enactment No. 3 of 1933" for controlling the use of wireless telegraphy and safeguarding against the abuse of such communication, brings Kelantan into line in this respect with other Administrations, while the "Distribution Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment No. 6 of 1933" provides for uniformity with the practice elsewhere in the law governing the distribution of intestate estates of non-Mohammedans in respect of immovable property.

There is at present no specific legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and old. Factories, however, are controllable under rules made under the Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1932 (Taxed Articles). Insurance legislation is not yet required and, though Kelantan may eventually follow the lead of other Malay States and pass a Workmen's Compensation Enactment, there is at present no need for such legislation as Estate labourers receive similar benefits in the State by law to those enjoyed by them in the Federated Malay States, and for Indian (South) labourers a standard wage is fixed under the Indian Immigration Enactment.

CHAPTER XV.
PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.
REVENUE.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (a) **Land:** Premium on all sales of land varying from \$5/- to \$25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and
 an Annual Quit-rent varying from 40 cents to \$2.40 an acre.

- (b) **Customs:** Import duties on a large number of commodities, with preferential rates in many cases for Empire products. The most important of these are:—

Spirits at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14/- a proof gallon;

Tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound;

Petroleum at 15 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

Canned foodstuffs at 20% ad valorem, with a preferential duty of 5% ;

Milk at 5 cents per lb. and 1 cent per lb. preferential;

Textiles at 20% ad valorem or 5 cents per yard whichever is the higher and 10% preferential duty or 2½ cents per yard whichever is the higher;

Motor Cars 20% duty; no duty on those manufactured in the Empire;

Salt at 50 cents a picul;

Sugar at \$5/- a picul with \$3/- preferential duty.

- (c) **Export duties** on agricultural products of which the principal are:—

Areca-nuts 5% ad valorem;

Copra 5% ad valorem of the current value
• in Singapore, less 75 cents per picul
for freight;

Rubber 2½% ad valorem of the current
value in Singapore, less \$1/- per picul
for freight;

Dried Fish at rates varying from 25 cents
to \$1/- a picul;

Metals of which the only important revenue
producer is gold at 5% ad valorem.

(d) Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is
bought from the Government of the Straits
Settlements and is retailed at the rate of
26 cents a tube of 2 hoon;

(e) Excise duties on locally manufactured
intoxicating liquors at 16% of the import
duty on intoxicating liquors of similar
strength;

(f) Forests: Royalty on timber of all classes
varying from 30 cents to \$8/- a ton;

(g) Posts and Telegraphs: Sales of Stamps,
telegrams, telephones, commission on
Money and Postal Orders, bearing letters,
and Cash - On - Delivery Parcels;

(h) Municipal: house and land assessment rates
5% and 10% on annual valuation based
on rental or one-tenth of the estimated
market value;

Electricity at 30 cents a unit or \$3/- a point
per mensem;

Special rates for trade purposes;

Removal of nightsoil at contract rates;

Cattle and pig slaughter licences at rates varying from 40 cents to \$1.50 according to locality;

Market Fees at varying rates according to produce or stall areas;

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry purposes.

(i) Stamp Duties: payable by adhesive stamps on various types of documents such as Promissory Notes 10 cents for every \$100/-, Agreements or Contracts 10 cents, Conveyances or transfers of Property \$1.50 for every \$250/-, Mortgages \$2/- for every \$500/-, Powers of Attorney \$5/-, Affidavits \$1/- etc.

(j) Death Duties: leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought at graduated rates from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate at death after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500/-.

(k) Licences etc.: For purchase of rubber \$100/-;

Pawnbroking — by tender;

Ferries — by tender;

Registration of cattle 10 cents a head;

Registration of Mohammedan marriages and divorces \$1/-.

(l) There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

The total revenue of the State for 1933 amounted to \$1,801,418/- against an estimate of \$1,641,701/- and a revised estimate of \$1,735,195/-. The revenue for 1932 was \$1,677,983/-. The details of revenue under each main head are given in the statement following:—

Head of revenue.	Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	472,800	502,764	504,882	392,053
Customs, Excise and Marine	785,550	868,860	731,086	702,653
Licences etc.	127,978	127,396	144,224	129,612
Fees of Office, etc.	60,763	81,723	75,303	68,294
Posts and Telegraphs	35,600	30,499	33,584	35,042
Municipal	130,060	149,435	143,277	143,714
Interest	19,600	30,227	22,573	33,484
Misc. Receipts	9,350	10,514	23,054	19,289
Total	\$1,641,701	\$1,801,418	\$1,677,983	\$1,524,141

Land Revenue. The revenue exceeded the estimate by \$29,964/- but fell short of the 1932 revenue by \$2,118/-. The deficit under Land Rents (recurrent) was \$5,776/- on an estimate of \$357,000/-, but the amount collected was \$24,193/- greater than in 1932.

Under other items considerable improvements on the Estimates were realised, as for example:—

	Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Timber	27,000	40,282	38,639	25,644
Notices	23,000	38,006	42,896	18,460
Search, Registra- tion of Dealings etc.	9,750	13,602	12,686	6,842
Miscellaneous	6,300	12,181	17,976	4,142

The chief deficits were \$2,000/- on Survey Fees, \$1,600/- on Premia and \$1,400/- on Mining Rents.

Customs, Excise and Marine. The revenue was \$868,860/- against an estimate of \$785,550/- and a 1932 revenue of \$731,086/-. Details of the more important items are appended:—

		Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Export	Duty on				
	Betelnuts	15,000	11,740	12,236	16,591
„	Coconuts etc.	8,500	12,117	9,343	13,421
„	Rubber	17,000	46,606	19,147	30,251
„	Misc. Goods	25,000	18,442	29,924	—
Import	Duty on				
	Kerosene				
	and Banzine	111,600	113,243	105,686	67,985
„	Salt	14,000	15,086	15,183	11,378
„	Spirits	22,000	22,261	22,276	35,337
„	Sugar	50,000	59,175	47,077	50,065
„	Tobacco	165,000	155,242	152,585	145,985
„	Misc. Goods	127,000	195,195	84,770	62,581
Sale of	Chandu	150,000	154,299	154,352	200,522.

The main surpluses were \$30,000/- on account of rubber; only \$5,400/- was collected from rubber export in the first four months of the year, but with the increase in price of the commodity as from May, the revenue responded immediately. There was a \$9,000/- surplus from Sugar and \$68,000/- from miscellaneous imports, chiefly accounted for by textiles. The effect of the new and altered duties imposed during the course of the year may be partially gauged by the fact that the revenue on this head which had produced an average \$10,000/- per month prior to June, jumped to and maintained an average of \$20,000/- a month subsequently. One of the significant indications of arrested depression was the Chandu Revenue which realised the same total as last year.

LICENCES AND INTERNAL REVENUE AND FEES OF OFFICES, ETC.

The revenue derived from this source was less than \$600/- short of the Estimate, but was \$17,000/- short of the 1932 total. \$12,000/- less in fines was collected than in 1932, and \$5,500/- less from Ferry Contracts; while the revenue under Fees of Office etc., exceeded that of 1932 by \$6,000/-, and the estimate by \$21,000/-, there being a surplus on all sub-heads except Prison Labour which showed, however, a small deficit of \$100/- only. The Posts and

Telegraphs revenue also reflects the continued bad condition of trade, the revenue being \$5,100/- down on 1932 figures, the principal decrease being on the sale of postage stamps which fell from \$25,000/- in 1931 to \$23,000/- in 1932 and to \$21,000/- in 1933. Municipal revenue exceeded the estimate by \$19,375/- and 1932 receipts by \$6,000/-.

The following table shows the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue for the past three years:—

	1931		1932		1933.
Lands & Forests	25.7	..	30.1	..	27.9
Customs, Excise and Marine	46.1	..	43.6	..	48.2
Licences and Fees	15.3	..	15.1	..	11.6
Other Revenues	3.5	..	2.7	..	4.0
Municipal	9.4	..	8.5	..	8.3
Total	100.-	..	100.-	..	100.-

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure amounted to \$1,563,782/- against an estimate of \$1,699,755/- and a revised estimate of \$1,591,300/-. Details are appended:—

Head of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowance	\$ 812,298	\$ 762,324	\$ 809,214	\$ 904,467
Other Charges	417,083	362,436	390,841	451,754
Pensions, etc.	185,735	166,470	178,755	175,435
Interest	122,000	118,250	117,614	106,706
Misc. Services	58,139	54,548	69,430	201,585
Public Works A. R.	104,500	99,754	97,143	148,206
„ „ S. S.	—	—	831	19,049
Total	1,699,755	1,563,782	1,663,828	2,007,202

The total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowance were 6% less than in 1932.

Under "Other Charges" expenditure showed a reduction of 7% on 1932 and 55% on 1930. The main savings under this head were \$22,000/- Medical, \$13,000/- on account of Purchase of Chandu, \$6,000/- Posts and Telegraphs, \$4,000/- Municipal and \$2,000/- Surveys. Savings of \$19,000/- were made on Pensions and Gratuities, and the expenditure under this head was lower than in either 1932 or 1931. The contributing factors were \$5,000/- saved by the death of Tengku Sri Maharaja in January, 1933, voluntary refunds of about \$4,000/- from political pensions of His Highness the Raja Kelantan and other chiefs, and \$15,000/- saved on the estimate for gratuities. All Interest Charges were duly paid.

Of the expenditure on Public Works \$76,520/- was for maintenance of roads and only the small sum of \$23,234/- was spent on Minor Works and upkeep of quarters. A sum of \$38,615.14 was spent during the year on a small number of development works such as Agricultural Experimental Station, Renewal of Electric Light Plant, Town drainage, etc. The breakdown of the engines supplying electric light and power to the Kota Bharu town necessitated the immediate purchase of new engines through the Crown Agents and a further instalment of \$50,000/- on the Straits Settlements 1931 development loan was obtained in September for this purpose. At the close of the year the unexpended balance of loan money drawn was \$15,931/- and the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1933, since the first instalment was drawn amounted to \$484,069/- of which \$200,000/- was on revenue account.

A sum of \$64,286/- was received from the Colonial Development Fund in four instalments during the year. This money forms part of a total contribution of £16,600 for Irrigation work in Kelantan spread over three years and consisting half of grant and half of loan. Half of the total amount received has been shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability accordingly. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to \$109,783/-.

INVESTMENTS.

The liquid assets of the State at 1st January, 1933, consisted of cash and bank balances of \$114,245/-, and fixed

deposit of \$165,000/-. Eleven thousand dollars remained on fixed deposit throughout the year as security for an overdraft to the Majlis Ugama Islam. In May the fixed deposit for \$150,000/- expired and renewal interest rates were considerably reduced. It was decided, therefore, to purchase an easily negotiable security which would provide better interest. In October, through the offices of the Chartered Bank, Singapore, \$200,000/- Singapore Municipal 4½% 1930 loan was purchased at a total price, including commission and stamp fees, of \$221,112/-. An order was placed later for the purchase of another \$50,000/- Municipal Stock, but it had not been possible to obtain any further stock by the end of the year.

A statement of assets and liabilities at 31st December, 1933, is attached (Appendix B) to this report, from which it will be seen that the year ended with cash and bank balances of \$319,896/- and realisable investments of \$232,500/-. On the liabilities side deposits increased from \$96,269/- at the end of 1932 to \$102,048/- at the end of 1933, an increase mainly accounted for by heavier Court and Post Office Money Order deposits. On the assets side advances are \$2,000/- more than on the 31st December, 1932. This is due to an increase of \$3,000/- granted to the local Arts and Crafts account and \$1,000/- to an account operated by the Principal Agricultural Officer for purchase and sale of Bat Guano and marketing. There is an increase also in the loans account of nearly \$4,000/- due, to small extent, to further lending to approved borrowers and to the capitalisation of outstanding interest on the Majlis Ugama Islam loan. Subordinate loans decreased from \$25,724/- to \$21,276/- and arrangements were come to for ensuring steady instalments from the Majlis Ugama Islam on more favourable interest terms.

The total debt of the State, after allowing for excess of Assets over Liabilities, which stood at \$4,971,402/- at the end of 1932, was reduced to \$4,804,991/-. The actual outside debt rose from \$5,454,255/- to \$5,536,398/- through the drawing of another \$50,000/- from the Colony 1931 loan for the renewal of Electric Plant as explained in a previous paragraph, and the receipt of instalments amounting to \$32,143/- by way of Loan from the Colonial Development Fund as explained above. These debts are made up as follows:—

Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan at 2%
(\$4,680,684),

Federated Malay States Duff Loan at 2%
(\$300,000),

Straits Settlements 1931 Loan at 4% (\$500,000).
and Colonial Development Fund Loan 1932
(\$55,714). The first two loans represent the
legacy of the litigation in connection with the
Duff Company.

RETRENCHMENT.

The policy of suspending recruitment to the clerical services was continued throughout the year, but it was found necessary to supplement depleted office staffs by temporary clerks on daily pay. A new clerical service scheme was drafted and approved. This came into effect as from 1st January, 1934, and salaries were based on the new Federated Malay States Clerical Schemes. This will effect a considerable economy in future salaries paid to new clerks engaged. The 15% cut in emoluments of local officers was maintained throughout the year while seconded officers, as in the previous year, drew no Temporary Allowance and only 50% acting allowance in the case of the Malayan Civil Service. His Highness the Sultan continued to make voluntary gifts to the Treasury of \$1,000/- per month and his example was followed by other members of the Royal Family. The Health Officer was transferred to another Administration in February and was not replaced. As indicated in a previous paragraph, the expenditure of Public Works was again restricted to maintenance only and that on a very meagre scale.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total land revenue collected was \$502,778.32 being \$29,978.32 more than the Estimates, but \$1,782.23 less than the 1932 figures.

The following is the percentage each item of revenue bears to the total land revenue:—

Rents — Land Rents (Recurrent)	..	70.
" " (Under Annual Licence)	..	1.6
Mining Rents	..	0.7
Licences — Timber	..	8.
Prospecting	..	0.7
Fees — Notices, etc.	..	7.6
Preparation and Regis- tration of Titles	..	0.3
Search, etc.	..	2.7
Survey	..	2.8
Sale of Boundary Stones	..	0.1
Maps and Plans	..	0.1
Land Sales - Premia	..	3.0
Miscellaneous - Miscellaneous	..	2.4
		<u>100.-</u>

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year	Total Revenue of State	Total Land Revenue		Percentage
1929	\$2,481,140	\$548,495	..	22
1930	\$2,182,905	\$536,348	..	25
1931	\$1,524,140	\$392,053	..	26
1932	\$1,677,984	\$504,561	..	30
1933	\$1,801,418	\$502,778	..	28

The following is the Return of Land Revenue Proper for the past five years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	\$ 364,738	\$ 363,490	\$ 302,914	\$ 327,030	\$ 351,238.80
All other Items of land Revenue excluding sales	112,485	116,575	73,419	145,254	134,704.82
	<u>477,223</u>	<u>480,065</u>	<u>376,333</u>	<u>472,284</u>	<u>485,943.62</u>
Land Sales	71,272	56,283	15,720	32,277	16,834.70
Total	<u>548,495</u>	<u>536,348</u>	<u>392,053</u>	<u>504,561</u>	<u>502,778.32</u>

It will be seen that Land Rents (Annually Recurrent) showed an increase of \$24,208.37 over the figures for the previous year, while mining rents (Recurrent) showed a small increase of over \$400/- on the 1932 figures. The total Land Revenue (\$502,778.32), however, showed a very small decrease of some \$1,700/- from the previous year's figures, there being small decreases under the heads 'Prospecting Licences', 'Notice Fees', 'Survey Fees', and a considerable decrease in 'Land Sales' on account of the stagnation of interest in the land market owing to the continued slump. The peak year for land rents was the year 1929; and for total revenue, for land sales and other items of revenue, the year 1928. The lowest collections in all items were recorded in 1931.

The total area under rubber (i. e. planted) was 92,797 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1933-240 acres, which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees were not paid till 1933. The total area under coconut was 57,271 acres as in the previous year while that under rice was 147,329 acres. Land cultivated with miscellaneous crops amounted to 24,400 acres. As in the previous year, the area under African Oil Palm remained at 600 acres. The total acreage alienated for agriculture during the year was 15,440 and 15,671 acres reverted to the State, while the total agricultural alienations as on 31st December amounted to 453,502 acres.

On the 15th of August, Enactment No. 11 of 1933 was passed further to amend the Land Enactment, 1926. The end of the year saw the completion of an entirely revised Land Enactment in a draft form prepared with a view to amending and consolidating the provisions of the Land Code and with the object of bringing the existing legislation into harmony with the Federated Malay States Land Code. This draft Enactment will probably become law early in 1934.

One hundred and nineteen (119) applications for foreclosure of charge were made during the year. The Agricultural Holdings (Restriction of Sales) Enactment lapsed from 6th January, 1933.

The area ear-marked or reserved for cattle pasturage as on 31st December, 1933, amounted to 12,526 acres as against 8,066 acres on 31st December, 1932.

The former sub-districts of Pasir Mas and Bachok were constituted separate districts in August, 1933, and placed in charge of Malay Officers who had proved their fitness for administrative control by several years practical experience as Assistant District Officers under direct supervision of European seconded Officers. It is hoped that this experiment in utilising the best of the material existing amongst the Kelantanese Malay Officers will prove successful, but the present difficulty in this direction is in the very limited number of officers with the necessary ability, training and capacity to fill such posts owing to the absence in the past of any suitable system of English education, the Government having to rely, in the main, upon officers who might be considered to have earned promotion by reason of length of meritorious service in subordinate ranks.

FORESTS.

With the secondment from the Federated Malay States of Mr. A. B. Walton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, as State Forest Officer on 1st October, 1933, a separate Forest Department was constituted in Kelantan. The total strength of the new Department was, at the end of the year:— 1 State Forest Officer, 1 Assistant Forest Officer, 1 Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters and 9 Forest Guards.

The total revenue collected amounted to \$40,117.20 as against the sum of \$37,731.80 for 1932, the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for \$19,752.39 and Jelutong \$10,099.72 which showed a slight decrease from that of the previous year. This minor produce has, during the past two years, produced nearly one third of the total forest revenue of the State.

In addition to several small 'Glam Reserves' the definition of which is uncertain and requires revision, there are four main forest reserves in the State with a total estimated area of 128,680 acres as against the figure of 105,530 acres in the previous year's Report. This

difference in area is due partly to additional reservation, and partly to more accurate computation of the actual areas included in the reserves. Correct figures are, however, not strictly ascertainable as the reservations have not been demarcated. This is now gradually being done by the new Forest staff, their attention being devoted in the first place to delimitation of boundaries, adjoining alienated land with a view to protect forest produce from the inroads of the inhabitants of the 'kampongs' who are often extremely wasteful in their methods of timber extraction to meet their domestic needs, and from injudicious destruction of superior timbers for firewood purposes. A considerable amount of exploration of the forest areas in the State was also carried out during the year. These investigations have, so far, established the fact that Kelantan possesses valuable and extensive areas of forest timbers both of the hard-wood and of the less valuable soft-wood varieties such as "meranti" which is extensively used in ordinary carpentry throughout Malaya.

A Scheme for the training of suitable men for the post of Forest Guards was sanctioned during the year and 5 candidates were selected who were to commence their training early in 1934.

SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to \$20,524 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Officers. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to \$105,339. Expenditure fell from \$99,962 to \$82,148.

There was a slight increase in the output of field work with a reduction in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 3,980 as against 3,726 in 1932 and 2,873 in 1931. The total acreage, however, covered only 9,041 as against 11,915 in 1932 and 12,830 in 1931. The output of the office branch also showed an increase with a slight reduction in cost. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 3,896 as against 3,786 in 1932 and 3,185 in 1931, while 1,575 lots waited settlements at the end of the year as against 1,489 in 1932 and 1,836 in 1931.

Apart from the usual surveys of small holdings, agricultural and town lots, the more important features of the year's work were:—

- (i) One hundred and eighteen (118) miles of 1st Class Traverses, including the completion of the East Coast Railway;
- (ii) Eight (8) miles Pulai Road Reserve; and
- (iii) Five (5) Gold Mining Leases and connections.

All work on the preparation of the New State Map was completed during the year and finished tracings forwarded to the Survey Officer, Kuala Lumpur. The Map should be printed and published early in 1934.

Captain P. M. Leckie, Acting Superintendent of Surveys, was in charge of the Survey Department till 11th December, when he was succeeded by Mr. G. D. Barron.

ELECTRICAL.

The Government has a Power Station at Kota Bharu which provides electric lighting and power in the town. This contains 4 Diesel Engines, two of which have been in use for some time and two new, purchased out of Straits Settlements Loan money during the year. This new plant was erected departmentally by Mr. A. Paton, who acted as Electrical Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Larard, only local Malay labour being employed. Current is now distributed over a 3 mile radius at 460 volt D. C. three wire system, and all mains have been converted to this system during the year. The installation may now be considered as thoroughly efficient in every way, and able to deal with the increased consumption which it is hoped will result from a larger number of consumers taking light and power-current when financial conditions generally improve.

One hundred and twelve (112) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 226 metered consumers and 85 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 125,224 units (excluding flat rate

consumers) as compared with 110,601 units in 1932. The total revenue for the year was \$35,012/- as compared with \$31,679/- in 1932 and expenditure \$26,583/- as against \$28,593/- in the previous year.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Clementi and the Misses Clementi, visited the State from the 14th to the 21st May, arriving in Tumpat by the S. Y. "Sea Belle" from Singapore. During his stay His Excellency made a short expedition from Rantau Panjang down the Sungei Golok which forms the boundary with Siam. His Excellency was accompanied on this trip by the Acting British Adviser, Captain A. C. Baker and Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., Commissioner of Police, and two days were spent walking and sight-seeing amongst the various 'kampongs'. His Excellency also visited the Kelantan Military Police Musketry Camp at Kuala Pa' Amat and other places of interest around the coast including Padi Experimental Stations and Irrigation Dams at Pengkalan Kubor. Visits were also paid to the various offices, the new Match Factory where matches are manufactured by local capitalists employing entirely Malay labour except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics, and to various lands and 'kampongs' where crops were being grown. Inspections were also made of the weaving centres, silversmith work and other Malayan crafts carried on the homes of the peasantry. His Excellency and suite left by the S. Y. "Sea Belle" for Trengganu on the 21st May after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and to all communities for the lively and intimate interest displayed by the visitors in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the State and its inhabitants.

His Highness the Sultan paid a brief visit to Singapore in April to accompany Mr. A. S. Haynes, the British Adviser, on his transfer there to take up the post of Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. He was accompanied by his sister Tengku Maharani and the Dato' Perdana Mentri and several members of the Royal Family.

The birthday of His Highness, who enjoyed good health throughout the year, was celebrated in July in the

usual manner although the expenditure was somewhat reduced owing to the general need for economy. There were 30 meetings of the State Council during the year, all of which were presided over by His Highness, except for 3 occasions when he was indisposed or absent in Singapore.

His Highness the Sultan of Pahang paid a personal and unofficial visit to Kelantan from the 25th to the 28th of August accompanied by a small suite. Everything was done to make the visit as pleasurable as possible and His Highness was much pleased with the arrangements made for his entertainment.

During the latter part of the year, Mr. T. R. Hubback, Honorary Chief Game Warden for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was appointed Honorary Advisory Game Warden for Kelantan. Mr. Hubback's knowledge of the Wild Life of this State is very extensive, and his services which have been generously put at the disposal of this Government in an honorary capacity, will be very helpful in many directions, more especially in the preparation of suitable legislation for the Preservation of Wild Life on the lines of the policy elsewhere accepted as desirable in the interests of a reasonable preservation of species. The question of what form such legislation should take, and the extent to which preservation should be pushed, is not, of course, one on which all interests are agreed, but it is hoped that it may be possible to evolve an Enactment which will provide for the reasonable protection of Wild Life suitably to the needs of Kelantan and with due regard to agricultural interests involved.

The wide spread and perpetual state of indebtedness infesting the subordinate Government Services of all Administrations in Malaya, and the, at least partial, success of the remedial measures taken by the Co-operative Department in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to mitigate and alleviate as far as possible the evils of this deplorable condition by means of Loan and Thrift Co-operative Societies, has prompted the Kelantan Government to consider the formation of a Government Officers' Co-operative Society in this State. The position here is not, of course, so acute as in the large

urban areas in the Colony and the Federated Malay States where financial embarrassment amongst subordinates has become a canker extremely difficult of cure, but the proneness of Kelantanese Malays to borrow at high rates of interest without adequate grounds or real necessity is, undoubtedly, just as pronounced a feature of their character as in the case of Malays in the other States of the Peninsula; and the need for a Co-operative Society whose objects would be the formation of co-operation and self-help, encouragement by saving of a portion of income, and the prevention of permanent indebtedness by enabling members to obtain loans on reasonable terms and at moderate rate of interest, is no less apparent than in other States. Towards the end of the year, steps were, therefore, taken to prepare a draft Enactment on the lines of the Co-operative Societies Enactment, Federated Malay States, and it is hoped to proceed with the formation of a Government Officers' Loan and Thrift Co-operative Society in 1934.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August, succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

There was, to some extent, the same difficulty as regards fast dyes for weaving, but it is hoped that this may be successfully surmounted and orders for sarongs both from Government Institutions and private individuals continued to come in as quickly as they could conveniently and satisfactorily be executed. Great credit is due to the European ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to supervising the work of the peasants, without which the desirable standard of uniformity in output would be impossible of attainment.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely:—

- (i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Mr. A. S. Haynes until 30-3-33 when he was succeeded by Captain

A. C. Baker, M. C. who continued to act as British Adviser to the end of the year).

- (ii) Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. L. V. J. Laville, Barrister-at-Law, acting until 12th March when he was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Coope who continued in the post to the end of the year).
- (iii) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands, Registrar of Titles, Registrar of Schools and Official Administrator (Mr. W. Linehan until 18th June when he was succeeded by Mr. H. North Hunt who continued to officiate for the remainder of the year).
- (iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu, (Mr. J. S. W. Reid).
- (v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan (Mr. J. Falconer until 15th January, thereafter Mr. A. Gilmour on return from leave to the end of the year).
- (vi) Superintendent of Marine & Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, State Auditor and Public Prosecutor (Mr. R. L. German until 23rd January when he was succeeded by Mr. H. A. L. Luckham who continued to act in these posts throughout the year).

Mr. A. S. Haynes the substantive Adviser who had been acting as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, for the greater part of the year left Malaya on retirement in December. He had served as Acting British Adviser from May, 1930, and in the substantive appointment from November of that year. His patience, tact and ripe administrative ability were very valuable assets to this State during the difficult years of acute depression and drastic unavoidable retrenchment, and the award by His

Majesty of the C. M. G. in the latest New Year's Honours was acclaimed throughout Malaya as a fitting recognition of Mr. Haynes' services to Kelantan and to Malaya as a whole at the close of a period of public service in the country extending, in all, to over 32 years.

W. D. BARRON,

M. C. S.

*AG. BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF KELANTAN.*

THE RESIDENCY,
KOTA BHARU,
KELANTAN.
20th May, 1934.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

**(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12/9/32)
(K. 954 of 1932)**

- (i) **KELANTAN** (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.
- (ii) **MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES** (J. & A.
Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.
- (iii) **KELANTAN MALAY** (Government Printing Office,
Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.
- (iv) **IN COURT AND KAMPONG** by Sir Hugh Clifford,
G. C. M. G. etc.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

LIABILITIES.						
DEPOSITS:—					\$ c.	\$ c.
District Office, Ulu Kelantan	..				31,471.37	
—do— Pasir Puteh	..				4,240.09	
Courts - Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Mas	..	..	..	..	19,761.51	
Police, Sundry, Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas	..	..	..	..	105.56	
Customs, Sundry	..	..	..	..	728.08	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry	..				17,718.53	
—do— Survey	..				6,154.06	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry	..				3,614.14	
—do— Survey	..				574.15	
Post Office Money Order	..				4,203.27	
Pawnbroking Farm	..	..	..	..	12,450.00	
Toddy Shops	..	..	..	..	732.00	
Market Licences	..	..	..	..	144.75	
Gold Buyers Licence	..	..	..	..	150.00	102,047.51
FINES AND REWARDS FUND:—						
Police	..	..	..	..	42.77	
Prisons	..	..	..	..	20.19	
Clerks	..	..	..	..	233.59	
Customs	..	..	..	..	11.56	308.11
RICE IRRIGATION FUND - Import Duty) on Rice)						
	..				6,902.01	6,902.01
CONTRIBUTIONS:—						
Widows and Orphans Pension Enct.	..				—	
Rubber Research Institute	..	..			1,195.91	1,195.91
Suspense Account	..	..	..	..	18,806.13	18,806.13
						129,259.67
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES						
	..					715,975.76
						845,235.43
LOAN:—						
S. S. Consolidated Loan (at 2%)	..				4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (at 2%)	..				300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (at 4%)	..				500,000.00	500,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan 1932	..				55,714.00	55,714.00
						5,536,398.00

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

ASSETS.

BALANCES:—		\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash - Sub - Treasury, U. K.	..	17,641.65			
—do— P. P.	..	3,467.92			
—do— P. M.	..	3,976.32		25,085.89	
Bank - State Treasury (M. B.)	..	282,201.29			
—do— (C. B.)	..	3,695.85			
U. K. Sub - Treasury (M. B.)	..	11,588.05			
P. P. —do— („)	..	3,839.11			
P. M. —do— („)	..	9,416.39			
		310,740.69			
Less unexpended balance of S. S. Loan drawn on Development Account	..	15,930.93		294,809.76	
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—					
P.W.D. Store and Factory Account	..	15,700.00			
Post Office Postal Order „	..	900.02			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	750.00			
Malayan Arts & Crafts	..	5,000.00			
Johore Government Pensioner	..	14.87			
F. M. S. Government Pensioners	..	97.18			
Mr. R. C. Drew	..	29.07			
Purchase of Stamps (Bachok)	..	250.00			
Principal Agricultural Officer	..	1,000.00			
Ismail bin Osman	..	155.00		23,896.14	
LOANS:—					
Purchase of Motor - Car	..	920.00			
Subordinates	..	21,275.71			
Dato' Kaya Pati	..	30,000.00			
Syed Hussein	..	15,000.00			
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	..	25,000.00			
Majlis Ugama Islam	..	145,718.73			
Clubs	..	4,282.09			
Al - Asasiyah Press	..	300.00			
Late Dato' Bentara Stia	..	116.40			
H. H. the Raja Muda	..	2,450.00			
Dato' Perdana Mentri	..	21,529.77			
Late Che Matt bin Haji Taib	..	2,350.94		268,943.64	
INVESTMENTS:—					
Singapore Municipal 4½% Debenture Stock 1930	..	221,500.00			
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit	..	11,000.00		232,500.00	
				845,235.43	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	..	715,975.76			
Unexpended Balance of S. S. Loan drawn on Development Account	..	15,930.93		731,906.69	
				731,906.69	
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE	..			4,804,491.31	

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31-12-33.
		\$	\$
1/33	Temangan Road	400.00	375.00
2/33 and 7/33	Experimental Stations	1,500.00	1,500.00
3/33	Drainage, Kota Bharu Town	2,000.00	1,937.66
4/33	Water Supply	1,000.00	1,000.00
5/33	Electric Generators	34,000.00	31,761.57
6/33	Refrigerators	2,800.00	2,040.91
	Total	41,700.00	38,615.14

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since
Kelantan came under British Protection:--

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782

* Includes a sum of \$320,000/- devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1929		How Counted	1930		1931	1932		1933	
			Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1.	Rubber	Tons	8,043.19	\$ 5,732,427	Tons	7,272.51	\$ 2,919,143	6,384.05	5,146.02	\$ 731,223	9,213.04	\$ 1,906,021
2.	Copra	—do—	7,272.96	941,482	—do—	5,355.64	555,419	6,497.82	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472
3.	Betelnuts:—											
	(a) Dried	—do—	1,553.60	197,283	—do—	1,434.26	210,214	1,855.91	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582
	(b) Fresh	...	...	237	...	...	306	577	...	1,824	...	1,672
4.	Rice & Padi	Tons	.06	11	Tons	2.77	271	...	...	1,441	...	4,192
5.	Timber & Planks	...	...	432	...	...	286	...	...	994	...	746
6.	Cattle	Nos.	870	44,976	Nos.	240	8,635	171	312	12,115	3,164	92,765
7.	Jungle Produce	...	...	13,237	...	...	5,140	...	...	91,830	...	70,048
8.	Fish	Tons	939.80	188,568	Tons	563.20	109,641	820.64	754.13	89,249	...	117,361
9.	Poultry	Dozens	4,738	22,953	Nos.	4,312	18,831	31,808	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312
10.	Tin - Ore	Tons	1.64	1,785	Tons	3.38	3,799	1.35	...	...	.47	633
11.	Manganese Ore	...	...	...	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	2,866.54	26,716
12.	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,289	...	77,154
13.	Textile:—											
	(a) Silk	Kodies	121	10,653	...	8	1,044	...	...	9,823	...	10,641
	(b) Cotton	...	...	28,205	...	...	26,105	...	...	15,230	...	23,057

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	1929		How stated.	1930		How stated.	1931		1932		1933	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1.	Fish	202.11	\$ 45,976	Tons	282.37	\$ 44,343	Tons	205.08	\$ 16,349	198.74	\$ 15,926	111.25	\$ 7,857
2.	Rice	13,041.97	1,511,017	-do-	13,587.25	1,382,400	-do-	8,221.29	528,388.	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247
3.	Benzine	394,597	307,380	Gallns.	526,273	263,631	Gallns.	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244
4.	Petroleum	75,547	415,509	Cases	46,039	185,156	-do-	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456
5.	Textile (all kinds)	...	861,265	...	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019	...	979,822
6.	Machinery	...	41,981	...	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257	...	25,641
7.	Motor Vehicles	...	62,013	...	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405	...	30,735
8.	Cement	17,127	88,920	Casks	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767
9.	Timber & Planks	...	18,360	...	...	41,427	...	...	26,205	...	23,940	...	20,537
10.	Drugs & Medicines	...	142,327	...	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,927	...	114,194
11.	Bread & Biscuits	...	43,406	...	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499	...	14,647
12.	Curry Stuffs	...	27,341	...	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820	...	17,436
13.	Wheat Flour	547.86	91,894	Tons	668.20	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114
14.	Tinned Milk	20,743	161,162	Cases	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360
15.	Sugar	1,324.77	177,888	Tons	1,238.51	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	693,401	...	...	468,287	...	...	311,892	...	321,667	...	331,542

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
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HONG KONG, 1933

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF HONG KONG DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China between latitude 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. and longitude 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. The island is about eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, its circumference being about 27 miles and its area 28½ square miles. It consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, stretching nearly east and west, with few valleys of any extent and little ground available for cultivation.

2. The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The charter bears the date of 5th April, 1843. The Kowloon peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were ceded to Great Britain under the Convention signed at Peking in October, 1860, and under the Convention signed at Peking in June, 1898, the area known as the New Territories including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay was leased to Great Britain by the Government of China for 99 years. The total area of the Colony including the New Territories is about 300 square miles.

3. The importance of Hong Kong has grown with the increase of China's trade with foreign countries. It is now in respect of tonnage entered and cleared one of the largest ports in the world. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of South China as well as for the incessant flow of Chinese emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere. It is also the natural distributing centre for imports into China from abroad.

4. The Colony is not primarily a manufacturing centre, the most important of its industries being those connected directly or indirectly with shipping, such as dock and warehouse, banking and insurance undertakings. Sugar refining and cement manufacture are also major industries, and in recent years considerable quantities of knitted goods, electric torches and batteries, and rubber shoes have been produced and exported.

5. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid; the seasons are marked by the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon in summer and the N.E. monsoon in winter. The temperature seldom rises above 95°F. or falls below 40°F. The average rainfall is 85.16 inches, May to September being the wettest months. In spring and summer the humidity of the atmosphere is often very high, at times exceeding 95% with an average over the whole year of 79%. The typhoon season may be said to last from June to October though typhoons occasionally occur before and after this period.

6. The rainfall for 1933 was 62.35 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 72°.5 against an average of 71°.9. The maximum gust velocity of the wind was at the rate of 67 m.p.h. from S.S.W. on June 29th, and again of 67 m.p.h. from N.N.E. on September 20th.

7. During the course of the year Admiral Sir Frederic C. Dreyer, K.C.B., C.B.E., took over the command of the China Station from Admiral Sir W. A. Howard Kelly, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., and the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Kemp, Kt., C.B.E..

and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., left the Colony on leave prior to retirement. Among the honours conferred by His Majesty the King were:— K.B.E.: Sir Thomas Southorn, C.M.G., Knight Bachelor: Sir William Shenton.

8. The Colony's transport facilities were improved by the unification of the omnibus services on the Island and Mainland respectively and the establishment of a vehicular ferry service between Victoria and Kowloon.

9. Among factors helping to develop Imperial trade may be mentioned the appointment of Mr. G. C. Pelham as H. M. Trade Commissioner for Hong Kong and Commercial Secretary for South China and the holding of the second British Empire Fair, which was attended by some 200,000 people.

10. No major fluctuation in the dollar occurred during the year. The average was 1s. 4¼d., the dollar appreciating gradually from 1s. 3¼d. in January to 1s. 4½/16. in December.

Chapter II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, and Royal Instructions of the same and subsequent dates, by a Governor aided by an **Executive Council**, composed of six official and three unofficial members, and by a **Legislative Council** composed of nine official and eight unofficial members. Prior to 1928 the numbers of the Legislative Council members were seven and six respectively. The six official members of the Executive Council are the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, all of whom are members ex-officio, and the Director of Public Works, appointed by the Governor. The three unofficial members, one of whom is Chinese, are appointed by the Governor. The six official members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council; the other three official members of this Council, who are appointed by the Governor, are the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council two are appointed by the Governor on the nomination respectively of the Justices of the Peace and of the Chamber of Commerce; the Governor also appoints the remaining members three of whom are Chinese. Appointment in the case of unofficial members is for five years for the Executive and four years for the Legislative Council

2. The Sanitary Board composed of four official and six unofficial members has power to make by-laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in matters appertaining to public health, subject to an overriding power in the Legislative Council.

3. There is a number of advisory boards and committees, such as the Board of Education, Harbour Advisory Committee, Labour Advisory Board, etc., composed of both official and unofficial members. They are frequently consulted and are of much assistance to the Government.

4. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Hong Kong Ordinances of which an edition revised to 1928 has been published. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases.

5. The daily administration is carried out by the twenty-eight Government departments, which are officered exclusively by members of the Civil Service. The most important of the purely administrative departments are the Secretariat, Treasury, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Harbour, Post Office, Imports and Exports Office, Police and Prisons departments. There are seven legal departments, amongst these being the Supreme Court and the Magistracies. Two departments, the Medical and Sanitary, deal with public health; one, the Education, with education; and one, the largest of all the Government departments, the Public Works, is concerned with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers and analogous matters.

6. There have been no changes in the system of Government in the year under review.

Chapter III.

POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Variation in population in Hong Kong is more dependent on immigration and emigration than on births and deaths. Movements to and from the Colony are influenced by events in China and owing to the large numbers who come and go daily it is impossible to give more than a very rough estimate of the actual population.

2. The following table shows the estimated population for the Colony for the middle of 1933.

Non-Chinese (mostly resident in Victoria and Kowloon)	20,446
Chinese in Victoria	368,739
Chinese in Hong Kong Villages	45,286
Chinese in Kowloon and New Kowloon	286,896
Chinese in junks and sampans	100,000
Chinese in New Territories,.....	101,276
<hr/>	
Total	922,643
<hr/>	

3. During the year 2,787,436 persons entered and 2,712,389 persons left the Colony, making a daily average of 7,637 arrivals and 7,431 departures. The daily average for 1932 was 8,129 arrivals and 7,728 departures.

4. Registration of Births and Deaths is the rule in the urban districts but in the New Territories generally registration has not yet been fully enforced; therefore, in computing birth rates and death rates the population of the New Territories should not be taken into account.

5. The number of births registered was:—

Chinese	14,909
Non-Chinese	453

6. The deaths registered among the civil population number 18,161 giving a crude death rate of 22.11 per mille as compared with 24.74 for the previous year.

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>	<i>Death rate per mille population.</i>
Non-Chinese	233	20,446	11.39
Chinese	17,928	800,921	22.38

7. The number of deaths of infants under one year was Chinese 6,782, non-Chinese 40. If the figures for Chinese births represented the total births, which they do not, the infantile mortality figure for the Chinese would be 454.89 as compared with 525.28 in the previous year. The infantile mortality figure among non-Chinese was 88.30 as compared with 97.93 in 1932.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the absence of some general system of registration of sickness, the only sources of information available for gauging the state of the public health in this Colony are the returns relating to deaths, the notifications of infectious diseases and the records of Government and Chinese hospitals. Judging from the death returns the health of the Colony was better than that of the previous year. The crude death rate was 22.11 per mille as compared with 24.74 for 1932.

2. Respiratory diseases accounted for 41.93 per cent of the total deaths; the percentage for 1932 was 43.05. The principal diseases causing death were broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, infantile diarrhoea and diarrhoea.

3. The overcrowded houses, the expectorating habits of the people, and poverty furnish sufficient explanation for the prevalence of respiratory troubles.

4. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—This disease continues to rank second to broncho-pneumonia as the principal cause of death. It is probable that some of the cases of the latter were of tuberculous origin.

5. The total number of deaths was 2,225; that for 1932 was 2,042. The death rate per mille was 2.71 as compared with 2.54 for the previous year.

6. There is need for more hospital or infirmary accommodation for tuberculosis patients, especially for those of the poorer classes.

7. *Malaria*.—Owing to efficient drainage methods this disease has disappeared from the greater part of the urban districts. It still persists, however, in the suburbs and in the rural areas. There are parts of the New Territories where the spleen rate exceeds 75 per cent.

8. Malaria not being a notifiable disease the incidence figures are unknown. The cases admitted to the Government Hospitals numbered 482 as compared to 334 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to cases admitted was 1.65. Among the Chinese Hospitals there were 925 admissions with a case mortality rate of 22.51 per cent.

9. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 414, giving a death rate of 0.50 per mille over the whole population. The low death rate is, of course, due to the fact

that the great bulk of the population residing in the drained urban area is not subject to risks of infection. If figures for local districts were available it would be found that in some areas the incidence and death rates were very considerable.

10. During the year the Malaria Bureau continued its investigations into the life history, habits and carrying powers of the local anophelines. The result obtained were both interesting and instructive. As in previous years there was no obstruction from the local Chinese; on the contrary they took an interest in the proceedings and showed their eagerness to be of assistance. The Chinese Inspectors have shown ability and zeal.

11. The Bureau co-operated fully with the Military Authorities and with the Public Works Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

12. During the year there were reported 566 cases of small-pox, 191 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 122 cases of diphtheria and 207 cases of enteric. There were no cholera cases.

13. *Smallpox*.—Every year in the cold season this disease manifests itself in outbreaks which are sometimes sporadic, sometimes epidemic. Whatever the prevalence there is always a tendency for the morbidity rate to decline or disappear with the advent of summer. In the year under review there were 566 cases and 433 deaths. 194 cases only were treated in hospital the remainder did not come under the notice of the authorities until after death.

14. The vaccination campaign was continued and during the year 545,850 persons were vaccinated. Valuable assistance was afforded by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and by the Chinese Public Dispensaries. Both bodies engaged in active propaganda and through their efforts many were persuaded who otherwise would have kept aloof. The various sections of the Brigade again carried out street vaccination with excellent results.

15. The Chinese have a preference for vaccination in the spring as being the auspicious season, and for a month or two after Chinese New Year the Chinese Public Dispensaries are crowded with children waiting to be done.

16. The majority of Chinese still hold the opinion that the herbalist treatment of smallpox gives better results than the methods adopted by practitioners qualified in Western medicine. An analysis of the statistics of (a) the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital where only herbalist treatment is carried out, and (b) the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital where

western treatment only is provided shows that this view is not correct. Calculating on the figures for the last 24 years the case death rate at the Tung Wah was 48.25 per cent while that at the Government institution was 15.53 per cent.

17. *Plague*.—For the last four years no cases of plague have been reported in Hong Kong. The disappearance of this disease not only from this Colony but from the greater part of China and its decline throughout the world are due to factors which are not understood.

18. Systematic rat-catching and periodical cleansing of houses were carried out throughout the year. The total number of rats collected was 174,272 of which 17,038 were taken alive, as compared with 174,239 and 12,792 in 1932. The number collected each year shows that there is no diminution in the rat population. All the rats collected were sent to the Public Mortuary for examination. None was found infected.

19. *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There was an out-break of cerebro-spinal fever in Hong Kong which was sporadic in character. Altogether 191 cases were reported with 118 deaths. No special foci of infection were discovered and few instances where one could trace the source of infection. The cases were treated in the general hospitals without any instance of spread of infection.

20. Sera manufactured at the Bacteriological Institute were used therapeutically.

21. *Diphtheria*.—With regard to diphtheria there is little to be said. The cases were sporadic and the sources of infection were seldom discovered.

22. *Enteric*.—What has been said of diphtheria applies to enteric. The incubation period being so long and the possible sources of infection so numerous there is little chance of tracing in any case the source of infection.

THE DUMPING OF THE DEAD.

23. The number of bodies reported by the police as dumped was 1,347 as compared with 1,427 in 1932. In an endeavour to stop this practice chambers for the deposit of corpses have been established at all the Chinese Public Dispensaries. In some cases the top of the table is so arranged that the weight of a body on it closes an electric circuit which rings a bell in the caretaker's room. So far the chambers have not been an unqualified success and dumping in the street at dead of night continues to happen.

THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

24. The Hospital consists of three blocks and contains 225 beds in 23 wards. About one half the accommodation has been placed under the care of the clinical professors of the University who have been gazetted respectively Surgeon, Physician and Obstetric Physician to the Hospital.

The number of inpatients in 1933 was 5,113 as compared with 4,876 in the previous year.

25. Attendances at the Outpatient Department numbered 51,925 (47,627 in 1932). Exclusive of the V. D. clinic, the greater part of the work of this department is done by the staff of the University.

26. Attached to the hospital is a Maternity Hospital of 21 beds. There were 932 cases in 1933 and 885 in 1932. With the exception of a few cases attended by the Government Medical Officers all the cases were under the care of the University Professor and his assistants.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

27. Situated close to the Government Civil Hospital is the Mental Hospital which is under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital. There are separate divisions for European and Chinese. The European section contains 14 beds and the Chinese section 18 beds. This hospital is mainly only a temporary abode for mental cases, those of Chinese nationality being sent to Canton, and those of other nationalities repatriated to their respective countries. There were 352 cases in 1933 and 307 in 1932. While there are 14 European beds and 18 native beds, the daily average number of patients for 1933 was 35.9.

GOVERNMENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

28. This hospital situated on the Western outskirts of the City of Victoria is the only Government Institution of its kind for the whole Colony. Formerly a Police Station it contains only 26 beds. Twenty-eight cases were admitted in 1933 as compared with two hundred and eighty one cases in 1932.

KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

29. Situated on the mainland this hospital has 84 beds and 8 cots. During 1933 the number of patients treated was 2,321, the number of 1932 was 2,132.

A new general diseases block and quarters for a second Medical Officer have been completed and the new Nurses hostel will shortly be ready for occupation.

CHINESE HOSPITALS.

(Government aided).

30. The Chinese Hospitals.—Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern and Kwong Wah—are hospitals which are maintained by the Tung Wah Charity Organisation, a purely Chinese body. These institutions, which are assisted by Government, are under inspection by the Government Medical Department. Each has as its Medical Superintendent a Chinese Medical Officer who is paid by Government. The Medical staff consists of Chinese Medical Officers, qualified in Western Medicine, and Chinese Herbalists.

The patient is given his choice of treatment.

HOSPITAL	No. of beds	NO. TREATED IN 1933		NO. TREATED IN 1932	
		Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine	Western Medicine	Chinese Her- balist Medicine
Tung Wah—General...	414	5,588	4,491	5,918	5,086
Maternity.	24	1,600	—	1,560	—
Kwong Wah—General.	269	6,082	3,195	6,190	2,339
Maternity.	57	4,096	—	3,327	—
Tung Wah Eastern—General ...	240	2,560	2,680	2,690	1,872
Maternity.	14	767	—	588	—

31. Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital.—Situated in Kennedy Town and adjacent to the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital is the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital, an institution containing 30 beds where 60 patients could be accommodated at a pinch. The treatment here is left almost entirely to the herbalists.

During the year there were 137 patients, as compared with 77 in the preceding year.

Chapter V.

HOUSING.

In recent years some evidence has been shown amongst the artizan class of the Colony of a quickening social consciousness and the resultant desire to avail themselves of improved housing accommodation wherever such is made available. The unskilled labouring classes, however, are still found densely packed in tenement houses deficient in light and air. This class of labour has to find its habitat as close as possible to the scene of its labour, with the result that the Western part of the City of Victoria, which houses the native business quarter and closely adjoins the portion of the harbour handling the traffic from the West River and Chinese Coast Ports, is seriously overcrowded.

2. These conditions are being slowly mitigated by the rebuilding of properties which from time to time are condemned for reasons of structural defects. This process of elimination is however, too slow to create any appreciable improvement. The legislation now being contemplated, which calls for the provision of reasonable yard space, when made operative, will hasten the removal or reconstruction of much of the old property. This, whilst providing improved housing conditions, will no doubt mean increased cost of living to the labouring classes.

3. Hitherto, the hostility of the property-owning class to the introduction of legislation requiring additional open space and *per se* reducing the earning power of the property has been the chief obstacle in obtaining improved conditions. It can, however, be recorded that this spirit of obstruction is less evident today as a result of education, and of the example set by some of the better class of realty companies whose blocks of tenement houses compare not unfavourably in essential respects with modern European practice.

4. The housing of the Colony is all privately owned, and control is maintained by the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the provisions of which also mould the character of the housing. Generally the houses are built back to back in rows, separated by a scavenging lane six feet in width specified by the Ordinance. These houses vary in height from two to four storeys according to the width of the street on to which they front, whilst the average height per storey is twelve feet, a minimum being controlled by the Ordinance. The houses built prior to the 1903 Ordinance covering the greatest part of the native quarter are of depths varying from forty feet to eighty feet, with often less than 100 square feet of open space provided within the curtilage of the lot. After the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the amount of open space per house to be allowed within the boundaries of each lot is governed,

and falls under two main heads, *viz*:—(a) houses built on land bought prior to the passing of the Ordinance in 1903, where the open space must not be less than one fourth the area of the site and (b) houses built on land bought subsequently where the minimum is raised to one third of the area. On plan the usual frontage of each house is fifteen feet (a dimension owing its origin more to early structural limitations than to economics) and a depth of about thirty-five feet, whilst each storey consists of one large "room" with a native type kitchen in the rear. This room is then subdivided by thin partitions seven feet high into three cubicles each of which may accommodate a family. A latrine is built at ground floor level, one to each house irrespective of the number of occupants, and is common to all.

5. Structurally the earlier houses are of blue bricks (of native manufacture having a very low structural value) and timber, (usually China fir which is extremely susceptible to the ravages of white ants). Lately, however reinforced concrete and better quality bricks have been used.

6. In the City of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of the City was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practised even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money, and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

7. Generally many of the old houses suffer from defects which are attributable to the Ordinance of that time. Passed in 1903 the measure was framed to meet existing conditions, both structurally and hygienically as they were then understood and practised. But, viewed in the light of modern practice and knowledge, many of its provisions are found to be lax and the following are the main resultant defects:—

- (a) The open space is insufficient, especially with regard to earlier houses, *i.e.* those built on land purchased prior to 1903.
- (b) Latrine accommodation is insufficient.
- (c) Staircases are too narrow and steep, and often unlighted.
- (d) Means of escape in case of fire insufficient

Note:—

(b) In the case of new buildings where owners are able to provide by means of a well or otherwise an adequate water supply, flush sanitation is now usually provided on each floor. This is one of the most important steps forward in sanitation that has been achieved.

(c) and (d) have been provided for by recent amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which call for any new staircases in tenement houses to be of fire-proof construction, with alternative means of egress from all floors more than twenty three feet above the footpath. The remarks above apply more particularly to the housing of the wage-earning Asiatics. The housing for the wealthier classes is provided for by modern flats three or four storeys high, and in the suburban areas by detached or semi-detached houses usually two storeys high which may be occupied separately or as flats.

8. A new Buildings Ordinance has been drafted, which will eliminate many of the present defects and demand a higher standard generally, whilst the building owners are themselves realising the advantages of modern constructional methods. Town planning improvements are being carried out wherever possible in Hong Kong whilst the development of Kowloon is proceeding according to a definite lay-out.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION.

Hong Kong is the port for South China, and the greater part of the large volume of goods that pass through it is in transit between South China and other parts of the world, including North and Middle China. The Colony itself produces comparatively little, though the shipbuilding, cement, sugar refining and cotton knitting industries are not unimportant. Neither agriculture nor mining is carried on to any great extent, though the former is practised throughout the New Territories. Rice and vegetables are grown, and there is considerable poultry farming, but in insufficient quantities to supply the needs of the urban populations of Victoria and Kowloon. The cultivation is in the hands of the Chinese villagers. Sea fishing is an important industry, but here again local supplies have to be augmented by importation from outside.

2. Reports on the principal industries for the year 1933 are given below:—

Refined Sugar.—During the past year the difficulties of the Chinese merchant have been many. The high rate of import duty in China has rendered the burden of financing large purchases almost insuperable, while ready money has been tight. Nervousness as to price levels, a consistently falling market and fluctuation in the relative value of currencies from day to day have added to the merchant's problems. These and other economic factors have contributed to the continued down-

ward trend of the volume of sugar imported into China. With the practical withdrawal of the anti-Japanese boycott, the importation of refined sugar from Japan was resumed and to re-establish their share of markets the Japanese refineries quoted prices below the economic value of the commodity.

Cement.—As in 1932, the demand for Cement was large throughout the year 1933, the business being to a very great extent in the hands of the Japanese owing to the extremely low prices at which cement manufactured in Japan was offered in this market.

Rope.—In spite of keen competition, sales of Hong Kong made rope were maintained.

Preserved Ginger.—Although the demand for Ginger is still adversely affected by world economic conditions, the value of exports from Hong Kong during 1933 was slightly in excess of the previous year's figure (\$1,864,869 as compared with \$1,757,742 in 1932). Of this amount \$841,190 worth was taken by the United Kingdom, \$305,114 by Australia, \$286,092 by Holland and \$168,241 by the United States of America.

Knitted Goods.—South China is normally the largest market for Hong Kong manufactured socks and singlets, but the considerably increased Chinese import tariff has seriously affected this trade. Shipments to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, also to India, South America and British West Indies have been well maintained, but the aggregate output is far below former years. The total value of exports of singlets in 1933 was \$3,631,244 and that of hosiery, \$908,761.

Flashlight Torches and Batteries.—Exports of locally manufactured flashlight torches and batteries were well maintained and increased quantities have been sold to other parts of the Empire as a result of Imperial Preference. The torch cases are manufactured from imported brass sheets, also from scrap brass rolled locally into sheeting. Glass lenses are also manufactured from imported glass and some bulbs are also made locally. The value of exports in 1933 amounted to \$1,015,969 (torches) and \$1,140,928 (batteries).

Rubber Shoes.—As locally manufactured canvas shoes with rubber soles qualify for Imperial Preference, an impetus has been given to shipments to other parts of the British Empire, particularly to the United Kingdom, British Malaya and British West Indies. The rubber used in the manufacture of these shoes is imported from the Straits Settlements. Formerly, most of the canvas used originated from the United States of America, but now a large proportion of British canvas is used. The total value of exports in 1933 amounted to over \$1,500,000.

Lard.—The manufacture of lard is an important local industry. Live pigs are imported from South China and Kwongchow and slaughtered in Government abattoirs, the preparation and packing of the manufactured lard also being supervised by Government officials. Exports from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom increased considerably, 21,839 piculs having been shipped in 1933. Considerable quantities are also exported to the Philippines and other markets.

Shipbuilding.—Four ocean-going vessels and eighteen smaller craft were built in local dockyards during 1933.

Chapter VII.

COMMERCE.

The full effect of the depression in world trade, which was first felt in 1929, was not reflected in the statistics of the import and export trade of Hong Kong until 1933, during which period the commerce of the Colony slumped to the lowest figure recorded since the Great War; at the close of the year there was no sign of any early improvement in the situation.

2. Several factors combined to this end, chief of which were a still further decrease in the purchasing power of China, aggravated by increased tariffs, a heavy carry-over of stocks from 1932, particularly of piece goods, failures of several business houses, which resulted in extreme reluctance on the part of importers to extend credit facilities, a slump in the building and allied trades, following a minor building boom in 1931 and 1932, a continuance of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, though of less severity, and the uncertainty of exchange.

3. The declared value of imports of merchandise in 1933, totalled \$500.9 millions, as compared with \$624.0 millions in 1932, a decrease of 19.7%; while exports were valued at \$403.1 millions in 1933, as compared with \$471.9 millions in 1932, a decrease of 14.6%.

4. The share of the import trade enjoyed by the United Kingdom fell from 12.3% in 1932 to 10.4% in 1933; U.S.A. from 7.4% to 6.2%; Germany from 4.1% to 3.8%; British Malaya from 1.5% to 1.2%; Netherlands East Indies from 9.9% to 7.8%; Australia from 1.9% to 1.6%; and Belgium from 2.0% to 1.7%; while the share of China increased from 27.2% to 31.0%; Japan from 3.4% to 5.0%; French Indo-China from 8.4% to 8.5%; Siam from 9.3% to 10.0%; and India from 2.8% to 3.7%.

5. Total imports of Treasure amounted to \$38.1 millions in 1933, as compared with \$85.3 millions in 1932, and exports to \$134.1 millions, as compared with \$140.0 millions. The import figures are adversely affected to a large degree by concealed imports of gold and of silver subsidiary coin, which evaded a free export embargo enforced in China. In 1932 total imports of gold amounted to \$19.5 millions and exports to \$63.7 millions; while in 1933, imports totalled only \$6.0 millions and exports \$88.9 millions.

6. Imports of Animals (live) totalled \$11.4 millions as compared with \$12.6 millions in 1932; Building Materials \$9.4 millions as compared with \$12.9 millions; Chemicals and Drugs \$6.7 millions as compared with \$6.6 millions; Chinese Medicines \$17.9 millions as compared with \$19.2 millions; Dyeing Materials \$4.4 millions as compared with \$6.0 millions; Foodstuffs \$166.9 millions as compared with \$211.8 millions; Fuels \$14.0 millions as compared with \$14.7 millions; Hardware \$4.0 millions as compared with \$5.2 millions; Liquors \$3.8 millions as compared with \$3.7 millions; Machinery \$5.6 millions as compared with \$6.1 millions; Manures \$9.9 millions as compared with \$11.1 millions; Metals \$38.1 millions as compared with \$38.5 millions; Minerals & Ores \$1.9 millions as compared with \$580,000; Nuts & Seeds \$5.8 millions as compared with \$7.0 millions; Oils & Fats \$35.6 millions as compared with \$52.2 millions; Paints \$2.0 millions as compared with \$2.5 millions; Paper & Paperware \$9.4 millions as compared with \$15.7 millions; Piece Goods \$75.1 millions as compared with \$107.3 millions; Railway Materials \$352,000 as compared with \$528,000; Tobacco \$6.5 millions as compared with \$9.5 millions; Treasure \$38.1 millions as compared with \$85.3 millions; Vehicles \$4.2 millions as compared with \$4.6 millions; Wearing Apparel \$4.1 millions as compared with \$4.4 millions; and Sundries \$64.0 millions as compared with \$71.5 millions.

7. Exports of Animals (live) totalled \$314,000 as compared with \$433,000 in 1932; Building Materials \$4.8 millions as compared with \$8.7 millions; Chemicals & Drugs \$3.8 millions as compared with \$4.1 millions; Chinese Medicines \$12.2 millions as compared with \$13.6 millions; Dyeing Materials \$3.9 millions as compared with \$5.0 millions; Foodstuffs \$153.6 millions as compared with \$185.2 millions; Fuels \$2.1 millions as compared with \$2.3 millions; Hardware \$2.4 millions as compared with \$2.8 millions; Liquors \$933,000 as compared with \$1.0 million; Machinery \$2.0 millions as compared with \$1.6 million; Manures \$9.3 millions as compared with \$11.0 millions; Metals \$33.7 millions as compared with \$30.2 millions; Minerals & Ores \$1.5 million as compared with \$871,000; Nuts & Seeds \$3.8 millions as compared with \$5.6 millions; Oils & Fats \$30.4 millions as compared with \$37.1 millions; Paints \$1.7 million as compared with \$2.1 millions; Paper and Paperware \$8.0 millions as compared with \$10.3 millions; Piece

Goods \$55.5 millions as compared with \$66.9 millions; Railway Materials \$189,000 as compared with \$437,000; Tobacco \$5.2 millions as compared with \$7.9 millions; Treasure \$134.1 millions as compared with \$140.0 millions; Vehicles \$2.1 millions as compared with \$1.5 million; Wearing Apparel \$8.5 millions as compared with \$12.8 millions; and Sundries \$57.2 millions as compared with \$60.2 millions.

8. The average rate of exchange for the year was 1s. 4½d. as against 1s. 3½d. in 1932.

Imports (in £'s & \$'s millions).

	1924.	1925.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1st Quarter	£ 19.3 \$165.4	16.3 139.7	* *	9.0 186.9	11.9 170.7	8.5 132.8
2nd Quarter	£ 17.1 \$144.0	14.5 128.9	9.2 131.3	8.7 180.1	10.2 164.7	8.5 126.1
3rd Quarter	£ 19.2 \$161.7	* *	10.1 156.8	9.0 182.3	9.3 142.4	8.5 122.1
4th Quarter	£ 16.5 \$136.6	* *	10.3 167.4	11.8 188.4	9.6 146.2	8.4 119.9
Total	£ 72.1 \$607.7	30.8 268.6	29.6 455.5	38.5 737.7	41.0 624.0	33.9 500.9

Exports (in £'s & \$'s millions).

	1924.	1925.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1st Quarter	£ 18.3 \$156.8	15.2 130.3	* *	6.8 140.1	8.8 127.0	6.8 105.3
2nd Quarter	£ 15.2 \$128.0	14.1 125.3	7.4 105.9	6.4 132.5	7.1 115.3	7.2 106.2
3rd Quarter	£ 14.6 \$122.9	* *	7.3 113.7	6.5 130.6	7.2 110.0	6.6 95.5
4th Quarter	£ 15.5 \$128.3	* *	8.5 137.2	9.2 138.7	7.9 119.6	6.8 96.1
Total	£ 63.6 \$536.0	29.3 255.6	23.2 356.8	28.9 541.9	31.0 471.9	27.4 403.1

*No statistics available from July 1925 to March 1930.

Note:—Average rate of exchange 1924=2s. 4½d.
 1925=2s. 3½d.
 1930=1s. 3½d.
 1931=1s. 0¾d.
 1932=1s. 3¾d.
 1933=1s. 4½d.

TREASURE MOVEMENTS.

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank Notes	673,264	6,578,574	1,797,085	5,525,607
Copper cents	6,370	39,513	45,903	43,079
Gold Bars	19,508,290	5,986,917	63,715,586	88,917,365
Gold Coins	80,000	—	5,787,931	2,777,545
Gold Leaf	83,333	24,864	277,028	244,689
Silver Bars	34,365,025	14,519,263	14,883,018	6,309,042
H.K. Silver Dollars.	2,564,512	2,314,968	40,000	300
Chinese Silver				
Dollars	3,256,166	2,846,228	11,709,712	5,250,287
Other Silver Dollars ...	*	4,113	138,657	67,691
Silver Sub. Coin.....	24,735,443	5,798,812	41,618,911	24,996,979
Total	85,272,403	38,113,252	140,013,831	134,132,584

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1932 AND 1933

(excluding treasure).

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	76,905,373	52,172,111	3,462,218	4,533,607
British Dominions and Possessions	56,752,665	46,139,119	42,607,973	36,613,724
China	169,993,076	155,186,671	279,818,847	227,005,202
All other countries	320,356,486	247,440,893	145,970,638	134,939,637
Total British Empire	133,658,038	98,311,230	46,070,221	41,147,331
Total Foreign	490,389,562	402,627,564	425,789,485	361,944,839
Grand Total	624,047,600	500,938,794	471,859,706	403,092,170

* Not fully recorded.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

As measured at the Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department, wholesale prices in Hong Kong during the year 1933, showed decreases of 15.4% as compared with 1932, 24.2% as compared with 1931, 3.1% as compared with 1924, and increases of 3.5% as compared with the base period of 1922, and 61.7% as compared with 1913.

There were decreases in each of the four groups of commodities in 1933, as compared with 1932: Foodstuffs declining by 10.4%, Textiles by 22.5%, Metals by 15.8%, and Miscellaneous Items by 12.8%.

The following table shows the course of available wholesale price changes since 1913:—

	1913.	1922.	1924.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Foodstuffs	73.6	100.0	106.1	144.3	126.5	113.4
Textiles	55.1	100.0	112.5	135.8	125.2	97.0
Metals	63.2	100.0	102.3	140.9	128.1	107.8
Miscellaneous	64.0	100.0	106.3	125.4	109.7	95.7
<hr/>						
Average of all						
Articles	64.0	100.0	106.8	136.6	122.4	103.5

Chapter VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A great proportion of the workers in Hong Kong are paid on a piece work basis and in some trades are engaged and paid on curiously complicated systems involving payment of a bonus or a share in the yearly profits.

2. Local trade was dull during the year. This may be attributed to the world depression and to the high tariffs imposed by the Chinese Government. Towards the end of the year, however, a marked improvement was shown in some industries, e.g. rubber shoes, dry batteries for electric torches, leather goods, mosquito sticks, etc., and a new tannery was opened. The close of the year showed a definite slackening off in the building boom which had continued unabated throughout the year 1932. A certain number of people, being unable to find employment in the Colony, have returned to their native districts in China, and the supply of tenement houses may now be said to exceed the demand. There has consequently been a general decline in the rents of tenement houses, flats, offices and shops occupied by Chinese. In the case of premises occupied by Europeans, the decline in rentals is hardly apparent yet. There has been no noticeable change in the average rates of wages for labour, but the prices of all Chinese foodstuffs, except fresh fish, and of fire-wood show a slight decline.

3. The European resident, unlike the local labourer, purchases many articles which have to be imported from countries with sterling or gold currencies. He is therefore affected by variations in the exchange value of these currencies as expressed in terms of the silver dollar. The collapse of the American dollar caused a considerable cheapening in the prices of articles imported from the U.S.A., but although the silver dollar showed a gradual improvement in its exchange value vis-à-vis sterling throughout the year, no noticeable effect was apparent in the local prices of articles imported from England. It is a commonplace that the adjustment of local prices always lags behind a rise in the sterling value of the silver dollar.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

Building Trade :—

Carpenters	\$1.15 per day.
Bricklayers	1.10 „ „
Painters	1.10 „ „
Plasterers	1.10 „ „
Scaffolders	1.70 „ „
Labourers (male)	0.80 „ „
„ (female)	0.50 „ „

Working hours, nine per day. Time and a half paid for overtime. Free temporary quarters provided on the building site and communal messing at cheap rates.

Shipbuilding and Engineering :—

Electricians	\$1.45 to \$1.80 per day.
Coppersmiths	1.20 to 1.80 „ „
Fitters	0.80 to 1.80 „ „
Sawmillers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Boilermakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Sailmakers	1.00 to 1.50 „ „
Blacksmiths	0.80 to 1.20 „ „
Turners	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Patternmakers	1.00 to 1.40 „ „
Labourers	0.50 to 0.80 „ „

Over-time—time and a half. Night work—double time.

Transport Workers:—

Tram drivers	\$36 to \$45 per month.
„ conductors	30 to 39 „ „
Bus drivers	50 per month.
„ conductors	20 to 25 per month.

Working hours, nine per day. Free uniform. Bonus at end of year.

Railway Workers (Government):—

Engine drivers	\$540 to \$1,000 per annum.
Firemen	330 to 480 „ „
Guards	600 to 1,000 „ „
Signalmen	600 to 1,000 „ „
Station Masters	1,100 to 1,800 „ „
Booking Clerks	600 to 1,000 „ „
Telephone operators	480 to 1,000 „ „

Female Workers in Factories:—

Cigarette making	\$0.40 to \$0.80 per day.
Knitting factories	0.20 to 0.55 „ „
Perfumery	0.20 to 0.50 „ „
Confectionery	0.20 to 0.60 „ „

Working hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. One hour off at mid-day. Over-time from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at day rates.

Domestic Servants:—

Employed by Chinese	\$7.00 to \$20.00 per month.
Employed by Europeans	15.00 to 40.00 „ „
Gardeners	15.00 to 30.00 „ „

With free lodging, and with Chinese employers, generally free board.

NOTE:—The rates of pay of Government employees approximate closely to those of a similar category in private employ.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

	1932.	1933.
Rice (3rd. grade)	8.4 cents per catty	7.6 cents per catty
Fresh fish	31.4 „ „ „	31.8 „ „ „
Salt fish	34.6 „ „ „	27.8 „ „ „
Beef	48 „ „ „	44.4 „ „ „
Pork	55 „ „ „	51.4 „ „ „
Oil	24.2 „ „ „	21.4 „ „ „
Firewood	10 „ for 8 catties	10 „ for 9 catties

Chapter IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These are either schools where the medium of instruction is English or mostly English or schools where the medium of instruction is Chinese. The former, seventeen in number, are known as "English" schools, the latter of which there are three as "Vernacular" schools.

2. Of the four English schools, classed as "secondary" schools in the Table below, two are Anglo-Chinese schools for boys and one for girls. These three schools have primary departments. The fourth school, the Central British School which is a mixed school, has no primary department. Of the eleven English schools, classed as "primary" schools in the Table below, three are mixed schools preparing for the Central British School. In this group are also four "District" schools, including one for Indian boys and four "Lower Grade" schools, three of which are in rural districts. In those English schools which are attended by Chinese the study of English and of Chinese is carried on side by side, the *pari passu* system requiring that promotion shall depend on proficiency in both languages.

3. Of the two Government Schools classed as "Vocational" one is the Junior Technical School which was opened in February, the other is the Technical Institute which is attended by persons desirous of receiving instruction for the most part germane to their day time occupations.

4. Of the three Government Vernacular schools one has a seven years' course and includes a Normal department. There is also a Normal school for women teachers and a Normal school on the mainland which aims at providing Vernacular teachers for rural schools.

GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS.

5. There are thirteen Grant-in-Aid English Schools, and four Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools. Of the former, seven are schools for boys and six are for girls.

6. One English school for girls has a primary department only. The remaining schools classed in the table below as "secondary" schools have primary departments as well as the upper classes.

7. Munsang College, Kowloon City, received a grant of \$6,000.

8. The Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools are schools for girls and are classed in the Table as "secondary" schools.

9. The 303 subsidized schools are all Vernacular schools.

UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

10. In 1932 there were 613 unaided Vernacular schools with 33,077 children and 124 unaided English schools with 6,528 children.

Table showing number of schools and scholars for the year 1933.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GRANT-IN-AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS		UNAIDED SCHOOLS	
	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll
ENGLISH :—						
Secondary,	4	2,340	13*	6,272	10	1,864
Primary,	11	1,716	1	212	114	4,664
Vocational,	2	842	...	...	...	...
Total,	17	5,025	14	6,484	124	6,528
VERNACULAR :—						
Secondary,	1	253	4	1,023	...	...
Primary, .....	...	...	303	20,136	613	33,077
Vocational,	2	214	1	177	...	...
Total,	3	467	308	21,336	613	33,077

Total No. of Institutions 1,079

Total On Roll 72,917

*This includes Ying Wa College whose primary department receives a Grant-in-Aid.

THE UNIVERSITY.

11. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

12. The University hostels are three in number—Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall. There are also three recognized hostels for men, St. John's Hall, Morrison Hall and Ricci Hall. No university hostel at present exists for women students.

13. The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building. Additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest additions to the buildings are a School of Chinese Studies, the cost of which was borne by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong a local Chinese merchant and banker, and a Chinese Library named after the late Mr. Fung Ping Shan who provided a sum of \$100,000 for the building and \$50,000.00 as an endowment fund for its maintenance.

14. The income of the University for 1933 amounted to about \$966,055.92 of which about \$432,000 was derived from endowments and \$350,000 from Government. Messrs. John Swire & Sons Ltd. gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institute has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000. The annual expenditure in 1933 amounted to about \$971,922.71.

15. The University includes the three faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognized as equivalent thereto.

16. The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B. and B.S. The degrees of M.D. and M.S. are awarded on examinations but are subject to the proviso that every candidate for the degrees shall produce evidence of special post-graduate experience in the subject which he presents. The degrees above mentioned are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

17. The Faculty of Engineering provides a four years course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B.Sc., (Eng.). Fourth year students specialize in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.).

18. The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts and science, social science, commerce, a department of Chinese studies and a department for training teachers. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A.

The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

19. With a view to securing the maintenance of the desired standard—which is in all three faculties that of a British University degree—external examiners are, in all faculties associated with the internal examiners in all annual final examinations. In the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other faculties, degrees with honours are granted, the standard being assessed by special examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners in the University of London.

20. The degree of LL.D. is granted *honoris causa*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

21. The following are the best known Charitable Institutions.

French Convent Orphanage.

Italian Convent Orphanage.

Maryknoll Convent, Kowloon.

St. Louis Industrial School.

Po Leung Kuk—Chinese.

Victoria Home and Orphanage.

Society of Precious Blood Hospital.

Home for Aged Poor, Kowloon.

La Calvaire Home for Aged Poor, Happy Valley.

Eyre Refuge.

Salvation Army Home.

Industrial Home for the Blind, Pokfulam.

RECREATION AND ART.

22. Most of the schools contrive to hold Annual Sports either on their own grounds or on grounds generously lent by local Cricket and Football Clubs. Some schools are granted free use of Government Bathing Beaches for four afternoons a week during the Bathing Season. Lawn Tennis, Football, Swimming, Volley Ball and Basket Ball continue to increase in popularity. Cricket is played at a few schools. Physical training is given by qualified instructors. Art is taught in the Government British Schools by Trained Art Mistresses.

Chapter X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The external communications of Hong Kong are excellent both by sea and by telegraph, cable and radio. As regards the former, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and several other British and foreign companies maintain regular passenger and freight services between Hong Kong and Europe. The trans-Pacific communications are well served by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other steamship lines. To Australia three steamship companies, the Eastern and Australian, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Australian and Oriental maintain regular passenger and freight services. In addition there are direct sailings to Africa, South America, and to New York. There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, Straits Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan and the China coast. Local steamship communication is by river steamer from Hong Kong to Canton and the West River ports with several sailings daily. In addition there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

2. The total shipping entering and clearing Ports in the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to 108,622 vessels of 43,043,381 tons which, compared with the figures for 1932 shows an increase of 4,507 vessels and a decrease of 781,525 tons. Of the above 51,492 vessels of 40,862,583 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 52,359 vessels of 41,794,005 tons in 1932. There was a decrease in British Ocean-going shipping of 199 vessels and a decrease of 187,458 tons. Foreign Ocean-going vessels shew an increase of 166 vessels and an increase of 287,262 tons. British River Steamers showed a decrease of 260 vessels and a decrease of 677,298 tons. Foreign River Steamers showed a decrease of 782 vessels and a decrease of 305,409 tons. In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign Trade there was an increase of 678 vessels with an increase in tonnage of 5,879 tons. Junks in Foreign trade showed a decrease of 470 vessels and a decrease of 54,398 tons. In Local Trade (i.e. between places within the waters of the Colony) there was a decrease in steam launches of 366 vessels with an increase in tonnage of 4,109 tons. Junks in Local Trade show a decrease of 5,740 vessels and a decrease of 145,788 tons.

3. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *via* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provides good connections with Europe *via* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and Possessions.

By their cable to Manila connection is made with the direct American cable, thence to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging respectively to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Northern (Danish) Companies, *via* Foochow and Amoy respectively, give a good connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan and Russia; the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company gives a good service to Europe *via* Asiatic Russia.

4. The Government operates a commercial radio service with direct communication with Chinese stations, Siam, Indo-China, Formosa and the Dutch East Indies. Indirect communication between Hong Kong and America is maintained *via* Manila and between Hong Kong and Europe *via* Manila or Dutch East Indies.

5. The revenue collected by the Radio Office during the year from radio telegrams amounted to \$643,217.94, a decrease of \$36,814.64 on the amount collected in 1932. Advices of vessels signalled at the Lighthouses yielded \$1,473.60. The total Revenue from the telegraph service amounted to \$644,691.54. Ship Station Licences yielded \$1,801.00, Amateur Transmission Station Licences \$304.75, Broadcast Receiving Licences \$29,048.00, Dealers' Licences \$2,355.00 and Examination Fee for Operators' Certificates of Proficiency \$71.00.

6. The number of paid radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 191,586 consisting of 1,518,215 words against 194,782 consisting of 1,607,233 words in 1932 and 207,339 were received, consisting of 1,757,629 words against 179,382 consisting of 1,653,046 words.

7. In addition to the paid traffic figures given above the wireless Service is responsible for the reception of time signals daily from Bordeaux, Rugby, Malabar and Nauen, for the transmission of time signals to ships in the China Sea, the reception of press messages amounting to 340 messages or 204,868 words from Rugby, the collection and distribution of meteorological traffic, 5,676 messages 218,153 words having been forwarded, and 16,907 messages 324,153 words having been received, the reception and dissemination of distress, piracy and navigation messages, the transmission and reception of Government messages, etc.

8. A telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton, a distance of 110 miles is in operation.

9. *Mails*.—The number of mail receptacles of Hong Kong origin despatched during the year was 46,650 as compared with 47,615 in 1932—a decrease of 965, the number received was 49,449 as compared with 51,324—a decrease of 1,875.

10. Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign Men-of-War, numbered 222,489 as against 183,822 in 1932 an increase of 38,667.

11. *Registered Articles and Parcels.*—The number of registered articles handled amounted to 691,046 as compared with 748,676 in 1932—a decrease of 57,630.

12. The figures for insured letters were 20,232 and 18,595 respectively—an increase of 1,637.

13. Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached a total of 143,064 as against 148,189 in 1932 a decrease of 5,125.

14. In 1933 the earnings of the Railway continued to improve steadily and another very successful year resulted. There were no suspension of traffic, and no interruption from storms or typhoons.

15. The track both on the British and the Chinese Sections was well maintained and enabled the accelerated timetable introduced in October 1932 to be continued, while certain alterations were made to the hours of departure and in the number of express trains to suit the convenience of the travelling public. These improvements, together with the fact that Southern Kwong Tung is being rapidly opened up by roads, many of which act as feeders to the Railway, helped to make it a very popular means of conveyance.

16. The three express locomotives obtained in 1930 on behalf of the Chinese Section are still in the possession of the British Section, but the Chinese Section made twelve monthly cash instalments of \$10,000 each in respect of them during the year. Haulage charges continued to be paid by the Chinese Section.

17. The total steam train mileage run amounted to 354,294½. This includes trains run over the Chinese Section to and from Canton. The Motor Coach mileage was 13,378 miles. 2,475,514 passengers were carried during the year, as against 2,182,634 in 1932.

18. The General Gross Revenue showed again a marked increase and reached the satisfactory figure of \$1,630,610.83, as against \$1,295,789.20 for the previous year. Net revenue amounted to \$711,052.42, as against \$333,412.15 for 1932.

19. There are 311 miles of roads in the Colony, 161 miles on the Island of Hong Kong and 150 miles in Kowloon and the New Territories. Of the total mileage 227 miles are constructed

in water bound macadam dressed with asphalt, 12 miles in sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, 13 miles of tar macadam, 17 miles of concrete, 3 miles of granite setts and wooden blocks on a cement concrete foundation and 39 miles of gravel.

20. The public travelling over the Colony's roads increases yearly with a corresponding growth in the number of motor buses, of which there are 59 operating on the island of Hong Kong, and 115 on the mainland. These are gradually replacing the rickshas, the number of which decreases year by year.

21. The Hong Kong Tramway Company has a fleet of nearly 90 double deck tram cars running along the sea front of Victoria from Kennedy Town to Shaukiwan.

22. Communication between the island and the mainland is maintained by a number of ferry services; the most important of which are the Star Ferry between Kowloon Point and a pier near the General Post Office, and the combined vehicular and passenger service of the Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Company between Jordan Road, Kowloon and Jubilee Street, Victoria.

Chapter XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

The Colony is well served by banking institutions. There are sixteen principal banks doing business in the Colony which are members of the Clearing House, and in addition several Chinese banks and numerous native Hongks doing some portion of banking business. There are no banks which devote themselves specially to agricultural and co-operative banking. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also conducts the business of the Hong Kong Savings Bank on usual savings bank principles.

2. The Currency of the Colony is based on silver and is governed by the Order in Council of 2nd February, 1895. The dollar, which is normally in circulation and which is legal tender to any amount, is the British Dollar of 900 millesimal fineness and weight 26.957 grammes (416.00 grains). Silver subsidiary coins of the value of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents and one cent pieces in bronze are also legal tender up to the value of two dollars for silver and one dollar for bronze. Bank notes issued by The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, The Chartered Bank and The Mercantile Bank are also in circulation, the estimated amount issued at the end of 1933 being \$157,583,718.

These Bank notes are redeemable in legal tender dollars at the Banks' Offices in Hong Kong, and include fiduciary issues amounting to \$12,000,000, the balance being covered in various proportions for the respective banks by silver coin of approved denominations, by bullion, and by securities.

3. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are defined in the Schedule to Ordinance No. 2 of 1885. They consist of the standards in use in the United Kingdom and of the following Chinese Weights and Measures:—

- 1 fan (candareen)=0.0133 ounces avoirdupois.
 - 1 tsin (mace)=0.133 ounces avoirdupois.
 - 1 leung (tael)=1.33 ounces avoirdupois.
 - 1 kan (catty)=1.33 pounds avoirdupois.
 - 1 tam (picul)=133.33 pounds avoirdupois
- and
- 1 check (foot)=14 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches divided into 10 tsün (inches) and each tsün into 10 fan or tenths.

Chapter XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review the operations of the Public Works Department were carried out under a Head Office Staff by eleven sub-departments. The European Staff comprised 160 officers and the Asiatic Staff 612.

2. *Buildings.*—The following works were completed during the year:—Crematorium at Kai Lung Wan Cemetery; extension of the offices of the Public Works Department; additions to Kowloon Hospital comprising a new Ward Block and a House for a second European Medical Officer; Venereal Diseases Clinic at Kowloon; new Cattle Lairage at Ma Tau Kok Cattle Depot; Wireless Broadcasting Station at Kowloon; the Lady Ho Tung Infant Welfare Centre at Fanling; extension to the Store at the Central Police Station; provision of tanks for the storage of fish at the Central Market; Quarters for Gardeners at the Government Pavilions; Latrine and Bath House at Hennessy Road; Drill Hall at Kowloon Junior School; alterations at Kowloon Fire Station to provide quarters for Sub-Officers; Quarters and Store for the Botanical and Forestry Department; additions to Tai O Police Station; alteration and additions at the Remand Home for Juvenile Offenders; additions at Tsun Wan Police Station; adaptation of the Sailors' Home and Seamen's Institute for Offices; two Garages at Tai Po and the erection of a Fountain, Shelter and Lavatory in the Botanical Gardens.

In addition the following works were under construction during the year:—Site formation for the New Government Civil Hospital at Pokfulam; new Residence for the Director, Royal Observatory; Government Bungalow at Fanling; Block of Quarters for Nurses at Kowloon Hospital; site preparation for the New Gaol at Stanley; Sextons Quarters at Chai Wan Cemetery; additional Wing containing Laboratory and Class Rooms at the Junior Technical School; Dormitory Block at Lai Chi Kok Gaol.

In addition to general maintenance, numerous minor alterations and improvements to Government Buildings were also executed during the year.

3. *Communications.*—The following works were completed:—The Concourse Area at Jubilee Street Vehicular Ferry Pier was surfaced; completed portions of Jaffe & Thomson Roads were kerbed, channelled and surfaced; a new area for burial purposes was formed in the Colonial Cemetery; a further section of Connaught Road West from Eastern Street to Ping On Wharf was strengthened, sandcarpeting and surfacing on a 6" cement concrete foundation being laid; Kennedy Road—a further section of this road adjoining the Magazine was widened to 30 feet; a retaining wall adjoining I.L. 59 section A, Caine Road, was taken down and rebuilt to the new road alignment; dangerous bends on Tai Hang Road were improved; Stubbs Road was regraded between the Peak Hotel and Jardine's Corner; a portion of Prince Edward Road between the Railway Bridge and Leven Road surfaced with 7" reinforced concrete; Chatham Road between Middle Road and Austin Road laid with bottoming and surfacing; the Concourse Area at Jordan Road Vehicular Ferry Pier laid with bottoming and surfacing; Taipo Road diverted at its junction with Castle Peak Road and laid with bottoming and surfacing; Children's Playground complete with shelter, lavatories and equipment erected at Kowloon Tong; area for Children's Playground formed at Tong Mi Road; area for Children's Playground formed at Shantung Street; the bend on Castle Peak Road opposite the Warders' Quarters widened and improved; the bend at top of Laichikok Hill on Castle Peak Road widened and improved. The strengthening and improvement of road surfaces in the New Territories was continued between 20th and 21st milestones—Castle Peak; between 30th and 35th milestones—Mei Po—Fanling; between Kwanti Race Course and 2nd milestone, Sha Tau Kok Road and at Tsun Wan Hill; also between Tai Wai Level Crossing (8½ mile-stone) and 12½ mile-stone, Taipo Road. The hilly portions of the Lin Ma Hang-Sha Tau Kok Patrol Path was surfaced.

The following works were under construction:—The 1st section of new 75' road between Causeway Bay and Ming Yuen Gardens; a new road to Bathing Beaches (S.E. of Repulse Bay); widening of Robinson Road between Peak Road and Glenealy

(including bridge); Wong Nei Cheong Old Road Improvement, (i.e. Blue Pool Road); Path 10-ft. wide from Shek O Gap to Cape D'Aguiar Wireless Station; New Road from Island Road to Stanley; Upper Peak Tram Station Parking Ground; Road to Wong Ma Kok to serve Prison Site.

Tarpainting was carried out on the following roads:—10th-16th Mile-stone, Castle Peak Road; 26th-27th mile-stone, Au Tau; whilst the bend on the Taipo Road near the 5½ mile-stone was effected. The main street at Un Long was surfaced, kerbed and channelled in front of new houses and an invert was laid to the existing nullah.

4. *Drainage*.—New sewers and storm water drains were constructed in Hong Kong to a length of 16,058 feet, and parapet walling to open nullahs to a length of 378 feet. An additional septic tank was constructed at Repulse Bay. Anti-malarial campaign work was continued at Mount Parker, Stanley, Sookunpoo and Lyeemun and a commencement made at Kowloon Tong. Streams were trained to a total length of 27,812 feet and 1,862 feet as walled nullahs. In Kowloon new sewers and storm water drains were constructed to a length of 13,081 feet and an open nullah was decked over for a length of 333 feet. In New Kowloon the length of new sewers and storm water drains constructed was 14,761 feet. In Kowloon and New Kowloon nullah walling was built to a length of 2,301 feet and parapet walling constructed to a length of 2,742 feet. Various minor works were carried out in the New Territories.

5. *Water Works*.—In Hong Kong the following lengths of new mains were laid to improve the distribution system:—1,042 feet of 10", 1,416 feet of 8", 1,529 feet of 6" and 1,573 feet of smaller sizes. 5,050 feet of subsidiary mains from ¾"—3" were laid in back lanes. 550 feet of 24" steel main were diverted round the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Site.

A covered service reservoir of 208,000 gallons capacity was constructed on Jardine's Lookout at an elevation of 778 feet A.O.D. to supply high level development.

In Kowloon and New Kowloon the following lengths of new mains were laid to improve distribution:—1,290 feet of 18", 10,541 feet of 12", 1,005 feet of 8", 4,182 feet of 6" and 855 feet of smaller sizes. 13,636 feet of subsidiary mains were laid in back lanes.

The new five million gallons service reservoir at Yaumati Hill was nearly completed.

At Taipo 1,916 feet of 6" main were laid and 420 feet of smaller sizes.

A new water supply was provided for Tsun Wan consisting of an intake, strainer and storage tank of 5,000 gallons, 10,468 feet of 4" piping and 970 feet of 2" piping.

The Fanling supply was improved by laying 1,095 feet of 5" piping and 737 feet of 4" piping. A steel storage tank of 30,000 gallons capacity was also erected.

A water supply for Yuen Long district was investigated.

The Public Gardens Service Reservoir was completed thus concluding the first section of the Shing Mun Valley Water Scheme.

The 2nd. section of the Aberdeen East Catchwater and the Outfall Nullah at Aberdeen were completed. The 2nd. section of the Aberdeen West Catchwater was nearly completed. The removal of silt from the Lower Reservoir was continued and the Access Road to the Lower Dam was surfaced.

The 1st. section of the Pottinger Peak Catchwater was completed, whilst the Tytam Tuk East Catchwater and the first section of the Dragon's Back Catchwater were nearly completed.

6. *Reclamations.*—At Tsat Tze Mui, a further four acres were reclaimed making a total of approximately fourteen acres. A reclamation of about ten acres was commenced at Kennedy Town. Work on the reclamation at Cheung Sha Wan was stopped. An area of about eight acres has been filled in at Ma Tau Kok.

7. *Electrical Works.*—The existing installation were maintained in good order. Telephones, lights, fans, bells, lifts, ferry pier hoists, traffic lights, etc.

Underground cables were laid between G.P.O.—Happy Valley and G.P.O.—Peak W/T. Station.

Improved traffic control lights were installed at junction of Queen's Road—Pokfulam Road; Bonham Road—Pokfulam Road and Connaught Road Central.

Twenty police recall signals were installed in various police stations.

Kowloon-Canton Railway, Taipo, Taipo-Market and Fanling Station were wired for electric lights. Also the Railway workshop at Hung Hom, and an underground cable for power and light installed.

Thirty telephones were installed in various places. Repairs to the submarine cable to Stonecutters were carried out.

Certain improvements and re-arrangements were carried out at Tsat Tsz Mui Quarry.

Certain electrical works, thirteen telephones etc. were installed for Shing Mun Valley Scheme.

Fifty-six buildings in various places were either rewired or had electric joints installed for the first time.

The usual maintenance to Wireless Stations, Telephones etc. was carried out. Two self supporting wireless masts were erected in the Hung Hom Reclamation and the Broadcasting Set was transferred to new building on the same Reclamation.

8. Buildings Ordinance Office.—The building industry continued to evince considerable activity throughout 1933 but failed to reach the level of the previous year and noticeably receded from the high peak reached in 1931.

The total number of plans approved for new works was only slightly less than for the previous year. The number of new buildings covered by such plans shows an appreciable decline; this is particularly noticeable in Chinese tenement property. The falling off in the number of European houses erected does not truly reflect the amount of new accommodation provided. The type of development tended towards the provision of flats three, four and in some cases five storeys high. These flats afford the accommodation hitherto provided by the erection of the detached and semi-detached houses which had figured largely in the Returns of the preceding three years.

Buildings of a non-domestic or commercial character shew an increase over the Returns of the preceding year.

Amongst the more important buildings completed the following are noted:—Emporium and Restaurant in Queen's Road Central, Bank building and office in Des Voeux Road Central, School and Quarters for the Salesian Society on Island Road, Chapel at Shaukiwan, Theatre in On Yan Street, Cinema in Boundary Street, two knitting factories, one on Tai Po Road and one at Ma Tau Wai, a leather factory in Pak Tai Street, a factory in Kai Yee Street and Printing Works at Ma Tau Kok, School in Waterloo Road, Building for Aged Women and Sisters' Quarters at Ngau Chi Wan, and the Hong Kong Brewery erected at Shan Tseng Bay.

European type flats of moderate rental have been a feature of the past year's construction although Chinese tenement property is still the largest factor.

The number of European houses completed during the year is 259. The number of Chinese houses is 832.

On the Praya East Reclamation, 147 Chinese houses were erected, making up to date a total of 973. The new Sailors' Home and Seamen's Institute and a large Chinese hotel were both completed during the year under review. The Royal Naval Canteen is still in course of construction.

The number of water flushed sanitary appliances approved during the year amounted to 3,622.

9. Fifteen fires occurred causing structural damage which necessitated action by the Public Works Department. Loss of life was occasioned in two instances where the buildings were of the old type of construction with wooden floors and staircases. It is pertinent to note that in no case where fires have occurred in the modern tenement houses constructed of reinforced concrete floors, roofs, and staircases, have casualties occurred nor has the fire even attained serious proportions nor extended beyond the floor upon which it originated.

10. Reclamations were in progress on the following lots in Hong Kong. I.L. 2918, I.L. 3538, I.L. 3539, I.L. 3540. A total area of about 207,000 square feet is embraced in the above works.

Reclamation works at Kowloon include K.M.L. 52 and K.M.L. 102. The total area involved being about 200,000 square feet.

Chapter XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

I. THE COURTS OF HONG KONG.

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong consists of a Chief Justice and one or more other judges. At present there is one other judge.

2. The jurisdiction of the Court is regulated by a number of Ordinances but generally it may be said that the Court exercises a Summary Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim does not exceed \$1,000 and an Original Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim exceeds that amount.

3. In addition to the above the Court exercises Admiralty, Probate, Divorce, Bankruptcy, Lunacy, Criminal and Appellate Jurisdiction.

4. The following is a brief summary of litigation and matters dealt with during the year 1933:—

2,787 actions were instituted in the Summary Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$501,580.51.

523 actions were instituted in the Original Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$2,313,529.39.

4 actions were instituted in the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

470 grants were made in the Probate Jurisdiction.

146 persons were indicted in the Criminal Jurisdiction of whom 94 were convicted.

11 appeals were lodged in the Appellate Jurisdiction 10 of which were disposed of during the year.

5. The lower civil courts are the land courts in the Northern and Southern districts of the New Territories, with jurisdiction over all land cases in those districts, and the small debts courts of the same two districts. In these courts the District Officers sit to hear land and small debts cases.

6. The lower criminal courts are the magistrates' courts, two for Hong Kong island and a small area on the mainland opposite Shauiwan, one for Kowloon, including the whole area south of the Kowloon hills, and one each for the two districts of the New Territories, in which the District Officers are the magistrates.

7. The following figures show the amount of work done by the lower courts in 1933:—

Civil:—

District Officer North,

Land Court	67 cases.
Small Debts Court	239 „

District Officer South,

Land Court	176 cases.
Small Debts Court	59 „

Criminal:—

Hong Kong Magistracy, two courts	26,159 cases.
Kowloon Magistracy, one court	19,925 „
District Officer, North, one court	1,281 „
District Officer, South, one court	276 „

II. THE POLICE.

8. The Police Force of the Colony is under the control of the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General and twelve Superintendents. The force

consists of four Contingents, European, Indian, and two Chinese, viz. Cantonese and Weihaiwei. The strength of the different Contingents is as follows:—

Europeans	249
Indians	726
Chinese (Cantonese)	632
Chinese (Weihaiwei)	283

In addition the Police Department controls the Anti-Piracy Guards, a force consisting of thirty-three Russians and twenty-eight Indian Guards, together with four European Sergeants, eight Indian Sergeants and ninety-five Weihaiwei Chinese Constables, who are included in the Police strength. The Anti-Piracy Guards are employed and paid for by Shipping Companies for service in the China Seas.

9. Further, the department engages and supervises 1,129 Indian and Chinese watchmen who are paid by private individuals for protection of private property.

10. The waters of the Colony are policed by a fleet of ten steam launches and three motor boats which employ a staff of two hundred and forty-four Chinese under European officers.

11. There were 5,630 serious cases of crime in 1933 as against 5,707 in 1932, a decrease of 77 or 1.3%. There was a decrease of 75 cases in burglaries, 29 in house breaking, 111 in larcenies from dwellings, 28 in larcenies, 16 in murders and 4 in robberies. There were 25,659 minor cases during 1933 as against 15,364 in 1932, an increase of 10,295 or 67%. The main increases were in Hawking offences, offences against the Opium Ordinance, Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance and Women and Girls Protection Ordinance.

III. PRISONS.

12. There are three prisons in the Colony. Victoria Gaoi in Hong Kong is the main prison for males. This prison is built on the separate system, but segregation is difficult owing to lack of space and accommodation. It contains cell accommodation for 644 only and prisoners are often kept in association through unavoidable overcrowding. There is a branch male prison at Lai Chi Kok near Kowloon, with accommodation for 480 prisoners. In this establishment all the prisoners sleep in association wards and only selected prisoners are sent there as the prison was not originally built as such. It was converted from a Quarantine Station in 1920, for temporary use pending the building of a new prison. The third prison is the prison for females situated near the male prison at Lai Chi Kok. A new general prison has been approved and site preparations commenced.

13. The total number of persons committed to prison in the year 1933 was 11,439 as compared with 7,793 in 1932. The daily average number of prisoners in the prisons in 1933 was 1,472. The highest previous average was 1,189 in 1927. Over 90% of prisoners admitted are persons born outside the Colony.

14. The health of the prisoners generally was well maintained in the prisons.

15. The discipline in all three prisons was good.

16. Prisoners are employed at printing, bookbinding, tinsmithing, matmaking, tailoring, carpentering, weaving, gardening, laundry work, cleaning and minor repairs to buildings. The bulk of the Government printing and bookbinding is done in Victoria Gaol.

17. A small separate ward is reserved in Victoria Gaol for Juveniles who are kept as far as possible apart from other prisoners. The daily average number of Juveniles in 1933 was 4.1. A school-master attends daily to instruct them. In 1929 the daily average was high and a separate hall was set aside at Lai Chi Kok for Juveniles, but the number is now so small that it has been found more expedient to deal with them in Victoria Gaol.

18. Police Magistrates may, under the provisions of the Magistrates Ordinance No. 41 of 1932, give time for the payment of fines.

19. Lady visitors attend the Female Prison twice weekly to instruct the prisoners in hand-work and to impart elementary education.

20. Visiting Justices inspect and report on the prisons every fortnight.

Chapter XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Thirty Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. These and also the Regulations, Rules, By-laws and other subsidiary legislative enactments are published in a separate volume by the Government Printers. The thirty Ordinances comprised two appropriation, one replacement, one incorporation, four consolidation, twenty amendment, and two Ordinances which were new to the Colony.

2. The Appropriation Ordinance (No. 19) applied a sum not exceeding \$27,029,235 to the public service for the year 1934, and Ordinance No. 11 appropriated a supplementary sum of \$517,015.30 to defray the charges of the year 1932.

3. The replacement Ordinance was the Public Works Loan Redemption Ordinance (No. 15), which provided for the redemption of the bonds issued under the authority of the Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1927, repealed.

4. Ordinance No. 18 incorporated the Procurator in Hong Kong of the Pontifical Foreign Missions Institute.

5. The following Ordinances, viz: Arms and Ammunition (No. 2), Full Court (No. 8), Volunteer (No. 10) and Miscellaneous Licences (No. 25) consolidated and to some extent amended the existing law on these subjects.

6. The Ordinances new to the Colony were the Mercantile Marine Assistance Fund Ordinance (No. 24) and the Naval Volunteer Ordinance (No. 30). Of these, Ordinance No. 24 establishes a fund for services similar to those performed by like funds in the Straits Settlements and India, and in England by the Mercantile Marine Masters and Officers Relief Fund. The local fund is administered by a Committee financed by the revenue of the Colony. Ordinance No. 30 is based on a model prepared in England for enactment by the legislatures of this and other Colonies.

7. The twenty amending Ordinances covered a wide range of subjects, viz: Code of Civil Procedure (Nos. 1 and 13), Printers and Publishers (No. 3), Supreme Court (Nos. 4 and 12), Criminal Procedure (No. 5), Summary Offences (Nos. 6 and 26), New Territories Regulation (No. 7), Divorce (No. 9), Probates (No. 14), Opium (No. 16), Betting Duty (No. 17), Dangerous Goods (No. 20), Industrial and Reformatory Schools (No. 21), Juvenile Offenders (No. 22), Bankruptcy and Magistrates (No. 23), Telephone (No. 27), Merchant Shipping (No. 28) and Companies (No. 29).

8. Three Ordinances (No. 9, Divorce Amendment, on 1st November, 1933, and Nos. 21, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and 22, Juvenile Offenders, on 20th November, 1933), were brought into operation by Proclamation on the same dates as the principal Ordinances which they amend, and Nos. 27 (Telephone Amendment) and 29 (Companies Amendment) are expressed to commence on 1st January, 1934.

9. Similarly, the subsidiary legislation covered a wide range of subjects, including Public Places Regulation, Vagrancy, Criminal Procedure, Merchant Shipping, Civil Procedure, Gunpowder and Fireworks, Public Health and Buildings, Advertisements, Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, Education, Boarding Houses, Ferries, Places of Public Entertainment Regulation, Post Office, Public Revenue Protection, Liquors, Tobacco, Factories and Workshops, Divorce, Police Pensions, Prisons, Companies, and Naval Volunteer Force.

Chapter XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE & TAXATION.

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1929 to 1933 inclusive.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
1929	\$23,554,475	\$21,983,257	\$1,571,218	—
1930	27,818,473	28,119,646	—	\$301,173
1931	33,146,724	31,160,774	1,985,950	—
1932	33,549,716	32,050,283	1,499,433	—
1933	32,099,278	31,122,715	976,563	—

2. The revenue for the year 1933 amounted to \$32,099,278 being \$1,903,297 less than estimated and \$1,450,438 less than the revenue obtained in 1932.

3. Duties on imported liquor and tobacco were less than estimated as they are on a sterling basis and were reckoned on an exchange rate of $\$1=1/2$ whereas the average rate throughout the year was over $1/4\frac{3}{16}$. Assessed Taxes show a decrease of \$65,031.30 due to vacant tenements and large decreases were shown by the Opium Monopoly of \$1,347,148 and in Stamp Duties of \$392,293. A considerable increase amounting to \$328,907 was shown under Water Excess and Meter Rents due to general building development and to the institution of universal meterage. Land Sales were less than estimated to the extent of \$327,139.

4. The expenditure for the year 1933 amounted to \$31,122,715 being \$4,076,532 less than estimated and \$927,568 less than the expenditure in 1932.

5. Ordinary expenditure amounted to \$27,830,266, Public Works Extraordinary to \$3,292,449. Large savings resulted under Personal Emoluments, compared with the amounts inserted in the Estimates, on account of the higher exchange prevailing throughout the year. Changes in personnel and vacancies in office also reduced the amount but most of this under-expenditure amounting to \$1,489,791 was due to the rise in the sterling value of the dollar. Under Other Charges savings were also effected amounting to \$877,763. Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary fell short of the original estimate by \$375,474 and \$138,893 less than estimated was expended on recurrent maintenance and improvements.

6. *Debt.*—The total amount of sterling debt outstanding at the close of 1933 was £1,485,732.16.5, the sinking fund for its redemption amounting to £911,748. The 1927 Public Works Loan of \$4,927,000 was converted on 1st August, 1933 to 4% under authority of Ordinance No. 15 of 1933; the sinking fund will be dealt with under section 10 (5) of that Ordinance.

7. The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.	\$ c.	ASSETS.	\$ c.
DEPOSITS;—		ADVANCES:—	
Contractors and Officers Deposits	487,200.00	On account of Future Loan	6,934,474.13
Suitors Fund	587,617.30	Purchase of three Locomotives for Chinese Section Kowloon Canton Railway	267,468.26
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,268,353.78	Miscellaneous	79,401.82
Insurance Companies	1,900,700.00	Building Loans	723,310.04
Suspense Account	967,147.31	Imprest Account	7,218.15
Exchange Adjustment	136,808.00	Subsidiary Coin	1,415,597.95
Trade Loan Reserve...	1,070,609.68	Crown Agents Remittances	19,959.40
Praya East Reclamation	112,303.45	Investments:—	
House Service Account	10,479.98	Surplus Funds	1,610,714.23
Government House & City Development Fund	1,227,666.28	Trade Loan Outstanding	574,500.50
Coal Account	2,126.52	Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.)	486,713.30
Total Liabilities...	8,771,011.30	Unallocated Stores, (Railway)	187,916.81
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	13,823,625.33	Cash Balance:—	
		Crown Agents	40,792.69
		Treasurer	3,574,679.79
		* Joint Colonial Fund	2,241,189.57
		Fixed Deposits:—	
		General ... \$2,080,000.00	
		Insurance Companies 1,900,700.00	
		Miscellaneous 450,000.00	4,430,700.00
Total.....\$	22,594,636.63	Total\$	22,594,636.63

*Joint Colonial Fund £157,000.0s.0d.

8. *Main Heads of Taxation.*—The largest item of revenue is derived from the assessment tax, the sum of \$6,434,969 being collected in 1933. This represents 20.05% of the total revenue or 20.67% of the revenue exclusive of land sales. The rates vary

from 15% to 17% on the annual value of property and are for police, lighting and water services, etc. Port and Harbour Dues comprising Light Dues and Buoy Dues brought in the sum of \$679,385.

9. Duties on intoxicating liquors realized \$2,172,449, tobacco \$2,921,456, postage stamps and message fees \$1,883,655. A considerable sum is also derived from the opium monopoly, land revenue, stamp duties including estate duties and other fees. Land Sales during the year realized \$972,861. The receipts of the Kowloon Canton Railway which was completed in 1910 amounted to \$1,630,611, a considerable increase being shown under Passenger Service.

10. *Customs Tariff*.—There is an import tariff on all liquor, tobacco and light oils imported into the Colony for sale or use therein. There is no export tariff. The sale of opium is a Government Monopoly, and all importation of opium other than by the Government is prohibited. The importation of Dangerous Drugs is regulated in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. Arms, ammunition, explosives and dangerous goods are subject to the normal Harbour and Police Regulations in regard to storage and movement. A special Foreign Registration fee of 20% of the value of a motor vehicle is payable in respect of any vehicle not produced within the British Empire.

11. The duties on imported liquor range from \$0.60 per gallon on beer to \$1.20 on Chinese liquor and to \$10 on sparkling European wines and perfumed spirits. The duties are collected on a sterling basis, the conventional dollars in the tariff being converted at a rate which is varied from time to time according to the market rate of exchange between the local dollar and sterling. A 50% reduction in duty is allowed in respect of brandy grown or produced within the British Empire.

12. The duties on tobacco range from \$0.63 per lb. on the lowest taxed unmanufactured tobacco to \$2 per lb. on cigars. The duties are collected on a sterling basis in the same manner as the liquor duties.

13. A duty of 25 cents per gallon is payable on all light oils imported into the Colony.

14. *Excise and Stamp Duties*.—The same duty is imposed on liquors (mainly Chinese type) manufactured in the Colony as on imported liquors.

15. Stamp Duties are imposed on various instruments and where a consideration is involved are mainly ad valorem. The following are examples of the duties charged:—Affidavits, Statutory Declaration, etc., \$3; Bills of Exchange (inward) and Cheques, 10 cents; Bills of Lading, 15 cents when freight under

\$5, 40 cents when freight \$5 or over; Bond to secure the payment or repayment of money, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Conveyance on sale, \$1 for every \$100 or part thereof; Mortgages, principal security, 20 cents for every \$200 or part thereof; Life Insurance Policy, 25 cents for every \$1,000 insured; Receipt, 10 cents for amounts over \$20; Transfer of Shares, 20 cents for every \$100 of market value.

16. No Hut Tax or Poll Tax is imposed in the Colony.

W. T. SOUTHORN,
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO HONG KONG.

Title	Price	Agents for sale
	\$	
Sessional Papers (Annual)	2.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
Blue Book (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat, Government Printers and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
Ordinances-Ball's Revised Edition (In 6 Volumes) 1844-1923.	90.00	Do.
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Administration Reports (Annual)	3.00	Colonial Secretariat and Government Printers.
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Hansards (Annual)	5.00	South China Morning Post Hong Kong.
Historical & Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hong Kong 1841-1930.	4.00	Colonial Secretariat.
The Hong Kong Naturalist (Quarterly).	2.00	Hong Kong University.
Hong Kong: A Guide Book.....	1.00	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong: Around and About, by S.H. Peplow & M. Barker.	5.00	Do.
Echoes of Hong Kong & Beyond by L. Forster	2.50	Do.
History of Hong Kong by Eitel.	Out of Print.

Sections on Hong Kong will be found in the annual "China Year Book" published by the North China Daily News and Herald Ltd. Shanghai (London Agents Simpkin Marshall Ltd.) price \$20.00, and annual "Directory and Chronicle of China, Japan etc." published by the Hong Kong Daily Press at Hong Kong. Price \$12.00 and obtainable at their London office at 53, Fleet St., for £2.

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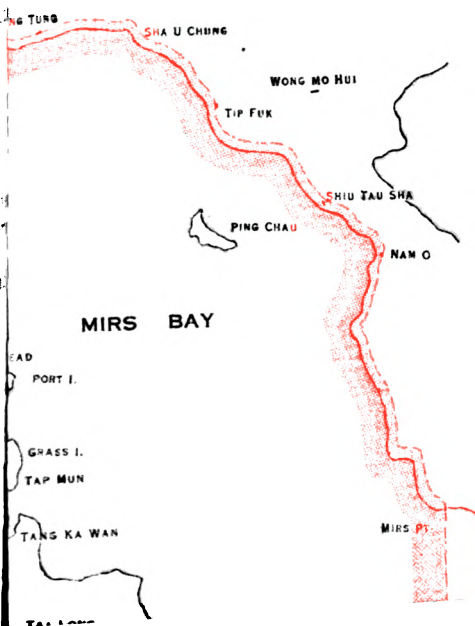
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COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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- Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

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- Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

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- Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
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TECTORATE.
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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1586 and 1620
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) was calculated to be 93,415 at the last Empire census taken in April, 1931.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted he named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that he left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Bouleuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island to the north being named Bougainville after him, and the one to the south named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	94,066

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria and the general humidity of the atmosphere, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been progressively improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence are far greater than formerly.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November, when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April, which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of municipal or local government or any Town Council at present.

III.—POPULATION.

Births and deaths are recorded in the following Districts. Guadalcanal, Gizo, Nggela and Savo, Eastern Solomons, Shortlands and Ysabel.

The following table gives the latest figures available :—

<i>District.</i>	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	474	532	419	358	507	327
Gizo ...	141	148	153	89	203	95
Nggela and Savo ...	69	121	137	96	—	—
Eastern Solomons ...	172	342	228	180	187	137 (9 months)
Shortlands ...	—	—	17	14	25	24
Ysabel ...	—	—	—	—	172	72

There are no records from which infantile mortality rates may be calculated.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES (PER 1,000).

<i>District.</i>	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	33·3	37·7	29·5	25·2	35·2	23·0
Gizo ...	19·6	20·6	21·3	12·4	24·1	13·2
Nggela and Savo ...	13·0	22·8	25·8	18·1	—	—
Eastern Solomons...	22·7	45·2	30·1	23·6	24·7	18·1 (9 months)
Shortlands ...	—	—	13·0	10·7	19·2	18·4
Ysabel ...	—	—	—	—	30·1	12·6

PROTECTORATE NATIVE CENSUS, 1931.

Administrative District.	Males over 10 years.	Females over 10 years.	Males 10 & 6 years.	Females 10 & 6 years.	Males under 6 years.	Females under 6 years.	Total.
Nigela and Savo ...	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz ...	1,865	1,586	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Ysabel and Cape Marsh	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal ...	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	969	14,215*
Malaita ...	12,669	12,058	5,484	4,732	2,748	2,376	40,067*
Eastern Solomons ...	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands ...	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo ...	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Shaniana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	235+
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	483*
Totals ...	29,250	24,903	10,286	8,168	7,346	6,443	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian

IV.—HEALTH.

Health conditions during the year were good. It will be noted that all Districts from which vital statistics are available have recorded an increase of population during this and the previous year; a condition which has not previously existed since records have been available.

The improvement may perhaps be attributed to the fact that there was no significant epidemic disease during the year.

Yearly admissions to the Tulagi Hospital.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	88	65	49	30	44	38
Asiatics ...	15	28	13	19	12	12
Natives ...	743	557	603	468	361	434

Prevalent Diseases.

Poliomyelitis (epidemic) occurred in the early part of the year but caused no mortality.

An outbreak of beriberi occurred among the labourers in the Russell Group. There were eleven deaths before the disease was brought under control by alteration of the ration issue.

Mild influenzal outbreaks occurred in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

Among the diseases always present in the Protectorate may be mentioned malaria, bacillary dysentery, tuberculosis, hookworm, and leprosy. There was no unusual occurrence of any of these diseases during the year under review.

Native Labour.

With the exception of the outbreak of beriberi mentioned above, health of the labour was satisfactory.

The first case of beriberi occurred in April and the last case on 26th August. The disease was confined to the estates of one company only and to estates in the Russell Group. The outbreak followed a long spell of abnormal rainfall and of consistent bad weather which probably prevented the natives from obtaining the usual supplementary foods—fish, small game, and native vegetables.

To check the outbreak an "emergency" ration was issued and conditions became normal.

Apart from the outbreak of beriberi there is nothing special to report in regard to the health of plantation labour, which has been generally good and care of the labourers well maintained.

The ration scale is laid down by the Labour Regulation of 1921 and had been considered adequate until this unfortunate outbreak of beriberi.

Table of deaths among Indentured Labour.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Labourers.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000.</i>
1928	...	6,016	83	13
1929	...	5,171	58	11
1930	...	5,363	50	9
1931	...	4,301	26	6
1932	...	3,927	17	4.3
1933	...	3,583	28	7.8

Of these deaths, eleven were due to beriberi, five to pneumonia.

Quarantine.

None of the major quarantinable diseases was brought to the Protectorate during the year and no quarantine restrictions were imposed on any vessel.

V.—HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood, to withstand earthquakes, and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European construction consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

Except for those in regular employment, natives living in their own villages dwell in houses composed of thatch made from the

leaf of the ivory-nut or sago palm, with bamboo or light wood rafters and usually very solid centre-posts. In certain parts, more especially where the natives have come into contact with European influence, the houses are built on wooden piles with a split betel-nut or bamboo flooring, but more usually they have an earth foundation with raised sleeping accommodation or roughly-constructed bunks. The type of building varies considerably from district to district, the natives of the Western Solomons being far superior craftsmen to those of the Eastern Solomons. The houses are generally fairly large and roomy, but rarely afford any means of privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses, but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

The employer is legally responsible for the daily inspection of his labour houses and it is the duty of District Officers also to make regular periodical inspections of the housing conditions on plantations when on tour. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1933, the Protectorate exported the following products :—

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Estimated value.</i>
		£
Copra	22,256 tons	153,426
Ivory nuts	644 „	4,591
Trocas shell	400 „	19,036
Beche-de-mer	19 „	2,135
Green snail shell	91 „	1,248
Timber	1,204,134 sup. feet	5,903
		<hr/> £186,339 <hr/>

The copra market, upon which everything in the Protectorate depends, did not improve during the year and in fact became worse. To all intents and purposes copra is the sole industry of the Group upon which the Administration relies, directly or indirectly, for its revenue; the European planters and the natives for their income; the commercial firms for their sales; and the shipping firms for cargo. At the price prevailing during the year, no firm or private planter could produce copra at a profit and the only satisfaction was that the copra, when produced, found a sale however low the price.

Coconuts are not planted systematically by the natives but in groves, the produce of which is used largely for food purposes and

the balance, only, sold. Owing to the low price the natives have been reluctant to produce copra for sale. The amount of copra produced from native sources is estimated this year to have not exceeded 300 tons. This was purchased from the natives by European or Asiatic traders and sold either to one of the larger commercial firms, who control their own shipping, or consigned to European markets, via Sydney.

Most of the copra exported was produced on their own plantations by the companies operating in the Protectorate.

A number of the coconut plantations have been allowed to revert to bush.

Most plantations are stocked with cattle, partly for local food purposes but mainly for the purpose of keeping down grass and weeds on the cultivated areas.

The export duty on copra, being on a sliding scale, went down as low as ninepence a ton towards the end of the year.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, the natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole of the available labour supply for all undertakings. Employment is of two categories, contracted and non-contracted. Conditions of employment under the contract system are controlled by the laws of the Protectorate. Natives may be signed on for periods not exceeding two years at wages not below £12 per annum for an adult male and £6 per annum for a youth, in both cases board, lodging, and clothing has also to be provided. Women may not be employed under contract otherwise than to a European female for the purpose of domestic service.

Non-contract labour for plantation work is not extensively employed.

Ivory nuts are grown in a natural state and sold by the natives to traders; the market is small and fluctuates.

The price of trocas shell improved during the year whilst green snail shell remained steady. This enabled the natives to fish their reefs and obtain a fair return for their labour.

Beche-de-mer is gathered by a few Japanese under contract to a company trading in the Protectorate.

All the above-mentioned produce is exported, none being consumed in the Protectorate.

Timber is exported by a company operating at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, and by a private individual in the Shortland Islands District. The market for timber improved as conditions improved in Australia, and as import duties were reduced in that country as a result of the Ottawa Conference.

The natives cultivate for their own use yams, taro, sweet potatoes, panna, bananas, and other vegetable foodstuffs. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining work and money the area cultivated has

increased considerably, but foodstuffs, as a rule, are not grown for marketing purposes

VII.—COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 are as follows :—

			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
			£	£
1931	...	...	215,269	304,310
1932	...	...	157,491	176,554
1933	...	...	168,261	189,888

Imports.

			<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Other parts of the British Empire.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
			£	£	£
1931	...	...	29,618	130,375	55,276
1932	...	...	16,619	105,929	34,943
1933	...	...	15,921	114,878	37,462

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Country of Origin.</i>			1931.		1932.		1933.	
				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
					£		£		£
Bags and sacks.	India	...	doz.	28,220	10,639	61,852	10,921	33,590	11,278
Biscuits (plain).	Australia	...	lb.	547,877	10,390	445,256	7,722	271,269	3,964
Drapery ...	Australia	...	...	—	3,244	—	3,614	—	4,633
	China...	...	...	—	2,922	—	2,551	—	2,896
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	7,406	—	4,098	—	4,759
Hardware	Australia	...	...	—	3,576	—	2,678	—	3,630
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	1,000	—	775	—	527
Machinery	Australia	...	...	—	1,755	—	1,941	—	5,060
	United Kingdom	...	...	—	1,986	—	2,007	—	809
	U.S.A.	...	...	—	1,367	—	545	—	406
Meats(Prad.)	Australia	...	lb.	335,301	11,378	254,948	7,116	301,579	7,182
	New Zealand	...	..	25,024	1,051	14,297	525	6,268	259
Kerosene ...	U.S.A.	...	gal.	59,029	4,054	23,171	1,542	32,992	2,242
	Borneo	...	..	28,309	1,179	18,911	938	32,234	1,357
Motor fuel	Borneo	...	..	1,992	193	23,362	1,099	42,187	1,597
	U.S.A.	...	..	88,803	6,420	26,907	1,792	24,904	1,814
Paints ...	Australia	...	tons	20	1,850	17	1,458	21	2,132
	United Kingdom	...	..	10½	1,082	5	380	3	155
Rice	Burma	...	..	1,102	16,256	460	4,907	494	5,788
	China...	...	..	42	660	17	192	48	478
	Australia	...	..	—	—	658	7,358	124	1,521
	India	...	..	200	3,059	64	831	566	6,729
Tobacco ...	U.S.A.	...	lb.	100,057	13,124	69,170	10,841	71,600	11,495

Exports.

			<i>Australia.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>United States of America.</i>
			£	£	£
1931	...	...	197,624	90,296	16,200
1932	...	...	122,485	50,194	2,750
1933	...	...	120,371	68,421	Nil

Commodity.	Destination.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
			Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Copra ...	Australia	tons	13,857	165,640	13,671	86,597	12,916	86,649
	U.S.A.	"	1,300	16,200	275	2,750	—	—
	Europe	"	8,524	89,988	7,263	48,496	9,340	66,777
Trocas shell	Australia	"	294	13,332	457	18,862	393	18,750
	New Hebrides	"	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	—
	Europe	"	—	—	—	—	7	286
	Mandated Solomons	"	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	—	—
Ivory nuts	Australia	"	642	5,155	928	7,336	469	3,334
	Europe	"	51	308	180	1,482	142	1,017
	Mandated Solomons	"	31	190	—	—	33	240
Green snail shell.	Australia	"	106	1,909	73	1,252	57	942
	Europe	"	—	—	20	160	34	306
Beche-de-mer	Australia	"	21	2,457	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400	19	2,135
Timber ...	Australia sup.	feet	786,639	4,683	1,098,340	4,943	1,204,134	5,903

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for European officials and residents is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 6d. a pound, the best joints costing 1s. 9d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small block; bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. The cost of poultry in Tulagi ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper, as poultry, pigs, and cows can be reared and vegetables grown.

The average rate of wages of Europeans employed on plantations ranges from £16 to £25 per month, the hours of work being from 45 to 50 hours per week.

The average wage of a native labourer is £12 a year and all found. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays.

Every employer of native labour, whether under written contract of service or under verbal, monthly, or day-to-day agreements, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap, salt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five or more labourers, and they are subject to Government inspection.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. Each of the five Mission Societies operating in the Protectorate (i.e., the Melanesian Mission, the Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission,

the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and the Marist Mission) provides elementary education at its principal schools without financial assistance from the Government. In the case of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however, the Government made a grant of £50 to assist the Mission school where technical education, though rudimentary, was being imparted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Communication was maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessels. The S.S. *Mataram* called direct from Australia every 5½ weeks, and after proceeding through the Protectorate returned to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy of £12,000 from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, to which the Protectorate Government contributes a yearly sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct oversea shipments were made in British, Norwegian, and German vessels during 1933.

The following figures represent the respective number and tonnage of ships of different nationalities, which visited the Protectorate for the purpose of exporting produce during the financial year 1932-33 :—

						<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	...	22	39,352
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	3	10,599
German	...	...	...	...	2	1,834

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars and motor lorries are used, ribbon tracks have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication was maintained by the regular mail vessel s.s. *Mataram*, and occasionally by auxiliary vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication was also available by s.s. *Mitiaro*, owned by Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, and the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessel, is carried out in an intermittent fashion by the small inter-island vessels belonging to the Companies mentioned above or by chance

auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate perform necessary postal duties. A money-order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issuable for sums of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a Foreman of Works, a Head Chinese Mechanic, and a Head Native Mechanic. Three Chinese mechanics and eight natives are employed.

The principal public works carried out during the year 1933 were the erection of a magazine for ammunition at the Police barracks, an asylum for criminal and non-criminal lunatics, the completion of the re-erection at Tulagi of the District Officer's house that was removed from Maka, Malaita, and the erection of a new Government Residency to take the place of the one that was pulled down during the previous year. The latter piece of work was nearing completion at the end of December, 1933. Repairs to existing buildings, Government vessels and boats were also carried out.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. This Court, created by earlier Orders in Council, was continued and further provided for by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. Its members are the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners. Judicial Commissioners are of two kinds. The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji are Judicial Commissioners by virtue of their office. The High Commissioner may appoint, in addition, persons of legal knowledge and experience to be Judicial Commissioners for particular purposes or for a particular time.

The principal judicial officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for the term of his tenure of the post of Chief Magistrate. The Court held before a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, but when held before a Deputy Commissioner its jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations.

The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court of Fiji. There is no provision for formal appeal in criminal cases, but powers of remission and commutation are vested in the High Commissioner, and all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £100, when passed otherwise than by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, must be submitted to the Court of Appeal for review.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Department are administered by the Officer Commanding Armed Constabulary. He is assisted by two European officers, a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, and a Gaoler. The native personnel of the Armed Constabulary consists of one senior Sergeant-Major, one Sergeant-Major, and 122 other ranks. The Constabulary are distributed between the Headquarters at Tulagi and the seven outlying districts of the Protectorate. The native prisons staff consist of 15 warders and one wardress at the Tulagi Central Prison and each of the district prisons has one warder with the exception of Auki, where a wardress is also employed.

The prison buildings at Tulagi consist of one European and four other cells and there are four association wards. Each prisoner has 260 cubic feet of air space during sleeping hours.

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The prison buildings at Tulagi consist of one European and four other cells and there are four association wards. Each prisoner has 280 cubic feet of air space during sleeping hours.

The district prisons are built of native materials and they are well ventilated. They are surrounded by barbed wire stockades in the same manner as the Central Prison.

Juvenile offenders are segregated. There is no probationary system.

The health of the prisoners both at Tulagi and in the district prisons has been good. There was only one death during the year; a prisoner, sent in from the Russell Group for trial, dying of beri-beri the day after his arrival at Tulagi. The daily average number of prisoners in the Central Prison was 85.18.

1.—CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes reported or known to the Police.			Persons proceeded against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magis-terial Court for want of Evidence.	Brought before a Magis-terial Court.	Number.			Appre-hended.	Sum-moned.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	3	—	3	3	2	1	3	—
2. Other offences against the person.	89	2	87	103	102	1	26	77
3. Praedial larceny ...	9	—	9	11	11	—	4	7
4. Other offences against property.	38	—	38	62	61	1	11	51
5. Other crimes	351	1	350	407	386	21	26	381

2.—PERSONS TRIED SUMMARILY OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Crime or Offence.	Discharged.			Committed for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Num- ber (total).	For want of prosecution.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprison- ment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Homicide	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person.	103	—	16	10	77	32	—	41	4
3. Praedial larceny ...	11	—	2	—	9	6	—	2	1
{ Malicious injury to property. Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and mal- icious injury to property).	15	—	5	1	9	8	—	1	—
	47	—	8	4	35	28	—	6	1
Other offences, viz.:— Offences against the Master and Ser- vants laws, inclu- ding laws relating to labourers under contract.	93	—	4	—	89	12	—	75	2
Offences against Re- venue laws, Muni- cipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social econ- omy of the Protec- torate.	23	—	2	—	21	3	—	17	1
Miscellaneous minor offences.	291	3	25	—	263	107	—	150	6

3.—PERSONS TRIED ON ORDER OF COMMITTAL FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Total.	Before a Jud. Com.	Before a Dep. Commissioner.	Sex.		Not tried (Nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
				M.	F.				Total.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Death.	Bound over or disposed of.
1.—Murder of wife or concubine	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1a	—	—	—	—	—	1
Murder of child ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder other than wife, child, or concubine.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Attempted murder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	1	1	—	1	—	1b	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	8	7	1	8	—	—	1	2	5	3	1	—	—	—	1
3.—Praedial larceny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Offences against property with violence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property.	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
5.—Other crimes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Found guilty, but insane.^b Order for trial quashed for uncertainty.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following legislation has been enacted in the Protectorate during the year 1933 :—

No. 1 of 1933.—Forced Labour Prohibition Regulation 1933.

No. 2 of 1933.—Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Regulation 1933.

No. 3 of 1933.—Prisons (Amendment) Regulation 1933.

No. 4 of 1933.—Native Passes Regulation 1933.

No. 5 of 1933.—Dogs (Amendment) Regulation 1933.

No. 6 of 1933.—Registration of United Kingdom Patents (Amendment) Regulation 1933.

No. 7 of 1933.—Residential Tax (Amendment) Regulation 1933.

No. 8 of 1933.—Customs Duties Regulation 1933.

Proclamations by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

No. 1 of 1933.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907 (prescribes certain export duties).

No. 2 of 1933.—Under the Pacific (Fugitive Criminals Surrender) Order in Council 1914 (prescribes periods in case of 'Iraq).

No. 3 of 1933.—Under Lunatic Asylum Regulation 1928 (proclaims Public Lunatic Asylum at Tulagi).

No. 4 of 1933.—Under the Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907 (revocation of certain proclamations).

Rules made by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Plant Diseases and Pests (Amendment) Rules 1933 (under the Plant and Seeds Control Regulation 1929).

Land Registration Fees (Amendment) Rules 1933 (under the Solomons Land Registration Regulation 1918).

Native Passes (Amendment) Rules 1933 (under the Native Passes Regulation 1933).

Rules made by the Resident Commissioner with the assent of the High Commissioner.

Prisons (Additional Rule) Rules 1933 (under the Prisons Regulation 1932).

There are no industrial manufactories in the Protectorate. There is at present no law relating to compensation for accidents nor any general legislative provision for sickness or old age.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.*Revenue and Expenditure:—*

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1931	...	...	...	...	62,728	67,816
1932	...	...	...	...	56,744	55,323
1933	...	...	...	...	58,541	53,423

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1933, was £67,637.

Public Debt.—Nil.

Taxation:—

<i>Description of main heads of Taxation.</i>		<i>Yield.</i>
	£	£
Customs—		
Import duties	26,632	.
Export duties	8,458	35,090
<hr/>		
Licences and Internal Revenue ...		12,504
Ship licences	1,011	
Station licences	882	
Native tax	8,649	
Fees of Court and Office etc. ...		1,717
Hospital fees	346	
Harbour Light dues	696	
Post Office		1,060
Sale of stamps	572	
Telegraph receipts	239	
Rents and Royalties		2,746
Land rent	2,607	
Interest on Investments		3,184
Miscellaneous		952
Land		100

Customs Tariff:—

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
1	Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger, and other beers per gallon	3s.	5s.
2	Animals and birds, living	Free.	Free.
3	Arms and accoutrements for any recognised rifle club or public institution ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
4	Articles, other than tobacco and spirits, arriving by post, being for personal use of addressee, when the duty thereon would not exceed 6d. Provided that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion, determine that more than one parcel addressed to the same or several persons may be treated as a single parcel and duty shall be assessed accordingly	Free.	Free.
5	Bags and sacks for exporting produce ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
6	Ballast, ships', stone or sand	Free.	Free.
7	Biscuits, hard and plain ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
8	Boats, launches, and vessels, not including engines, under 15 tons net register, punts, and lighters ad valorem	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.
9	Boats, launches, and vessels of 15 tons or greater net register :— For the first 100 tons net or fraction thereof For each additional ton or fraction thereof up to 150 tons net Exceeding 150 tons net	Free. Free. Free.	60s. 20s. Free.
10	Books and periodicals ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
11	Cartridges and cartridge cases, rifle and revolver ad valorem	100 per cent.	125 per cent.
12	Cartridges and cartridge cases, sporting ad valorem	25 per cent.	50 per cent.
13	Casks ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
14	Cement ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
15	Church materials, furniture, and requisites, imported by religious bodies, including materials for the erection, maintenance, or repair of any church, and articles for use in connection with the celebration of divine worship ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
16	Cigarettes per 1,000	15s.	20s.
17	Cigars, including wrappers per pound	7s. 6d.	10s.
18	Coal and Coke	Free.	Free.
19	Coin of the Realm	Free.	Free.
20	Cylinders for importing ammonia or gas ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
21	Dental instruments and appliances other than furniture ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
22	Diving apparatus and parts thereof ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
23	Drainpipes, earthenware ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
24	Drugs and medicinal substances (other than those containing spirits), including patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, anaesthetics, emulsions, ointments, liniments, lotions, medicinal oils, chemicals, vaccines, vaccine lymph, and serums and other anti-toxins, tinctures of the British Pharmacopoeia, and appliances for surgical and medicinal purposes for actual use as such ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
25	Explosives, including dynamite, gelignite, blasting powder, and similar explosives, and ingredients for making such goods	1s.	2s.
26	Fireworks (including squib, cracker, throw-down, serpent, rocket, maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects) ... ad valorem	25 per cent.	37½ per cent.
27	Flour and sharps ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
28	Fruit, fresh	Free.	Free.
29	Goods imported by and for the use of His Majesty's Government and Services ...	Free.	Free.
30	Guano	Free.	Free.
31	Iron, galvanised, plain or corrugated sheets per ton	40s.	80s.
32	Machinery, machines, and implements, and component parts, as follow :— (a) Agricultural machines and implements, including ploughs, sowers, scoops, draining tools, harrows, scarifiers, cultivators, hoes, digging forks, scythes, spades, stump extractors, demerara shares, shovels, rakes, bottoming tools, sickles, and handles for the said machines and implements made of wood and not fitted ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
	(b) Industrial machines and implements including evaporators for fruit, copra, tea, cocoa, and like products, to include the building if an absolute part of the drier, fibre, cleaning, ginning, spinning, and weaving machines, shellers, mills, corn crackers, coffee pulpers, hullers, polishers, winnowers, scutchers, presses for baling produce, oil presses, motor tractors, horse or machine mowers, sprayers, and pumps ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
	(c) Engines and machinery, including electrical refrigerating, and sawing machines, steam engines, boilers, oil engines, hot air engines, and marine engines ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
32— <i>cont.</i>	(d) Printing machinery, type and lithographic appliances ... ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
	(e) Railway and tramway equipment, including rails, iron and steel, sleepers, fishplates, switches, crossings, turntables, and bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to such equipment ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
	(f) Such other machinery, machines, and implements as the High Commissioner may, by proclamation from time to time specify ... ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
33	Manures and fertilizers	Free.	Free.
34	Matches ad valorem	25 per cent.	50 per cent.
35	Meats, including fish, poultry, and game, fresh or chilled	Free.	Free.
36	Medals and decorations, Government, to be worn by persons in the Protectorate ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
37	Music, printed ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
38	Oils :—		
	(a) Benzine, petrol, or motor spirit per gallon	3d.	3d.
	(b) Benzoline, naphtha, and similar oils per gallon	3d.	3d.
	(c) Crude or residual, such as may be used as fuel for Diesel or other engines ad valorem	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
	(d) Kerosene, illuminating, if of 100 degrees or more closed flash test per gallon	3d.	3d.
	(e) Kerosene, power, if of less than 100 degrees closed flash test per gallon	3d.	3d.
	(f) Oil consumed as fuel by foreign-going vessels while in the waters of the Protectorate	Free.	Free.
	(g) Oils, mineral, of all kinds, in bulk, not otherwise enumerated per gallon	3d.	3d.
	(h) Oils of all kinds other than mineral, in bulk, not otherwise enumerated per gallon	3d.	6d.
	(i) Oils of all kinds in bottles not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.
39	Packages and containers, inside and outside, in which goods subject to duty at specific rates or goods exempt from duty, or both, are ordinarily and actually packed for transport, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that such packages or containers are of no substantial value for any other purpose	Free.	Free.
40	Packages and containers which have been used in the export of products of the Protectorate, when returned empty	Free.	Free.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
41	Passenger's baggage and effects as prescribed in Proclamation No. 10 of 1929 or amendments thereof	Free.	Free.
42	Pictures, photographs, and works of art ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
43	Plants for cultivation	Free.	Free.
44	Powder, sporting per pound	6d.	1s.
45	Produce, island, imported for re-export ...	Free.	Free.
46	Pyrethrum roseum ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
47	Rice per ton	Free.	40s.
48	Rifles and revolvers, not otherwise enumerated each	20s.	40s.
49	School materials, furniture, and requisites, imported by religious bodies, including materials for the erection, maintenance, or repair of any school, and articles imported for purposes of instruction in any school or for use in connection with the curriculum of any school or for free distribution or award to scholars ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
50	Seeds for propagation and cultivation ...	Free.	Free.
51	Show cards, patterns, cut samples, and advertising matter of no commercial value ...	Free.	Free.
52	Spirits of all kinds and spirituous mixtures of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other approved method, proof or overproof, per proof gallon	26s.	39s.
53	Spirits of all kinds and spirituous mixtures of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other approved method, underproof ... per liquid gallon	26s.	39s.
54	Spirits and spirituous mixtures not otherwise enumerated per liquid gallon (Case spirits: reputed contents of two, three, four or more gallons shall be charged: Two gallons and under, as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case). (The maturity and strength of spirits on importation must conform to certain standards prescribed by the High Commissioner—at present prescribed in Proclamation No. 5 of 1928).	26s.	39s.
55	Spirits, methylated per gallon	2s.	4s.
56	Spraying compounds	Free.	12½ per cent.
57	Surgical instruments and appliances other than furniture	Free.	12½ per cent.
58	Tobacco, cut per pound	5s.	7s. 6d.
59	Tobacco, stick, cake, or leaf per pound	2s.	2s. 9d.
60	Tobacco stalks	Free.	Free.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
61	Tombstones and memorials	Free.	12½ per cent.
62	Timber ad valorem	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.
63	Uniform fittings for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides being the property of and imported by their Associations, as follow :—hats and caps, lanyards, whistles, knives, belts, scarfs, flags, banners and badges, knots, totems, and medals ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
64	Uniforms, official, civil, and for members of any recognised rifle club or public institution, and parts thereof	Free.	Free.
65	Vegetables, fresh	Free.	Free.
66	Veterinary instruments and appliances other than furniture	Free.	12½ per cent.
67	Wines, still, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	4s.	6s.
68	Wines, still, containing 40 per cent. or more of proof spirit per gallon	26s.	39s.
69	Wines, sparkling, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	10s.	15s.
70	Wines, sparkling, containing 40 per cent. or more of proof spirit per gallon	26s.	39s.
71	Goods not otherwise enumerated	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.

Imports have been considerably reduced during the year as a result of the depression in the market of the principal commodity—copra.

Excise and Stamp Duties.—Nil.

Poll Tax.—A native tax is payable by male natives between the ages of 16 and 60. The rate payable varies according to the capacity of the people to pay and is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Islands of N'Gela, Savo, Ysabel, Russell Islands,			
Gizo, and Shortlands, per caput	1	0	0
Guadalcanal	10	0	
San Cristoval, Malaita, and Santa Cruz	5	0	

The amount gathered from this source during the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £8,649.

The tax is collected by the District Officers of the various districts.

There is no land hunger, and every native has ample ground for his own use and for the support of his family; there are as a rule communal coconut groves or fishing traps.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>British Preferential Rate.</i>	<i>General Rate.</i>
41	Passenger's baggage and effects as prescribed in Proclamation No. 10 of 1929 or amendments thereof	Free.	Free.
42	Pictures, photographs, and works of art ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
43	Plants for cultivation	Free.	Free.
44	Powder, sporting per pound	6d.	1s.
45	Produce, island, imported for re-export ...	Free.	Free.
46	Pyrethrum roseum ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
47	Rice per ton	Free.	40s.
48	Rifles and revolvers, not otherwise enumerated each	20s.	40s.
49	School materials, furniture, and requisites, imported by religious bodies, including materials for the erection, maintenance, or repair of any school, and articles imported for purposes of instruction in any school or for use in connection with the curriculum of any school or for free distribution or award to scholars ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
50	Seeds for propagation and cultivation ...	Free.	Free.
51	Show cards, patterns, cut samples, and advertising matter of no commercial value ...	Free.	Free.
52	Spirits of all kinds and spirituous mixtures of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other approved method, proof or overproof, per proof gallon	26s.	39s.
53	Spirits of all kinds and spirituous mixtures of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer or other approved method, underproof ... per liquid gallon	26s.	39s.
54	Spirits and spirituous mixtures not otherwise enumerated per liquid gallon (Case spirits : reputed contents of two, three, four or more gallons shall be charged : Two gallons and under, as two gallons ; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons ; over three gallons and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons ; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case). (The maturity and strength of spirits on importation must conform to certain standards prescribed by the High Commissioner—at present prescribed in Proclamation No. 5 of 1928).	26s.	39s.
55	Spirits, methylated per gallon	2s.	4s.
56	Spraying compounds	Free.	12½ per cent.
57	Surgical instruments and appliances other than furniture	Free.	12½ per cent.
58	Tobacco, cut per pound	5s.	7s. 6d.
59	Tobacco, stick, cake, or leaf per pound	2s.	2s. 9d.
60	Tobacco stalks	Free.	Free.

Item No.	Article.	British Preferential Rate.	General Rate.
61	Tombstones and memorials	Free.	12½ per cent.
62	Timber ad valorem	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.
63	Uniform fittings for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides being the property of and imported by their Associations, as follow :—hats and caps, lanyards, whistles, knives, belts, scarfs, flags, banners and badges, knots, totems, and medals ad valorem	Free.	12½ per cent.
64	Uniforms, official, civil, and for members of any recognised rifle club or public institution, and parts thereof	Free.	Free.
65	Vegetables, fresh	Free.	Free.
66	Veterinary instruments and appliances other than furniture	Free.	12½ per cent.
67	Wines, still, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	4s.	6s.
68	Wines, still, containing 40 per cent. or more of proof spirit per gallon	26s.	39s.
69	Wines, sparkling, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	10s.	15s.
70	Wines, sparkling, containing 40 per cent. or more of proof spirit per gallon	26s.	39s.
71	Goods not otherwise enumerated	12½ per cent.	25 per cent.

Imports have been considerably reduced during the year as a result of the depression in the market of the principal commodity—copra.

Excise and Stamp Duties.—Nil.

Poll Tax.—A native tax is payable by male natives between the ages of 16 and 60. The rate payable varies according to the capacity of the people to pay and is as follows :—

£ s. d. .

Islands of N'Gela, Savo, Ysabel, Russell Islands,			
Gizo, and Shortlands, per caput	1	0	0
Guadalcanal	10	0	
San Cristoval, Malaita, and Santa Cruz	5	0	

The amount gathered from this source during the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £8,649.

The tax is collected by the District Officers of the various districts.

There is no land hunger, and every native has ample ground for his own use and for the support of his family; there are as a rule communal coconut groves or fishing traps.

A non-native tax of £1 per annum is payable by all males over 18 and under 60 years of age. The amount received during the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £430.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon several occasions Japanese ships have entered the waters during the year for the purpose of collecting shell. The *No. 1 Taiko Maru* ran on to the Roncador Reef on 29th March, 1933, and became a total wreck, her crew of 35 managed to make shore after a journey of 80 miles in open boats.

There have been a few earth tremors and a somewhat violent shake occurred in June in the Gizo District which continued for two days.

Mr. J. C. Barley, First District Officer, left the Protectorate on 16th September, 1933, on promotion to Resident Commissioner, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The Advisory Council was held on the 25th and 26th October, 1933, all the members being present.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
*The Solomon Islands (in his "Autobiography"), 1908, by Rev. George Brown.	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
"Notes of Voyage to Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, and Le Ua Niua (Ontong Java or Lord Howe) and Tasman Groups. Paper read at the Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1907.	—	—
Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands in his "Melanesian Studies in Anthropology and Folk-lore," 1891, by Dr. R. H. Codrington.	16s.	Frowke.
*"The Threshold of the Pacific," 1924, by Dr. C. E. Fox.	18s.	K. Paul.
Papers in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1915 and 1919.	—	—
*Solomon and other Islands in his "Memoir and Journal of Commodore Goodenough," 1876, by Commodore Goodenough.	5s.	K. Paul.
*"The Solomon Islands and their Natives," 1887, by Dr. H. P. Guppy.	25s.	Sonnenschein.
"The Discovery of the Solomon Islands," 1568, by Alvaro Mendana.	—	—
*Santa Cruz Group, Cherry Island, etc., in his "New Guinea and Polynesia, Discoveries and Surveys," 1876, by Captain John Moresby.	15s.	Murray.
*Solomons, Santa Cruz Islands, and Tikopia in his "History of the Melanesian Society," 1914, by W. H. R. Rivers.	36s.	Cambridge University Press.
"Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop J. R. Selwyn.	—	—
*"Two years with the Natives in the Western Pacific," 1913, by Dr. Felix Speiser.	10s. 6d.	Mills and Boon.
"Last Cruise of the Wanderer," 1863, by John Webster.	—	—
"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890, by C. M. Woodford.	8s. 6d.	G. Philip & Son.
*"Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"Further Exploration in the Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"In the Isles of King Solomon," 1928-9, by A. I. Hopkins.	21s.	Seeley Service & Co.
*Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book ...	5s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
* Handbook of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	2s. 6d.	Out of print.

Note.—There are no local agents for the sale of these publications.

* Copies may be seen in the library of the Colonial Office.

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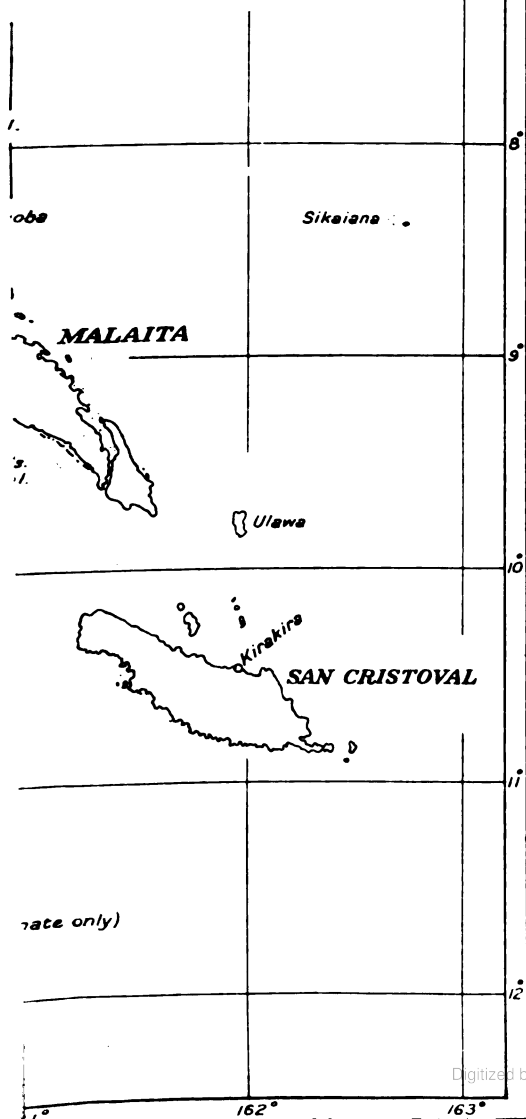
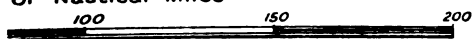
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THE SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

of Nautical Miles



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931.
Minutes of Evidence.

[Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
[Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

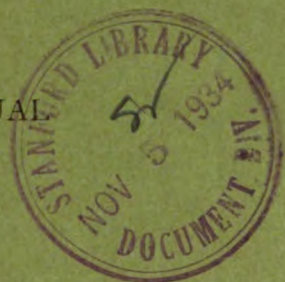
Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1675

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1587 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for
Report for 1932 see No. 1623 (Price 2s. od.))

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

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SKETCH MAPS OF ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

The history of Zanzibar dates back to the earliest times, the Islands probably having been known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Many Indian Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

At present there is no system of local government, but the question of appointing a Town Board, representative of all sections of the community, is under consideration and a Decree with this object in view was accordingly enacted during the year. The introduction of local councils is contemplated in the near future.

III.—POPULATION.

The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 Census); and statistics for the year 1933 of births, deaths, marriages, infantile mortality, emigration, and immigration.

Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total population of Protectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND (1931 Census).

	Wete.	Chake Chake.	Mkoani.	Total.
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

Births and Deaths.

Races.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
	Rate per 1,000.		No.		Rate per 1,000.		No.		Rate per 1,000.		No.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Zanzibar Town.												
Northern District.												
<i>Zanzibar Island</i> :—	3	13.5	2	9.0	—	21	—	—	—	40	—	—
Europeans ...	82	12.47	126	19.17	—	1,083	—	—	—	788	—	—
Arabs ...	130	4.87	618	23.15	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Africans ...	437	37.08	220	18.63	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern District.												
Europeans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wete District.												
<i>Pemba Island</i> :—	132	13.17	81	8.08	—	145	—	—	—	130	—	—
Europeans ...	442	15.62	311	10.77	—	533	—	—	—	474	—	—
Arabs ...	77	61.75	7	5.61	—	30	—	—	—	7	—	—
Africans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chake Chake District.												
Europeans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mkoani District.												
Europeans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiatics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Whole Protectorate :—
Deaths under one year ... 280
Death-rate under one year ... 61.10.

Marriages.

<i>Zanzibar Island :—</i>						<i>No.</i>
Zanzibar Town	...	...	...	...	...	485
Northern District	...	...	...	...	...	426
Southern District	...	...	...	...	...	895
<i>Pemba Island :—</i>						
Wete District	...	...	...	...	...	318
Chake Chake District	...	...	...	...	...	262
Mkoani District	...	...	...	...	...	182

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1933).

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ...	672	4	676	633	1	634
Indians ...	5,344	123	5,467	5,207	218	5,425
Arabs ...	1,001	2,098	3,099	793	833	1,626
Africans ...	4,367	1,762	6,129	5,065	1,281	6,346
Miscellaneous ...	298	22	320	462	32	494
Totals ...	11,682	4,009	15,691	12,160	2,365	14,525

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the population during the year under review was fairly satisfactory and no epidemic occurred.

Of the insect-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population, 7,536 cases of malaria being treated during the year, with 104 recorded deaths. Anti-malaria work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and also in the outlying townships. Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in the tanks of mosques and in public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic diseases are rife amongst the natives, practically all of whom suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or lesser degree, whilst bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare. Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride and oleum chenopodium, whilst propaganda measures take the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and at the district dispensaries. The total number of cases treated during the year was 12,481. This disease is not usually fatal in itself, but the debilitated and anaemic state of the patient renders him an easy prey to intercurrent diseases.

General diseases are for the most part respiratory and digestive. Bronchitis and pneumonia were responsible for 25 and 28 deaths respectively during the year.

Ulcers of the skin almost entirely occurring in the lower third of the leg are very common among the native population. The frequency of this condition and others, such as peripheral neuritis, defective vision and night blindness, etc., are probably largely due to lack of necessary food factors in the native diet.

The Tuberculosis Clinic was continued on the same lines as previously, the number of cases treated during the year being 350, whilst a considerable number of contacts were immunized by a series of inoculations of tuberculin (H.T.S.). Such cases of the disease as were considered suitable were treated with autogenous vaccine and tuberculin. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 49. A small sanatorium for the treatment of native cases is established at the Walezo Poor House (*vide infra*). The number of cases under treatment there during the year was 101 with 34 deaths.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular. 5,935 patients were treated for this disease during the year.

Three cases of smallpox (all imported) occurred during the year with one death.

Plague has not been known to occur since the year 1911, nor has there been any rodent mortality. Some 2,000 rats are destroyed monthly and examinations for plague infection are made daily.

Dysentery of the bacillary type causes some morbidity and mortality, 73 cases with six deaths having been recorded during the year.

Diseases of all kinds, other than acute infectious diseases, are treated at the Government hospitals situated in Zanzibar town and at Wete and Chake Chake in the Island of Pemba. In addition district dispensaries, which are in the charge of native dispensers and are visited weekly by a Medical Officer, are situated at the more important centres in both Islands.

Hospitals for the reception of acute infectious diseases are also situated in Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake.

The total number of patients treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was :—

In-patients	...	...	4,493
Out-patients	...	...	157,167

There were 386 deaths.

A Leper Settlement is maintained on Funzi Island off the coast of Pemba. Two resident European nurses reside in the settlement, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Wete. The number of lepers in the settlement at the end of the year was 94; admissions numbered 15 and deaths 11.

A home for aged paupers suffering from chronic and incurable complaints is situated at Walezo, 4 miles from Zanzibar, and is in the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. Two Sisters visit the home daily and a Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon also pay regular visits. The average number of inmates during the year was 150.5. There is a dispensary which serves the settlement and neighbouring district. The cases treated during the year numbered 5,926.

A maternity home in the charge of a qualified European midwife is situated on the outskirts of the native quarter of Zanzibar town. Attached to the home is an out-patient clinic for women and children which is conducted by the midwife. The number of confinements at the home during the year was 124. The attendances of women and children treated at the clinic numbered 37,162 of which 11,711 were original cases.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have two or three rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from local material on the spot or nearby, and is, on the whole, not ill ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceilings, and whitewashing. As a propagandist measure in favour of improved sanitary conditions every Headman's house in the Island of Zanzibar has been supplied with a suitable concrete cesspit cover.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, minimum sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water-supply is plentiful and the water of excellent quality.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 82 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar Island and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		'000s.	£000s.
1929	... ..	8·7	868
1930	... ..	7·3	732
1931	... ..	10·8	734
1932	... ..	8·1	488
1933	... ..	10·7	496

The duty-paid price during 1933 varied from Rs. 7·00 to Rs. 9·97 per "frasila" of 35 lb.

Extension of the clove-producing areas is limited by lack of additional suitable land and the regeneration of existing clove areas is therefore an important problem. Investigations are in progress.

A Clove Growers' Association has been formed under Government auspices. Through the Association, advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The world-wide economic depression, reflected in the continued decline in the general price level of produce, was accentuated in Zanzibar by the existence of an unusually heavy crop. Lack of control in the local clove market, shortage of money, and restriction of credit tended to create panic conditions which, if not checked, would have resulted in a total collapse of prices and disaster to the industry. The Clove Growers' Association with the support of Government initiated measures to attract to its godowns a large percentage of the crop by making advances on cloves deposited at a rate appreciably higher than local dealers were prepared or able to offer. This action succeeded in maintaining prices and restoring confidence in the local market, and it can be said that disaster was averted only by the energetic manner in which the Association's operations were conducted.

All cloves are inspected before export; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for

clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been low, varying from Rs. 0.15 per frasila (35 lb.) for inferior copra to Rs. 2.1 per frasila for good quality copra. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of domestic copra for the past five years are :—

		<i>Tons.</i> <i>'000s.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£000s.</i>
1929	...	11.6	261
1930	...	12.8	241
1931	...	11.8	150
1932	...	11.8	144
1933	...	12.2	105

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of the external trade of the Protectorate during the year 1933 amounted to Rs. 227 lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 112 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 115 lakhs.

The physical volume of imports was estimated to be 65,000 tons weight and that of exports 39,000 tons weight, representing a total volume of 104,000 tons.

The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for the year 1932 as follows :—

			<i>Value in lakhs</i> <i>of Rs.</i>		<i>Increase</i> <i>or Decrease</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Weight.</i> <i>Tons, '000s.</i>		<i>Increase</i> <i>or Decrease.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>
			1932.	1933.		1932.	1933.	
Imports	...	...	126	112	— 11.11	58	65	+ 12.07
Exports	...	...	121	115	— 4.96	36	39	+ 8.33
Total of imports and exports.			247	227	— 8.10	94	104	+ 10.64

Imports for 1932 and 1933 according to classifications showing trade imports, imports on Government account, and bullion and specie, were as follows :—

		<i>Goods</i> <i>imported on</i> <i>Government</i> <i>account.</i>				<i>Bullion</i> <i>and Specie.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Imports.</i>
<i>Year.</i>		<i>Trade</i> <i>Imports.</i>					
		<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
1932	...	1,19,13	3,82	3,02	1,25,97		
1933	...	1,04,95	3,01	4,20	1,12,16		

Of the decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs in the value of imports excluding bullion and specie shown above, the principal decreases are United Kingdom 10 lakhs, India 1 lakh, and Tanganyika Territory 3½ lakhs.

The following statement shows the value of total imports and exports during the last five years :—

Year.			Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total Exports.
			Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
1929	...	...	2,25,81	1,57,52	74,34	2,31,86
1930	...	...	1,93,93	1,35,98	62,12	1,98,10
1931	...	...	1,55,58	1,24,66	36,30	1,60,96
1932	...	...	1,25,98	89,24	32,13	1,21,37
1933	...	...	1,12,16	85,38	29,44	1,14,82
Average for five years			1,62,69	1,18,56	46,86	1,65,42

The following statement shows the percentage of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports and Exports.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
<i>British Empire :—</i>						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21·46	13·75	6·76	8·66	14·25	11·18
India and Burma ...	24·42	28·73	24·68	24·42	24·55	26·55
Tanganyika Territory ...	10·61	8·83	8·39	8·12	9·53	8·47
Kenya and Uganda ...	3·46	4·07	1·74	1·90	2·61	2·98
Straits Settlements ...	0·25	0·17	1·00	0·76	0·61	0·47
Union of South Africa ...	0·34	0·13	0·15	0·45	0·23	0·29
Australia ...	0·72	2·36	0·19	0·54	0·46	1·44
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·11	1·01	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·10
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	5·03	7·10	13·86	18·92	9·37	13·08
France ...	0·53	0·39	10·92	6·48	5·63	3·47
Italy ...	0·70	0·58	11·64	10·71	6·07	5·70
United States of America...	2·60	1·88	7·98	8·05	5·23	4·99
Japan ...	8·42	10·13	0·28	0·45	4·42	5·23
Holland ...	4·35	4·80	1·64	0·35	3·02	2·55
Germany ...	1·38	1·35	2·63	1·89	1·99	1·62
Portuguese East Africa ...	1·10	1·46	1·01	0·61	1·05	1·03
Italian Somaliland ...	3·19	2·88	1·03	1·04	2·12	1·96
Persia ...	2·63	2·38	0·01	0·05	1·35	1·20
Arabia ...	0·82	1·32	1·12	0·62	0·97	0·97
China ...	0·80	0·91	1·40	1·78	1·09	1·35
All other foreign countries	3·82	3·71	1·30	1·59	2·57	2·64
Ships' use ...	—	—	0·32	0·63	0·16	0·32
By parcel post ...	2·26	2·06	0·86	0·78	1·60	1·41

The inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years was as follows :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from—</i>			<i>Exports to—</i>		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27,22	27,03	15,43	9,28	8,21	9,94
India and Burma ...	50,18	30,77	32,23	30,29	29,95	28,03
Tanganyika Territory ...	12,61	13,37	9,90	14,93	10,19	9,32
Kenya and Uganda ...	3,67	4,36	4,57	2,48	2,11	2,18
Straits Settlements ...	72	31	19	1,70	1,22	88
Aden ...	25	36	22	38	71	48
Union of South Africa ...	56	19	14	55	37	52
Canada ...	60	45	14	85	27	41
Australia ...	13	91	264	74	23	62
Ceylon ...	1,91	81	26	6	3	6
Various other parts of British Empire.	30	2	51	22	13	44
Totals ...	97,96	78,58	66,23	61,48	53,42	52,88
Percentage of Total Imports or Exports to nearest Rs. '000.	62·96	62·38	59·05	38·20	44·01	46·05

There was a considerable decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods during the year. Of the total quantity imported of all cotton piece-goods except khangas, Japan supplied 72·5 per cent., India 14·6 per cent., and Great Britain 10·1 per cent., as compared with 56·4 per cent., 24·1 per cent., and 19·3 per cent., respectively, in 1932.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the various classifications of cotton piece-goods imported as compared with the figures for 1932 :—

	1932.		1933.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>Yards '000</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>	<i>Yards '000.</i>	<i>Rs. '000.</i>
Grey, unbleached ...	1,503	2,15	1,067	1,50
Bleached ...	1,234	2,18	1,189	1,77
Printed—khangas ...	1,883	5,96	1,676	5,16
Printed—other sorts ...	312	55	420	63
Dyed in the piece ...	975	2,66	788	1,70
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn).	257	55	189	41
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated...	—	1,25	—	91
		15,30		12,08

Artificial silk—440,574 yards valued at Rs. 1,05,623 were recorded as trade imports. Of this quantity India supplied 91 per cent, and Japan 98 per cent.

The following statement shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the period 1929-33 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwt. '000.	Value.	Average	Cwt. '000.	Value.	Average
		Rs. '000.	Value		Rs. '000.	Value
			per cwt. Rs.			per cwt. Rs.
1929	175	1,15,70	66·21	19	2,89	14·87
1930	146	97,57	66·95	30	3,20	10·80
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
1933	215	66,17	30·78	54	2,64	4·89
Average for five years.	183	88,45		39	3,18	

The 1932-1933 crop, like that of the previous year, was a very heavy one but, exports being higher than the average, the carry over into the 1933-34 crop year was estimated at only 170,000 frasilas, based on actual arrivals and exports.

The arrivals at the clove market during the calendar year under review were 828,900 frasilas and the quantity exported was 689,000 frasilas valued at Rs. 66,17,000.

Clove prices continued to decline. In January the average monthly ex-duty price for Zanzibar cloves was Rs. 6·79 cts. per frasila. In June the average was Rs. 7·57 cts., while the lowest price was recorded for December when the average fell to Rs. 5·43 cts. for Zanzibar cloves and Rs. 4·92 cts. for Pemba cloves.

The following statement shows the countries to which cloves were shipped during the years 1929-33 :—

Countries.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.
India	64	58	60	62	69
Dutch East Indies	32	36	91	40	70
United States of America	22	19	29	25	31
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	17	13	11	14	26
Holland	7	1	4	5	1
Germany	2	—	4	4	2
Straits Settlements	11	11	3	3	2
Egypt	3	1	1	2	2
Italy	3	1	2	1	1
Japan	1	—	2	—	1
Australia	1	1	1	1	2
France	5	1	—	—	—
All other countries	12	5	9	5	8
Total	180	146	217	162	215

The increase in sales to the Dutch East Indies and to the British and American markets is largely due to a stimulation in demand consequent upon the lower prices obtaining during the year.

The volume of copra of local production shipped during the year amounted to 245,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 14,04,000, compared with 236,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 19,13,000 exported during the previous year. The average exports of locally produced copra during the five years 1929-33 represented 241,000 cwt., the average value being Rs. 24,01,000. Almost all the copra shipped from Zanzibar continues to find a market in France and Italy.

The re-export and transshipment trade showed a further decrease, consequent upon trade inactivity and a reduction in price levels in general. Re-exports during the year amounted to Rs. 24,82,000 as compared with Rs. 27,49,000 in 1932, and the value of goods entered for trans-shipment was Rs. 4,62,000 as compared with Rs. 4,64,000 in 1932.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coco-nut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. Their employment is usually on a contract of service for one, two, or three months. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are usually daily and are by piece-work. They vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labour is employed and to the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 to 10 annas *per diem* for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 18-20 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Single.</i>
Town ...	Rs.17 p.m. ...	Rs.12 p.m.
Country ...	Rs.12 p.m. ...	Rs. 8 p.m.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)			
Fish ...	...	...	12 cents.
Rice ...	...	...	9 "
Cassava ...	...	...	5 "
Bread ...	...	...	5 "
Tea ...	...	...	6 "
<hr/>			
Total ...	...	...	37 cents.
Rs.2.59 a week.			

The average weekly wage may be placed at Rs.4.00.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for European officials. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of the Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1933 had eighteen boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Twelve are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 2,102 boys and 213 girls, 1,185 being urban and 1,130 rural. The latter figure probably represents 7½ per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with two boys', one girls', and four mixed schools, their rolls totalling 157 boys and 171 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 68 boys and 120 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 89 boys and 51 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 64 per cent. in 1933, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 977 boys and 630 girls, while in unaided schools there were 459 boys and 270 girls, a total of 2,336 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,524 if there be added the 68 boys and 120 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,524 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Evening Classes.

There were 106 pupils in Government, and 25 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

427 males and 58 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 31) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the "middle" stage.

The Commercial School (roll 19) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the "middle" stage.

The Industrial School taught two trades to 21 indentured apprentices, chiefly African. Carpentry and metal-work are taught in the Public Works Department.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with a roll of eighteen.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

In the past the Government has shared with the Government of the Tanganyika Territory the services of a dental surgeon who was occasionally able to attend to children's teeth. Arrangements are now being made for a resident dentist whose duties will include dental service in Government Schools.

Welfare Institutions.

The school clinic, built in 1924 by the Wakf Commissioners and maintained by Government, has been mentioned.

The activities of the Zanzibar Maternity Association date from 1919. This Association has gradually won the confidence of all communities. Special features of its work have been the progressive increase in African cases dealt with by midwives since the establishment in December, 1925, of a maternity home in the African quarter of the town, and the arrangements made in that home for the training of African midwives. The Association is supported by subscriptions, fees, and a substantial Government grant.

The Government poor house, situated at Walezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scout-masters, and display have been given in which initiative has been shewn in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in three Indian Schools.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Roads.**

There was no new road construction carried out in 1933, and no additional waterproofing of roads was undertaken either in Zanzibar or Pemba.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain. At least 75 per cent. of the bazaar roads are completed in this manner.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road	...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	...	23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Makunduchi „	...	41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba „	...	14.75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	...	6.25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	...	5.75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	...	7.25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.		7.50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road	...	37.65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.		4.20	„	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.		4	„	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.		6.16	„	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Omnibuses.

There are 142 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is 12 annas only.

Posts.

During the year 620 vessels arrived and 587 sailed with mails, compared with 588 and 567, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1932 and 1933 is given below, showing an increase of 214,038 in respect of the year under review :—

<i>Letter mail (approximately) :</i>				1933.	1932.
Foreign	...	...	...	1,026,450	852,900
Inland	...	...	...	232,400	189,100
Transit	...	...	...	25,050	27,300
<i>Parcel mail (actual) :</i>					
Inland	...	...	...	185	211
Foreign	...	...	...	9,609	10,145
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1,293,694	1,079,656
				<hr/>	<hr/>

A regular air service for the conveyance of air mails from Zanzibar to connect with the Imperial Airways Service is maintained in co-operation with the Post Offices of Kenya Colony and the Tanganyika Territory by arrangement with a Kenya company—Wilson Airways Limited. This Company operates between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam via Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar.

Postal traffic by air considerably increased during 1933 when approximately 20,000 articles were despatched as compared with 12,200 in 1932, i.e., an increase of 64 per cent.

An ordinary air mail parcel service between Zanzibar and London, and certain other places served by the London-Cape Town route, was established in June. The number of parcels handled both ways during the year was 65.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1933 was 315, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,427,148, an increase of 49,282 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 329 with a net registered tonnage of 124,942, compared with 270 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 111,016 in the year 1932.

During the year 3,525 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 64,924, compared with 3,369 of 64,107 tons in 1932.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintain a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintain a monthly service to and from London via Suez, and also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes; and a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintains a monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa, and the Navigazione Libera Triestina a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez.

A monthly service of cargo and passenger steamers to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape is also provided by the Holland-Afrika Lijn; and a similar service between Zanzibar and Java by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha have a monthly service running between Zanzibar and Japan, and also to South America.

Steamers of the "Tirrenia" Line operate a monthly passenger and cargo service on the route from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* operates a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo, and the Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is largely in the hands of two British Joint-Stock Banks, the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and of a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association financed by one of the banks under Government guarantee, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

<i>Weights.</i>				lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	...	...	35
Gisla :	For grain	...	...	360
	For native salt	...	...	600
	For groundnuts in husks	...	...	180
	For groundnuts without husks	...	...	285
Tola :	For gold and silver :	equal to the weight of one rupee.		40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal activities of the Public Works Department during the year 1933 were as follows :—

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water-supply and maintenance of buildings.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924 are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the Judicial Staff consists of a Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge and three Resident Magistrates. The European Staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928.

Judicial functions are also exercised by Provincial Commissioners, District Officers, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the Court sits. The jurisdiction of the several Courts is shewn in the annexed Table.

Normally, criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by both Judges in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several Courts in 1933 is shown in the annexed Table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil Jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1933.</i>	<i>Criminal Jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1933.</i>
District	...	Mudir's head-quarters in:— 1. Northern District, Mkokotoni 2. Southern District, Chwaka 3. Chake-Chako 4. Wete 5. Mkoani	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 51 (2) 119 (3) 119 (4) 153 (5) 56
Kathis	...	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake-Chako 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 174 (2) 22 (3) 34 (4) 10 (5) 257 (6) 255 (7) 394	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	District Officers.	—	do. do.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

Second Class Subordinate.	do.	do.	do.	(1)	28	Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 156 (2) 2 (3) 21 (4) 270 (5) 91
First Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates and Provincial Commissioners.	1. Mkokotoni 2. Chwaka 3. Chake-Chake 4. Wete 5. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-.	(1)	2,442	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes.	(1) 1,176 (2) 16 (3) — (4) 171 (5) 27 (6) 29
				(2)	—		(2) 16 (3) — (4) 171 (5) 27 (6) 29
High ...	Chief Justice. Puisne Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a)	178	(a) Original—full jurisdiction. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(a) 4 (b) 31 (c) 29 (d) 87
				(b)	20		(b) 31 (c) 29 (d) 87

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 6 clerks, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were 2 deaths and 10 invalidings during the year.

There has been a slight increase in the volume of crime reported. There were 440 cases of grave crime reported, of which 19 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 409 true cases, of which 100 ended in conviction, 12 cases pending.

There were 2,173 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,345 ended in conviction.

There were no cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,329 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 194.41. Three juveniles were admitted for short terms.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Decrees.

The following is a list of the more important Decrees passed during the year :—

1.—*The Trades Licensing Decree, No. 5 of 1933.*—This Decree provides the licensing of certain businesses carried on in the Protectorate in a place of business for private gain.

The classes of business covered by this Decree are those of a Banker, General Trader, Retail Trader and Commission Agent.

The Decree provides exemption for agriculturists selling their own produce and for artisans and handicraftsmen whose business consists in the making up or repair of their customer's materials.

His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council has been given power to grant further exemptions.

Provision has been made for the appointment of two or more Trades Licensing Commissioners to superintend the licensing of businesses under the Decree.

The Commissioners have power to hear and adjudicate upon appeals from the decisions of licensing officers; but the finds of the Commissioners do not bind the Courts.

The fees payable by various classes of business are set out in the Schedule to the Decree.

The basis of the assessment of fees for retail traders is the stock held by the trader in the previous year except in the cases of persons who kept no books or of persons opening business who are charged on the maximum stock held in the year for which the fee is payable.

If any trader holding a licence is convicted of giving short change, measure, or weight, his licence may be endorsed with the conviction the first time and is thereafter liable to be cancelled, the disqualification extending to three years.

Adequate penalties are provided for trading without a proper licence.

The fee for a Banker's or General Trader's licence is Rs. 300/- the maximum fee for a licence under the Decree; the minimum fee for traders holding stock not exceeding Rs. 500/- is Rs. 10/-. A General Trader's licence covers business as a Commission Agent or a retail trader.

2.—*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, No. 6 of 1933.*—This Decree amends the First and Second Schedules of the principal Decree. The amendments to the First Schedule provide alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties whichever may be the greater on the articles enumerated therein with the object of safeguarding the

revenue against loss due to the depreciation of the prices of articles of this nature. The basis of *ad valorem* duties remains at 15 per cent., and the specific duties are calculated accordingly.

The amendments to the Second Schedule adds dates, certain kind of dried fish and salt—articles used for food by the native population—to the Free List. The object of this amendment is to set off the increase in prices that is likely to accrue from the amendment of the First Schedule.

3.—*The Native Hut Tax Decree, No. 7 of 1933.*—The Native Hut Tax Decree passed last year provided for payment of hut tax in respect of native huts in the Town of Zanzibar. The form of that Decree was found inappropriate. This Decree provides for levy of a hut tax in respect of native huts in the Town of Zanzibar and power is taken for the application of the provisions of the Decree to other parts of the Protectorate if at any time it may be considered necessary and proper to do so.

The major lessee or owner as well as the occupier of a hut is liable for payment of native hut tax, but the major lessee or owner having paid the tax may recover the amount so paid from the occupier.

4.—*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Decree, No. 10 of 1933.*—This Decree introduces several important amendments to the principal Decree as follows :—

- (a) Members of a District Court are excluded from the Magistrates who may record statements or confessions under section 131.
- (b) Amendments introduced in Chapter on Lunatics follow in their main details those introduced in the Indian Code in 1923 which have been found to be necessary.
- (c) The power conferred upon Courts or officers in charge of Police Stations to release on bail a person accused of an offence punishable with death or with ten years' imprisonment or upwards has been taken away in cases in which there appears to be reasonable ground for believing that he committed the offence. It was considered that the power to release on bail for every offence was excessive and dangerous. Provision is, however, made for cases of young persons, women, or sick or infirm persons.

5.—*The Evidence (Amendment) Decree, No. 11 of 1933.*—This Decree was enacted in consequence of a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa which laid down that an Administrative Officer, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Magistrate, was debarred from recording a confession by an accused person under the provisions of section 131 of the Criminal Procedure Decree, 1917, on the ground that such Administrative Officer is a Police Officer as being in charge of the Police in his District and

therefore comes within the prohibition of section 25 of the Evidence Decree. It is considered desirable and proper that Administrative Officers should be enabled to record confessions of accused persons and the amendment has accordingly been made by this Decree.

6.—*The Registration of Documents (Amendment) Decree No. 19 of 1933.*—This Decree introduces certain amendments into the principal Decree the most important being :—

- (a) provision for the admission in evidence of unregistered documents in specified cases ;
- (b) provision that the receipt of the full amount due under a mortgage extinguishes the mortgage and that if the mortgage is by law required to be in writing and registered, then the extinguishment thereof must also be in writing and registered if effected on or after the 1st January, 1934.

Hitherto such receipts did not require registration and accordingly records of the Registry of Documents were rendered of little value in ascertaining whether or not a particular property was incumbered.

7.—*The Zanzibar Town Board Decree, No. 24 of 1933.*—This Decree provides for the constitution powers and duties of an advisory body to be called the Zanzibar Town Board to assist and to advise the Government in the administration of the Town of Zanzibar. For the present the Board is rather advisory than executive as the time is not deemed ripe for the constitution of a board with full executive powers.

8.—*The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Decree, No. 26 of 1933.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree in order to provide for the compulsory registration of discharges of mortgages which have been made by registered instrument.

Rules and Notices.

The Public Health Decree, 1929. Rules under.

Government Notice No.	8	Houses let in lodgings Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 83 ———(Amendment)———
"	"	No. 89 Slaughter-house (Amendment) Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 90 Laundries Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 91 Milk and Dairies Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 92 Aerated Water and Ice Factories Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 93 Hawkers of Food Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 94 Bakehouses (Amendment) Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 95 Establishment of Government Dairy Rules, 1933.
"	"	No. 96 Eating Houses Rules, 1933.

The Customs Management Decree, 1926.

Government Notice No. 27 Prohibition of importation of pure Methylated Spirits.

The Zanzibar Prison Decree, 1932.

Government Notice No. 31 Rules under.

The Air Navigation Decree, 1931.

Government Notice No. 37 The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1932.

The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Decree
(Cap. 21, R.L.Z.).

Government Notice No. 58 Application to Iraq.

„ „ No. 69 Qualification in regard to Portuguese Republic.

The Levy on Official Salaries Decree, 1932.

Government Notice No. 87 Order extending operation.

The Towns Decree, 1929.

Government Notice No. 98 Pemba Towns Assessment and Rating Rules, 1933.

„ „ No. 105 Order exempting Native Huts from payment of rates.

„ „ No. 123 Zanzibar Town Assessment and Rating (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1933.

The Native Hut Tax Decree, 1933.

Government Notice No. 114 Order proclaiming application to Towns of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani.

The Rating (Government Officials) Decree, 1933.

Government Notice No. 116 Order for payment of Rates under.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

			<i>Revenue.</i> £'000s.	<i>Expenditure.</i> £'000s.
1929	...	...	514	562
1930	...	...	494	507
1931	...	...	536	581
1932	...	...	456	459
1933	...	...	475	449

Debt.

There is no public debt.

For the first year since 1925 revenue has exceeded expenditure, enabling the Protectorate to increase its Surplus Balance by £26,000.

Assets.

The balance of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £242,093 of which an amount of £82,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation, etc.

"The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1933," enacted on the 11th August, extended the application of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties to a range of articles including cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets and boots and shoes. Dates, dried or wet salted fish for native consumption, and common salt imported in bulk, were by the same enactment transferred to the free list.

The yield from import duties in 1933 was Rs. 15·5 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·4 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves, and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1933 was Rs. 16·11 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, that is to say in respect of Fees of Courts and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 16·48 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4·66 lakhs.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the term of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured R. 1

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Surveys.**

Topographical Surveys.—The survey was completed in the field in October, 1932.

Maps.—The finished sheets of the 6-in. map were forwarded to Southampton for reproduction by the Ordnance Survey. The balance of the sheets are now in hand and will be forwarded for reproduction in due course.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		Pemba (Wesha).	
	1892-1932.	1933.	1899-1932.	1933.
Temperature of the air :—	F.	F.	F.	F.
Mean of daily maxima	84·4	84·6	86·3	86·0
Mean of daily minima	76·6	77·2	76·1	72·2
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·4	10·2	13·8
Mean	80·5	80·8	81·2	79·0
Rainfall (inches)	58·59	47·54	73·25	50·58
Rainy days	102·7	100	162	128

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Principal Events.

Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary to the Government, proceeded on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Deputy Chief Secretary of the Tanganyika Territory, was appointed Chief Secretary in Mr. Crofton's place.

Mr. H. G. Bushe, C.B., C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, visited Zanzibar.

APPENDIX

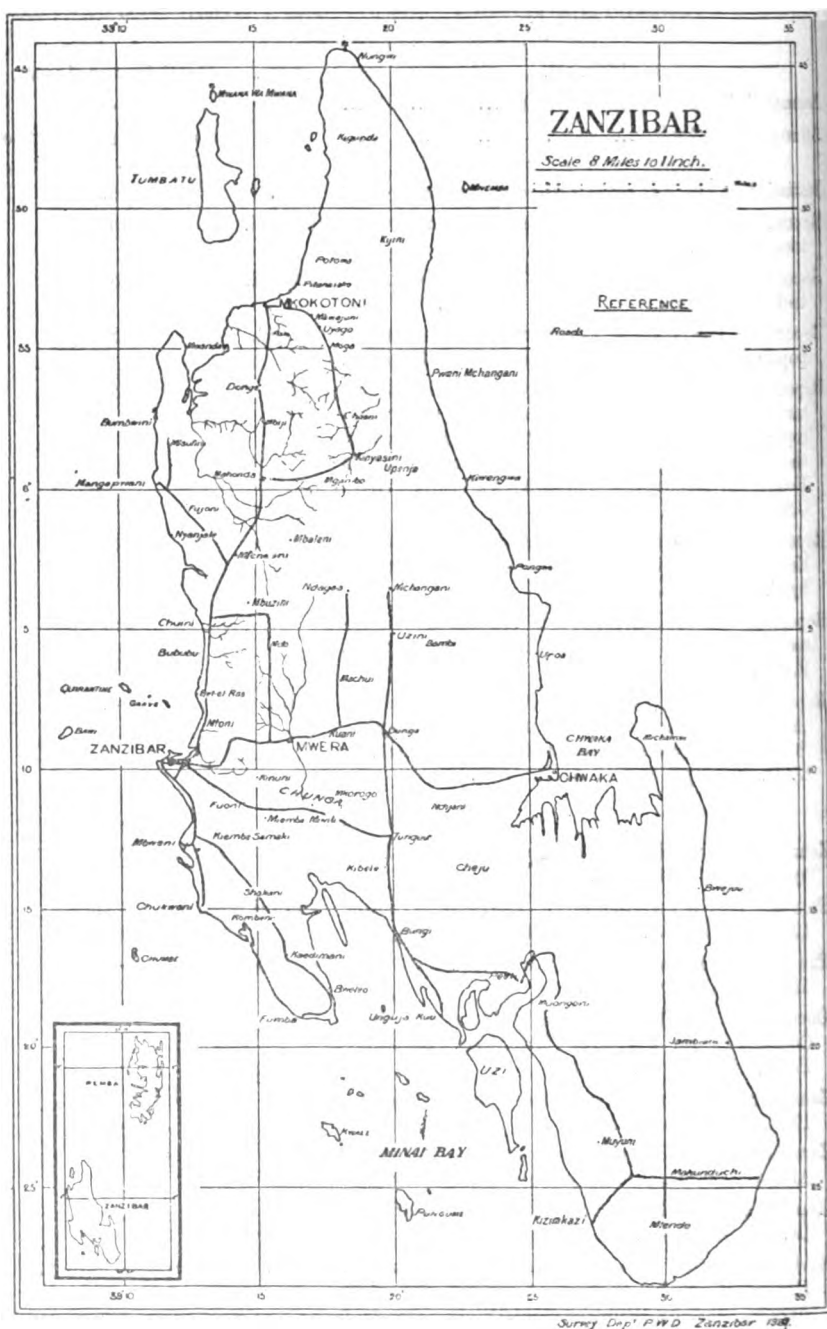
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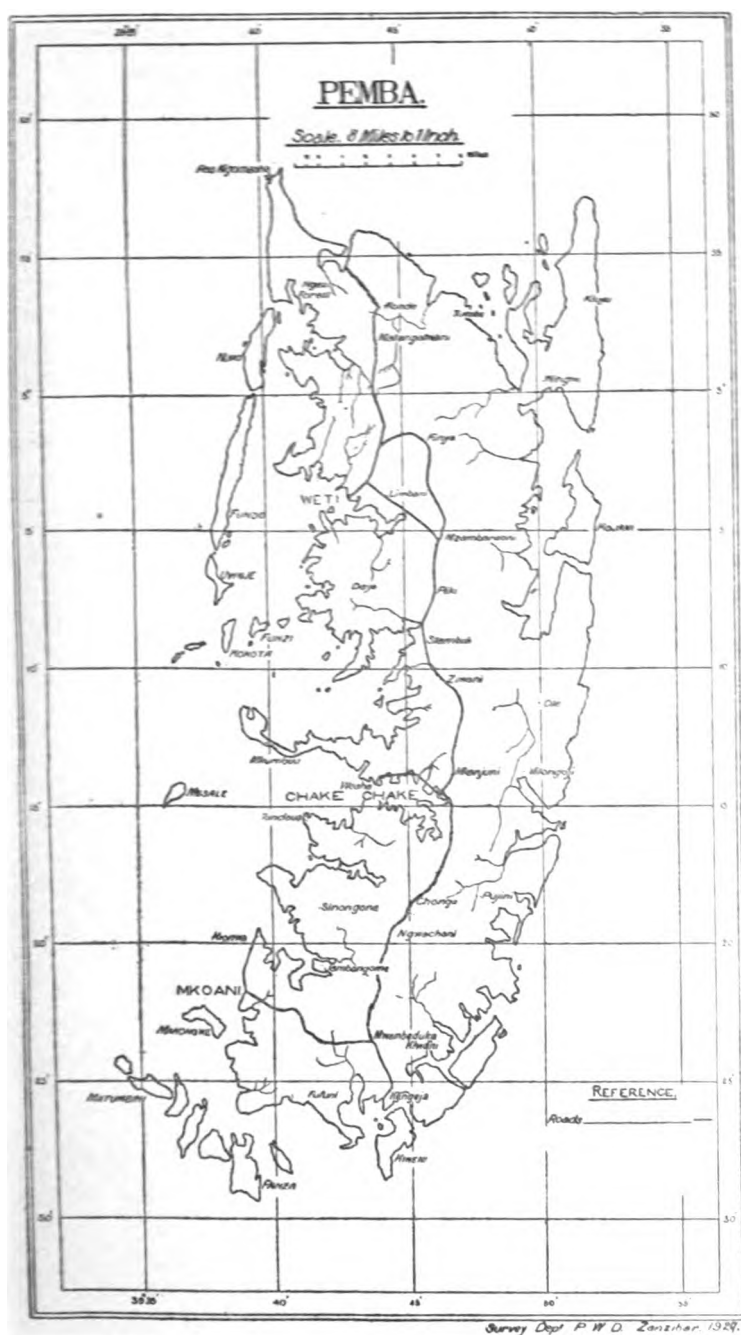
Government Publications.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
Annual Administrative Reports	—	—
Annual Blue Book	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	13s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	22s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.

Other Publications.

Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast, (2 vols.) 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrand Paris, 1856, by M. Guillaïn.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar. The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by Lt. Col. P. Rigby.	—	—
Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Ouseley.
A guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition), by G. H. Shelswell-White.	1s. 6d.	—





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Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

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Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

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Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

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Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1676

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. VINCENT, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1577 and 1619
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each))*

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LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78°F. to 85°F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 feet above the sea level, was 115.48 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 4.23 inches on 21st October.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead, composed of twelve members, three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March, 1924, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three

elected members. The island is divided into three Electoral Districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person not being an *ex officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April, 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	1,239
					<hr/>
					47,961

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932.	1933.
Estimated population	49,665	52,006
Births, excluding stillbirths	2,002	2,133
Birth-rate per 1,000	40·31	43·15
Stillbirths	128	111
Percentage of live births to stillbirths	6·39 (94·6)	5·20 (95·5)
Death-rate per 1,000	16·31	15·19
Deaths of children under one year (excluding stillbirths)	188	155
Mortality per 1,000 births	380	352
Marriages	195	153
	(3·92 per 1,000).	(2·94 per 1,000).
Emigration	2,350	3,008
Immigration	2,731	2,749

Note.—The estimated population is based on the census figures of 1931, with the natural increases and decreases up to and including the year under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1933 was relatively healthy. No epidemic of a serious nature occurred. The incidence of fevers of the enteric group was the lowest on record. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be very high.

	1932.	1933.
Attendances at dispensaries	35,477	38,961
Colonial Hospital—In-patients	1,183	1,254
" " Out-patient casualties	413	424
Casualty Hospitals (2) In-patients	141	134
Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Asylums	175	189
Tubercular Home	—	23
Totals	37,389	40,985

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the years 1932 and 1933 and the percentages :—

<i>Causes of death.</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause.</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths.</i>	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	47	52	5·82	6·58
Senility	97	92	12·02	11·65
Bronchitis	44	38	5·45	4·81
Ascariasis	38	35	4·71	4·43
Tuberculosis	52	54	6·44	6·84
Marasmus	—	48	—	6·08
Peritonitis	—	45	—	5·70

V.—HOUSING.

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle with cane-trash roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most cases, estates rent house-spots to their labourers, leaving the latter to erect their own dwellings—a task which they are apt to perform with the least possible exertion. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him mountain lands to grow his provisions and

sometimes a certain amount of grazing land for his livestock. It is a matter of moment that the sanitary authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have a beneficial effect on future construction.

Under the provisions of the "Dwelling House Regulations," 192 notices for permission to erect new buildings were approved and 127 buildings erected during the year.

An improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of houses, especially in the case of dwellings recently erected in and around Kingstown. There has been a distinct break away from the old type of "box house" which had nothing to commend it but its apparent strength. The new buildings around Kingstown are of excellent appearance, being of modern design; while retaining the solidity of the old type they are well ventilated, surrounded by spacious open verandas in nearly every case, and provided with good sanitation.

The old Commissariat Building at Edinboro, a residential suburb of the capital, has been demolished and seven bungalows erected on its site.

Three new bungalows have been built at Villa, some three miles outside Kingstown, making a total of six, exclusive of the Aquatic Club near which they stand. St. Vincent offers more liberal accommodation for holiday seekers than most islands of its size in the West Indies. The old Pembroke Hotel has been taken over by a new management, fitted with modern conveniences, and renamed "South Bridge Hotel."

The wattle-and-daub houses of the peasants are still very evident among the new structures erected. Ventilation is secured in these houses by requiring that a space of 8 inches be left all around between the plate and the walls, rain being excluded by the overhang of the thatching.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

There are no minerals found in the Colony.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the island. Thanks to a rich, light, friable soil, and to good rainfall distribution, a wide range of crops is produced.

The following table gives the kind of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products.

Crop.	Estimated production.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage used.		Esti- mated value.	
		Plan- tations.	Peas- ants.	Locally.	Ex- ported.		
1. Cotton—Sea Is- land.	lb.	81,852	59	41	—	100	£ 4,384
2. Cotton—Marie Galante.	„	76,117	27	73	—	100	1,586
3. Cacao	„	224,000	70	30	53	47	2,333
4. Arrowroot	„	5,761,152	75	25	2	98	60,013
5. Cassava	„	881,761	67	33	23	77	4,650
6. Sugar	tons	1,500	100	—	45	55	14,000
7. Syrup	gal.	378,528	80	20	27	73	15,772
8. Copra	lb.	2,149,641	98	2	—	100	8,978
9. Maize	„	18,840	25	75	90	10	80
10. Groundnuts	„	63,645	60	40	25	75	389
11. Peas and beans	„	241,316	65	35	50	50	1,508
12. Sweet potatoes	„	3,920,000	20	80	75	25	8,166
13. Plantains ... stems	„	10,860	10	90	66	34	543
14. Tannias ... lb.	„	498,240	10	90	75	25	2,076
15. Yams	„	132,800	10	90	80	20	415
16. Miscellaneous vegetables.	„	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
17. Bananas ... stems	„	2,880	15	85	85	15	144
18. Tomatoes ... lb.	„	67,700	55	45	50	50	500
19. Oranges	„	77,200	45	55	80	20	110
20. Grapefruit	„	8,970	40	60	80	20	15
21. Coco-nuts	„	306,000	20	80	94	6	637
22. Limes	brls.	2,600	22	78	34	66	329
23. Mace	lb.	6,015	60	40	1	99	301
24. Nutmegs	„	27,342	60	40	1	99	342
25. Ginger	„	3,440	5	95	75	25	24

Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginnery which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant though relatively small is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters who also grind the sugar canes of peasants on a share basis.

9. Maize is purchased by the Government Cotton Ginnery to which a Granary is attached. The maize is shelled, kiln-dried, and stored. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted for handling charges and the remainder divided *pro rata* among vendors.

18. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export are graded, wrapped, packed, and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales have been received, 10 per cent. is deducted for handling charges. The remainder is paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

Other fruit, such as avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., is also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

21. Not converted into copra.

Livestock.

The following table shows the numbers of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of livestock, the numbers of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1933, and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1933.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
				£		£
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,637	3,422
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	70	391
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,642	873
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	150	205
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	756	408
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	7	223
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	6	83

Fisheries.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1933, 797 gallons of whale oil, valued at £69, and 410 lb. of turtle shells valued at £121 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

Labour.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking, all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crops they raise. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, is approximately 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and for export.

Stock-raising.

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. Some years ago the Government possessed a stud farm, consequently the animals attached to this have left their mark on the existing farm animals.

Rum.

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is run in conjunction with the sugar factory previously mentioned. In 1933, 40,182 gallons of rum, valued at £6,027, were distilled; of this 9,832 gallons, valued at £1,475, were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade for the year amounted to £267,777 as against a total of £246,588 in 1932. The increase of £21,189 was due to the improved value of exports during 1933.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	<i>Island Produce.</i>		<i>Other.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	186,439	151,207	363		151,570
1930	200,830	146,704	5,033		151,737
1931	177,492	111,597	1,568		113,165
1932	149,289	95,693	1,606		97,299
1933	148,647	112,265	6,865		119,130

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	58,030	73,802	74,256	65,274	66,326
Canada	49,382	43,763	34,346	25,954	25,227
British West Indies	11,350	15,091	10,078	10,635	10,636
India	888	1,199	418	595	703
Newfoundland	5,106	4,473	3,087	3,738	3,944
Ceylon	397	451	861	299	308
Other British Colonies	10,459	9,395	6,869	6,714	7,058
United States of America	37,645	39,008	34,850	23,191	22,300
France	3,424	3,597	3,301	2,838	1,621
Denmark	693	752	132	79	227
Germany	2,169	2,162	2,012	1,472	1,334
Holland	1,011	1,285	1,223	968	917
Foreign West Indies	384	629	272	263	360
Other Countries	4,110	3,308	4,079	4,969	6,335
Unclassified	1,391	1,915	1,708	2,300	1,851
	£186,439	£200,830	£177,492	£149,289	£148,647

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	70,301	71,715	56,227	49,835	49,269
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured.	16,792	18,785	15,497	15,300	6,929
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	97,810	108,083	103,928	81,608	90,778
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	1,536	2,247	1,840	2,546	1,671
	£186,439	£200,830	£177,492	£149,289	£148,647

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	31·12	36·75	41·83	43·72	44·62
United States of America ...	20·19	19·43	19·64	15·53	15·00
Canada ...	26·49	21·79	19·35	17·39	16·97
All other Countries ...	22·20	22·03	19·18	23·36	23·41

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports during the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>Country of destination.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	62,000	64,800	44,600	30,108	34,263
Canada ...	15,446	15,816	12,334	9,376	14,026
Bermuda ...	434	429	526	278	182
British West Indies ...	41,252	38,814	23,625	25,366	29,029
British Guiana ...	788	532	205	445	216
United States of America ...	25,580	24,683	28,072	27,489	35,598
Other Countries ...	6,070	6,663	3,803	4,237	5,816

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 6d.—10d. per day, males 1s. 3d.—2s. per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.—1s. per task of 5–6 hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers with house-spots at pepper-corn rentals and land for cultivation ; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are plentiful in the sea and rivers, and cost nothing but the effort of catching them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years but in senior schools pupils may be retained up to the age of sixteen years.

On 31st December, 1933, there were 37 primary schools. Of these 13 were provided by Government and the remaining 24 by the religious denominations. The salaries of all the teachers, most of the equipment of both Government and denominational schools, and part of the cost of upkeep of the "non-provided" school buildings are met from the general revenue of the Colony. Of the denominational schools nine are Anglican, 13 Methodist and two Roman Catholic.

The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to primary education in the Colony during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of schools	36	36	37
Number of pupils on roll at 31st December.	8,838	9,105	9,291
Average attendance	4,730	5,153	5,258
Percentage of average attendance...	53.5	56.6	56.6
Total expenditure by Government...	£6,590	£7,476	£7,973
Cost per child in average attendance	£1 7s. 10d.	£1 9s. 0d.	£1 10s. 4d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £839 6s. 0d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age, but it is being steadily increased.

Secondary education is provided at two schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School—both maintained by Government. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted where there are two or more pupils from the same family. At 31st December, 1933, the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 87, and at the Girls' High School 81.

Three scholarships open to pupils of the primary schools and tenable for a maximum period of six years at one or other of the above-mentioned institutions are provided annually by Government. Two other scholarships are also annually awarded, one by the Town Board of Kingstown and the other by the Methodist Church.

At 31st December, 1933, twelve boys and eleven girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 13·7.

There is a scholarship for university education of the annual value of £250 exclusive of free passages. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university.

There are no technical or vocational schools, but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving greater attention than formerly in the primary schools.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations continue to be active. There are now 13 troops of the former and 17 companies (including three Brownie Packs) of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, operating under the Friendly Society Ordinance, No. 49 of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or sickness. This is the only form of insurance against sickness.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, but also receiving a grant-in-aid from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free but for the use of the circulating library a subscription of 6s. per annum is charged. It contains over 2,000 volumes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

As shown in the table below, the roads of the Colony are divided into various sections. The principal means of transport and communication between the windward coast and the capital, Kingstown, is by means of motor vehicles, and that of the leeward coast by motor launch and canoes.

The work of reconstructing and oiling the road from Kingstown to Georgetown was terminated in May owing to lack of funds. The highways and by-ways on the mainland and in the Grenadines have been improved and maintained.

<i>Roads.</i>		<i>Mileage. Total.</i>	<i>Oiled mileage.</i>	<i>Macadam- ized mileage.</i>	<i>Earth mileage.</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
<i>Main.</i>						
Leeward Road	...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Kingstown District Road.		4	1½	2½	—	Motor vehicles.
Windward Road	...	25	13	12	—	do.
Vigie Road	...	11	—	9	2	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>By-ways.</i>						
Leeward	...	64½	—	3	61½	Carts and animals.
Windward	...	112½	—	15	97½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>						
Bequia	...	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island...	...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Lands Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		67	—	—	67	do.

Postal.

The central Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony.

There are 18 district Post Offices, eight of which are on the windward portion of the island and with which a daily mail service by motor bus is maintained.

The bus leaves Georgetown at 8 a.m. and Kingstown on the return trip at 2 p.m.

A daily mail service by motor launch is maintained on the leeward coast and a weekly service to the Grenadines by the Government sloop *Carib*.

Mails are conveyed to Bequia three times a week by sailing boat.

Telegraph service is carried out by Imperial and International Communications, Limited [now Cables and Wireless Limited]. There is no wireless telegraph station.

Telephones.

A telephone service is maintained by the Government which links up Kingstown, the capital, with two exchanges in the Windward District and one in the Leeward District. Ample call office facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. No less than fifteen of these call stations exist linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

Shipping.

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various other periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £14,388. It is estimated that the amount of coin in circulation during 1933 amounted to between £4,000 and £6,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at 2 per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1933, was £6,359.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1933, was £14,946. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

Currency.

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of constructing drains in Kingstown, to reduce the possibility of flooding during heavy rains, was undertaken from assistance under the Colonial Development Fund.

Other works of importance carried out were :—

1. Painting interior and exterior of Government House and outbuildings.
2. Construction of rifle range at Sion Hill Bay.
3. Construction of tank at Bequia School.
4. Concreting of drains at Bequia.
5. Erection of foot-bridge at Greggs.
6. Extension of Georgetown School.
7. Repairing and painting Graham Wing, Colonial Hospital.
8. Extension of operating theatre, Colonial Hospital.
9. Extension of Troumaca School.
10. Structural alterations at Girls' High School.
11. Plastering of model houses at Georgetown and Chateaubelair built for labourers.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.****ORGANIZATION OF JUSTICE.**

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is composed of the following :—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie, and Georgetown (on the windward coast), and the island of Bequia.

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the Southern Grenadines—Union Island, Mayreau, and Canouan, all of which are dependencies of St. Vincent.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS
(First and Second Districts).

FIRST DISTRICT.*Prosecutions.*

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	18	15	116	149
Malicious injury of property ...	1	1	1	3
Praedial larceny ...	—	—	—	—
Offences against property ...	8	10	53	71
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	22	4	190	216
Other offences ...	45	48	457	550
	94	78	817	989

Convictions.

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	74	1	—	18	—	160	297	550
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	16	—	—	16	—	26	96	154
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	16	—	—	13	—	—	35	64
Whipping ...	9	—	—	6	—	2	24	41
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	8
	116	1	—	53	—	190	457	817

SECOND DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	52	15	159	226
Malicious injury to property ...	1	4	6	11
Prædial larceny ...	3	26	131	160
Offences against property ...	10	20	91	121
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	1	1
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	—	24	202	226
Other offences	84	54	587	725
	150	143	1,177	1,470

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Prædial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	107	5	73	45	1	202	422	855
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	19	—	16	17	—	—	52	104
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	25	1	20	23	—	—	58	127
Whipping	6	—	19	4	—	—	19	48
Bound over	2	—	3	2	—	—	36	43
	159	6	131	91	1	202	587	1,177

Police.**ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.**

Personnel.—The Police Force consists of two officers and fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men. The two officers and thirty-four other ranks are at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed between the nine out-stations.

The Chief of Police is, *ex officio*, Officer Commanding Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade and Chief Relieving Officer.

During the year there were 2,126 police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 1,849 cases.

On 31st December, 1933, the Force was up to strength. There are nine outstations in the Colony besides the Police Headquarters in Kingstown. All are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia Island and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at Headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years, after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Besides ordinary police duties the police carry out the duties of Poor Relieving Officers, Fire Brigade, and Process Servers.

Prisons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

Male Prison.—The buildings in the male prison comprise :—

(1) The record office, warders' mess-room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery, and bath-room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper floor being occupied by the prison chapel and warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four large associated wards (average floor space 220 square feet) and the upper storey containing sixteen single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room, and a weighing-room.

Female Prison.—The female prison has only one main building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison, only two such cases having occurred during the last four years. In both instances, short periods of imprisonment were inflicted. When juveniles are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning, and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

Health.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. Many of them suffered from venereal disease and skin diseases. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave the prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

Instruction by Schoolmaster.

Since the beginning of August, an effort has been made to improve the general education of such of the prisoners as appeared capable of benefiting by instruction. One of the primary school teachers has attended the prison for two hours a day on four days of the week, with somewhat encouraging results.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important ordinances enacted during the year under review :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>
2.	Importation of Animals (Diseases Prevention).
6.	Customs Duties (Amendment).
11.	Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2).
12.	Export Duties.
13.	Income Tax (Amendment).
14.	Stamp (Amendment).
21.	Fire Brigades.
22.	Trades Unions.
23.	Head Teachers Pensions.
25.	Importation of Animals (Diseases Prevention) (Amendment).
26.	Cotton Seed Control.
29.	Lowmans—Bia bou Water Supply.

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE ABOVE LEGISLATION.

<i>Ordinances affected.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>How affected.</i>	<i>By what ordinance.</i>
Cap. 184	Customs Duties	Item 23 of the first schedule repealed and replaced.	No. 6 of 1933.
Cap. 184	Customs Duties	(1) Addition of new subsection to section 3 to provide for the raising of further duties upon all goods, wares and merchandise imported in the Colony or taken out of bond for consumption in the Colony. (2) Amendment of sub-section 1 of section 6 by insertion after the word "goods" in line five and seven, of the following words:—"inclusive of all charges to the time of shipment and exclusive only of cost of outside packages or covering, ocean freight insurance and buying commission." (3) First and second schedules amended.	No. 11 of 1933.
Cap. 192	Income Tax ...	Addition to section 8 of new paragraph. Sections 14, subsections 1, 15, 16, 17, 22 and 33 amended. Section 21 repealed and replaced.	No. 13 of 1933.
Cap. 195	Stamp ...	New addition to schedule.	No. 14 of 1933.
No. 21 of 1932.	Export Duties	Repealed.	No. 12 of 1933.
No. 2 of 1933.	Importation of Animals (Diseases Prevention)	Section 16 amended by the insertion after the word "infected" in line one thereof of the words "or suspected"; also by the insertion after the word "disease" in line four thereof, of the words "or suspicion of disease."	No. 25 of 1933.

There has been no factory legislation, compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£				£
1933	...	...	72,873	...	...	...	68,150
1932	...	...	72,073	...	...	...	67,903
1931	...	...	68,550	...	...	...	79,543
1930	...	...	68,602	...	...	...	67,769
1929	...	...	64,090	...	...	...	70,786

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £92,023, of which £1,610 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £6,653.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £12,605, of which £6,410 represents unallocated stores and loans to boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

					£
Import Duties	...	yield for 1933	...	...	27,560
Export Duties	...	" " "	...	...	2,358
Licences	...	" " "	...	...	2,926
Excise Duties	...	" " "	...	...	4,932
Land and House Tax	...	" " "	...	...	5,990
Income-tax	...	" " "	...	...	2,978
Stamp Duties	...	" " "	...	...	1,054
Estate Duties	...	" " "	...	...	1,000
Trade Duties	...	" " "	...	...	2,372

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Boots and Shoes (Canvas with rubber soles).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Do. other kinds	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten ...	4s. per 196 lb.	5s. per 196 lb.
Fish, dried ...	1s. " 100 "	1s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Rice ...	1s. " " "	1s. 6d. " " "
Machinery ...	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined ...	5s. 3d. per 100 lb.	7s. 11d. per 100 lb.
" unrefined ...	1s. 9d. " " "	5s. 3d. " " "
Hardware ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery, cotton and art. silk	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
" silk ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 4d. per 100 lb.	2s. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible ...	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	6s. 3d. per lb.	9s. 4½d. per lb.
" unmanufactured	1s. 2d. per lb.	1s. 9d. per lb.
Wood, lumber ...	6s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	9s. 9d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars ...	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts ...	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts—except tyres—(wholly British).	—	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil ...	2½d. per gal.	4d. per gal.
Meats, salted, etc....	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits ...	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Metals ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common ...	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Manures ...	Free.	Free.
Butter and substitutes	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.	20s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

In addition to the foregoing a further duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such duties and an additional 5 per cent. is levied except on cotton piece-goods of an invoice value not exceeding 5d. per yard, and tobacco.

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 10 per cent. preferential tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1933 was £4,932.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,054 in 1933, the summary of the rates is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25	1	0	
For each additional £25 or part thereof	1	0	
Agreement for the purchase or otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed	2	0	
Agreements not otherwise charged for	2	0	
Appraisement of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10	2	0	
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50	2	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof	2	0	
Bank cheques		1	
Bills of exchange		1	
Bills of lading		3	
Bills of health	4	0	
Bills of sale absolute	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security	5	0	
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100	5	0	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	2	6	
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	2	6	
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	7	6	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	7	6	
Customs ships' manifests	1	0	
Customs bills of entry inwards		3	

Legacies :—						£	s.	d.
Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100						2	0	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof						1	0	0
Licence for marriage						1	0	0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part						10	0	
Release of mortgage						10	0	
Protest of any bill of exchange						2	0	
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards...								1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100						10	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof...						10	0	

Land and House Tax.

A tax of two shillings per acre or part of an acre is levied on land in St. Vincent, and a tax varying from three pence to one shilling per acre or part thereof in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A graduated tax of from two shillings on houses of which the annual rental value exceeds £2 and does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses of an assessed rental value exceeding £20, is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent, and in Union Island a graduated tax of four shillings on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, to £7 per cent. on houses of an assessed annual rental value exceeding £20. No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £5,990.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands and Surveys.—The revenue collected during the year from rentals of Crown Lands amounted to £893 10s. 0d. Arrears of rent totalled £717 9s. 3d. as compared with £512 7s. 11d. in 1932. The increase of arrears is a symptom of the economic depression, not an indication of increased unwillingness to pay. Diagrams were prepared on 21 title deeds. Seven surveys were carried out by the Government Surveyor and none by surveyors in private practice.

Edinboro Improvement Scheme.—Permission was received during the year to subdivide into house-lots an area of 16 acres of land formerly the property of the Imperial Government, in the neighbourhood of Edinboro. Receipts from the sale of the house-lots are to be applied to the improvement of Edinboro and its immediate neighbourhood. The work of subdivision was completed and a committee appointed to consider ways and means by the end of the year.

New Mental Hospital.—Approval was obtained for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £4,500 out of reserve funds for the construction of an improved mental hospital. The plans of a new institution for the reception of about 60 patients, standing in its own grounds of 3-4 acres' extent, were finished towards the end of December.

Three Rivers Land Settlement.—The Three Rivers Estate comprising some 700 acres of land was purchased by the Government in 1932 for the extension of the Colony's Land Settlement Scheme. The work of surveying and subdividing the estate was completed in May, 1933. The sale of allotments did not at first proceed very satisfactorily, but was considerably stimulated towards the end of the year by the news that the Government would finance a new Agricultural Credit Society in connexion with the scheme of settlement.

Three Rivers Agricultural Credit Society.—Permission was obtained to finance the new Credit Society with a loan of £600 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest out of Colonial surplus funds, and to regard the loan as an investment. The society will be enabled to make short loans to its members at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. which compares very favourably with the rate of 10-12 per cent. which the peasant is usually obliged to pay for private loans.

Authority was also received to recondition an arrowroot mill on the Three Rivers Estate for co-operative use by the peasant settlers, under the supervision of the Committee of the new Credit Society. By the end of the year, the work of repairing the mill was finished and legislation for the control of the new Society had been drafted for consideration early in 1934.

Tourists and Publicity.—As a prelude to the organisation of a local Tourist Bureau, a leaflet for the guidance of visitors to the island was published towards the end of the year, and arrangements were made for the standardization of local prices for car-hire.

West Indian Education Commission, 1931-32.—The Report of the Commissioners was published during April and became, for the rest of the year, the focus of public comment. Pending some concerted action upon the recommendations of the Commissioners, the various sections of the report were exhaustively considered by the Board of Education.

Closer Union.—The Report of the Closer Union Commissioners was published in August, and received on the whole favourably by the people of St. Vincent.

Official.—His Excellency Sir T. A. V. Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor of the Windward Islands, proceeded on leave during July, and Mr. C. W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of St. Lucia, administered the Government for the remainder of the year. Major H. W. Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Administrator of St. Vincent, proceeded on leave preparatory to his retirement on the 3rd of May, 1933, and Mr. J. H. Otway, Colonial Treasurer, administered the local Government until the 6th of July, when the new Administrator arrived.

APPENDIX.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>					<i>Price.</i>		<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
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1933-34.

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Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933.

[Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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[Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on
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[Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933.

[Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931.

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WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward
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Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and
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[Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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No. 1677

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. HELENA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1568 and 1630
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LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. HELENA FOR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of St. Helena consists of the Island of St. Helena with the Island of Ascension as a Dependency.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, 47 square miles in area, the size of Jersey, lies in latitude $15^{\circ} 55'$ South and longitude $5^{\circ} 42'$ West. It is about 950 miles due south of the Equator, 4,000 miles from England, and 1,700 miles from Capetown. The voyage from England occupies about a fortnight, and from Capetown five days.

The aspect of St. Helena from the sea is not attractive. The Island rises abruptly in steep cliffs, 400 to 2,000 feet in height, pierced by deep narrow valleys.

Situated in the midst of the South-East Trades, far from other lands, and surrounded by the cool waters of the South Atlantic current, St. Helena possesses a mild and equable climate.

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Novo Castella on St. Helena's Day, 21st May, 1502. The situation of the Island was kept secret from other nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from a voyage round the world. With the increase of commerce to the east the Island became a port of call for ships of various nations returning from the east. In 1633 it was formally annexed by Jacques Specz on behalf of the States General; but no attempt at colonization was made by the Dutch. On 5th May, 1659, it was annexed by Captain John Dutton who was sent out by the East India Company with an expedition for the purpose. Captain Dutton constructed the Castle, the present headquarters of the Government, where a stone inscribed by him can still be seen.

In a general Charter issued to the East India Company in 1661, the Company was confirmed in its possession of St. Helena, but in January, 1673, the Island was attacked and captured by the Dutch who were driven out the following May by Captain Richard Munden. A Charter was issued by Charles II in December, 1673, regranteeing the Island to the Company but reserving the allegiance of the people to His Majesty. It remained in the Company's hands until the 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833. Modifications in the form of Government were made during the period of the Emperor Napoleon's captivity when the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, was nominated by the Crown but appointed by the Company.

ASCENSION.

Ascension Island lies in latitude $7^{\circ} 53'$ South and longitude $14^{\circ} 18'$ West, about 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. It has an area of 34 square miles.

From the sea Ascension appears bleak and desolate. Green Mountain, however, 2,800 feet high, relieves with its vegetation the barren and depressing effect of the larger part of the Island and affords pasture for about 600 sheep and cattle.

At the present time the Island is an important cable station, and its only inhabitants are English and St. Helena employees of the Cable Company.

A note on the climate of St. Helena and Ascension will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Report, No. 1,475. The same Report also contains a note on the history of the Islands.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Act of William IV, dated the 28th of August, 1833, the Island of St. Helena, as from the 22nd of April, 1834, was transferred from the East India Company and became vested in the Crown.

Provision for the authority and appointment of Governor, for the establishment of a Council to assist the Governor, and for the making and promulgation of laws, was made by a Royal Order in Council dated the 12th day of October, 1835. This Order was revoked by an Order dated the 27th of July, 1863, and fresh provision was made.

The Executive Council as it exists at present was established by "The St. Helena Order in Council, 1929," revoking previous Orders. By Instructions issued on the 5th of June, 1929, it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer in Command of regular troops in the Island and of the person holding the substantive appointment of Government Secretary of the Island, as *ex officio* Members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. Provision was also included for the appointment of Extraordinary Members on special occasions.

At the present time there are three Unofficial Members of Council.

Subject to the reservation of power for legislation by Parliament and by the Privy Council the Order of 1863 provides for the making of laws by the Governor. It is also laid down under "The Interpretation and General Law Ordinance, 1895," that "a copy of the draft of every Ordinance shall be affixed to a board in front of the Court House for the inspection of the Public for one month before the passing thereof; . . . provided always that in any case in which the Governor-in-Council thinks it urgently necessary to dispense with such public notification . . . he may do so."

ASCENSION.

By Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922, Ascension became a Dependency of St. Helena and it was provided that the Governor and Executive Council of St. Helena should have the same powers in relation to Ascension as they possess in relation to St. Helena. The Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company is appointed as Resident Magistrate and is a member of the Executive Council of St. Helena.

III.—POPULATION.

At the time of its discovery in 1502 St. Helena was uninhabited and until it was formally annexed by the East India Company in 1659 there was no settled population. The Island was used during this period as a place of refuge for seamen and others who remained

for varying periods. Some of these left a record of their stay in the Island by inscribing stones with the dates they arrived, and the vessels they came in. With the advent of the East India Company a small population was established, which was added to from time to time by the arrival of officials and merchants, and by time-expired soldiers who remained on the Island. The East India Company also employed large numbers of slaves many of whom were brought to the Island from the Far East, and in 1810 large numbers of Chinese labourers were imported owing to the scarcity of labour in the Island. The Island population to-day is largely of mixed origin.

The English environment which was created by the English colonists was firmly established, and the language of the Island has always been English.

The population as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Islanders	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents	77	65	142
Other Nationals	2	—	2
	<u>1,904</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>3,995</u>

The distribution of the population is shown in the following table :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Jamestown, including the Briars and Rupert's Valley	706	823	1,529
Half Tree Hollow and Ladder Hill (including Garrison)	227	263	490
St. Paul's	157	173	330
High Point, Farm Lodge, Rosemary and Cleughs Plain	140	155	295
Blue Hill	140	124	264
Sandy Bay... ..	143	146	289
Longwood and Hutt's Gate	391	407	798
	<u>1,904</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>3,995</u>

The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was 4,170.

<i>Births and Deaths, 1933.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000.</i>
Births	116
Deaths	68
Infant mortality per 1,000 deaths	172.41
25354	A 3

The population of Ascension as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

St. Helenians	152
Other British residents	36
	<hr/>
	188
	<hr/>

The population on 31st December, 1933, was :—

St. Helenians	113
Other British residents	57
	<hr/>
	170
	<hr/>

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical establishment during the year consisted of a Colonial Surgeon, a Surgeon Dentist, and at the hospital one English nurse and three St. Helena women in training as probationers. At the close of the year the appointment of a Second Medical Officer was sanctioned.

The Board of Health, composed of three members elected by rate-payers and a Chairman and three members nominated by the Government, met regularly during the year. The Board had under consideration questions concerned with overcrowding, the cleaning and gutting of fish, and improvements in sanitation.

The general health of the Island during the year has been good. For the first time in the history of the Island a serious motor accident, in which fortunately there were no deaths, placed for a short time a severe strain on the surgical resources of the Civil Hospital. Influenza of a mild type was prevalent in the months of September, October, and November.

The Civil Hospital maintained by the Government is an institution of 14 beds. The attendance of out-patients during the year was 4,560 and there were 128 admissions involving 19 major and 65 minor operations.

Two dressing stations are established at convenient centres in the country districts where 712 and 270 cases were treated respectively. 2,138 visits were made in Jamestown and 781 in the country districts. Vaccination, as a precautionary measure, is carried out under the Ordinance although there have been no cases of small-pox.

The Poor House, under the management of a Poor Relief Board of five members elected by rate-payers and meeting every fortnight, was visited weekly by the Colonial Surgeon. The health of inmates, who number 22, was good.

A Lunatic Asylum is maintained under the direction and management of the Poor Relief Board, subject to the general control of the Governor. The number of inmates at the end of the year was five. It is visited weekly by the Colonial Surgeon. The health of the inmates during the year was good.

V.—HOUSING.

The general conditions as regards housing continues to be unsatisfactory. In the country areas an attempt at improvement has been made by the Diocesan Finance Board allotting the land forming part of the Episcopal Endowment for smallholdings to be held on a 21 years' lease at a very moderate rental. The allotments have all been taken up, but the resources of the holders, with one exception, have not yet permitted the construction of cottages.

In the latter part of the year information was received of the appointment of an Agricultural Officer, part of whose duties will be to investigate the possibility of establishing smallholdings. These, if successful, will bring some relief in the present shortage of cottages in the country districts.

In Jamestown, where there is much slum property, overcrowding amongst the working classes is assuming serious proportions. Owing to the steep valley in which the town is situated there is very little room for expansion. There are certain vacated military sites where tenements could be constructed, but owing to lack of funds these cannot be proceeded with.

There is also an acute shortage of houses in a reasonable state of repair suitable for intending residents, and the Government has the utmost difficulty in finding houses for its officials. One of the principal firms in the Island has recently purchased two dilapidated properties with the intention of reconstructing and furnishing them, so as to provide suitable accommodation for visitors making a few months' stay in the Island.

The only legislation dealing with overcrowding is a provision in the Public Health Ordinance, 1869, which gives the Board of Health power to decide the number of persons who may live in any one room.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year under review St. Helena experienced one of the severe droughts which were frequently experienced in the earlier history of the Island. The results on farm and vegetable produce and stock have been serious.

The pasturage on the Island, owing to lack of lime is not good; high rates of freight make the cost of importation of fertilizers prohibitive; and the lack of rain was therefore felt severely.

The two years 1932 and 1933 will be remembered in the Island as being the driest within living memory.

The average yearly rainfall may be taken as being from 36 to 39 inches. A drought started in October, 1932, and the total rainfall for the year 1st October, 1932, to 30th September, 1933, was 21·08 inches, being no less than 14·92 inches below the lowest average.

Although during the months of March, May, and July, 1932, exceptionally heavy rains were experienced, the figures being 6·43, 6·46, and 5·50 inches respectively, the total (34·48 inches) for that year was 1·52 inches below the lowest average.

The total for 1933 is 21·65 inches, being 14·35 inches below the lowest average.

The grand total for the two years 1932 and 1933 being 56·13 inches, the final result is, therefore, 15·87 inches below the minimum average.

A remarkable peculiarity, however, about the rainfall of this Island with its small area of 47 square miles is the marked difference in the figures recorded in the various districts.

Fibre Production.—The fibre market showed no improvement during the year and prices continued to be the lowest recorded since the inauguration of the industry in 1907. The manufacture of fibre and tow from New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) is the principal industry in the Island. The effects of a collapse in the market since 1930 have probably been most felt by the small-holders who planted their holdings with flax in the boom period, and who have now no market other than the Government mill for their leaves, or ground available which they can put to other cultivation. About 3,250 acres are now cultivated with flax. Of the nine mills in the Island five have been in operation throughout the year working on an average subsidy of £3 15s. per ton of fibre produced as a measure of unemployment relief.

Particulars of the production, exports, and value of fibre and tow are appended :—

1933.				Produced. Tons.	Exported. Tons.	Average price. London.		
						£	s.	d.
Fibre	...	...	...	855	668	12	18	0
Tow	...	...	...	336	235	9	0	0
						per ton.		
						„		

Rope Industry.—Small consignments of rope have been exported from time to time by the small factory operated by Messrs. Deason Bros.

Horticulture.—The drought has had a severe effect on potato cultivation, one of the principal crops of St. Helena. The price during the year rose to 2s. per gallon of 7 lb. and for a few weeks the product was unobtainable. Vegetable production was also affected, and a serious shortage was felt during the last half of the year.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company have continued to place small but regular orders for vegetables, fruit, and eggs, and much attention is given to fostering this important trade. The value of commodities supplied was £311.

Farming.—Farming is now carried on by only one firm in the Island to supply local needs in meat and dairy produce, and serious losses were occasioned by the drought.

ASCENSION.

The only export from Ascension at the present time is that of turtles. The number of turtles captured during 1933 was 55, of which 48 were exported during the year. In former years the export of turtles was on a considerable scale, 750 being exported in 1834, 600 in 1850, and 650 in 1853.

At Green Mountain the Eastern Telegraph Company possess a farm for the maintenance of imported animals and gardens for the cultivation of vegetables. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 21 cattle, 273 sheep, and some pigs.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade, exclusive of bullion and specie, for the year amounted to £40,838 as compared with £38,360 for the previous year. Imports showed a decrease of £2,130 and exports an increase of £4,608.

The following table shows under the principal heads the respective values for the past five years :—

<i>Imports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	26,596	24,095	23,347	17,122	17,359
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,078	1,088	608	149	620
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	17,960	18,754	19,405	14,167	11,219
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	771	474	523	791	901
	<hr/> 47,406	<hr/> 44,411	<hr/> 43,883	<hr/> 32,229	<hr/> 30,099
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	—	4,000	1,020
Total imports ...	<hr/> 47,405	<hr/> 44,411	<hr/> 43,883	<hr/> 36,229	<hr/> 31,119

<i>Exports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand fibre	26,759	11,890	10,975	3,265	7,553
„ tow	9,191	4,915	3,693	1,353	1,873
„ rope and twine	2,006	2,243	301	925	968
Other articles	615	730	330	588	345
	38,571	19,778	15,299	6,131	10,739
Bullion and specie	—	67	828	749	32
Total exports	38,571	19,845	16,127	6,880	10,771

Imports.

It will be observed that there was a slight increase in the value of imports of food, drink, and tobacco. The decrease under wholly or mainly manufactured articles is attributed to the importation of a large consignment of petrol and oil and more motor cars during the year 1932.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported during the years 1932 and 1933 together with the decreases or increases :—

	1932.	1933.	Decrease — Increase +
	£	£	£
Provisions	14,401	14,777	+ 376
Drapery	3,355	3,404	+ 49
Motor-cars and lorries	3,193	1,101	— 2,092
Petrol and oil	2,500	41	— 2,459
Hardware	1,115	1,721	+ 606
Beer, wines, and spirits	1,413	1,527	+ 114
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,325	1,055	— 270

The undermentioned quantities may also be recorded :—

	1932.	1933.	Decrease — Increase +
Beer, wines, and spirits ...	5,278 gals.	6,667 gals.	+ 1,389 gals.
Tobacco and cigarettes ...	5,909 lb.	5,640 lb.	— 269 lb.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	34,848	36,160	35,920	28,732	24,358
South Africa	8,051	5,101	5,218	3,136	3,010
United States of America	3,112	1,543	900	3,550	156
Other Foreign Countries	1,394	1,607	1,845	811	3,595

Importations from South Africa consisted mainly of food, grain, wine, and tobacco. Those from other foreign countries included building material from France to the value of £1,063, and food-stuffs from the Argentine valued at £681, while the remainder from other foreign countries were foodstuffs, drink, and hardware.

Exports.

The increase in value of exports is accounted for by the continued milling of fibre throughout the year, under subsidy, as a measure of unemployment relief. Statistics of these exports during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Fibre	889	540	644	234	668
Tow... ..	505	342	296	144	285
Rope and twine	51	52	23	37	45

Rope and twine are shipped to England and South Africa while fibre and tow are exported to England and occasionally to South Africa.

The distribution of the total exports of the Colony during the past five years has been as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	36,175	18,699	15,569	5,774	10,356
South Africa	2,396	1,146	558	1,106	333
Argentina	—	—	—	—	82

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages for skilled and semi-skilled workmen vary from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

The Government wage for adult unskilled labour is 2s. per day, amounting to 12s. for a week of forty-five hours, the half-day on Saturday counting as a full day.

In the flax mills the average daily rate for men is slightly under 1s. 9d. for a nine-hour day. The wages paid to women are slightly under 1s. per day.

In the rope works the average wage for men is 12s. per week, and for women 5s.

The number of persons employed in the flax mills is 222 and in the rope works 11.

In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 30s. to £2, and for male servants from 30s. to £4 15s.

The cost of living varies greatly. Meat, including fowls, is obtainable at 1s. per lb., fish is very cheap, but the supply is extremely limited and scarce in the country districts. Eggs vary according to season from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen, fresh butter is 3s. per lb., and imported butter 2s. 8d. per lb.; fresh milk is 5d. per imperial pint, and the price of fresh vegetables varies with the supply which is very limited at certain seasons. Rice which forms the staple article of diet of St. Helenians is 2½d. per lb.

and potatoes vary throughout the year from 8d. to 2s. per gallon of 7 lb. The cost of imported groceries on account of lack of communications and freight rates is higher than in the United Kingdom.

From time to time accommodation is available for visitors, and St. Helena has attractions as a place of residence for those who seek a genial climate and quietude. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably and in full enjoyment of all the Island has to offer on £500 to £550 a year. With a more limited range of activity two people could live on considerably less.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education on the Island is carried on in eight primary schools, while a few children receive private tuition in their own homes. Of these eight schools three are wholly under Government control, two—one for boys and the other for girls—in town, and one mixed school in the country. Three schools are administered by a local board under a Charity Trust, another is administered by the St. Helena Benevolent Society, which was founded in 1814, and the last of the eight, now known as the Holbech Memorial School, after its founder, looks to the Church for its maintenance.

The number of children attending these eight schools during 1933 was as follows :—

Three Government schools	...	...	...	291
Three Hussey Charity	...	...	...	326
St. Helena Benevolent Society	...	...	...	59
Holbech Memorial	...	...	...	42

All five non-government schools receive Government assistance, but their financial position is far from satisfactory and application has been made for increased help. Buildings need repairs, more desks and more material are needed; and current expenses exceed their total income.

The work of all the schools has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. The children of the Government schools are examined quarterly by the Superintendent of Education, and the other schools annually.

Weekly classes for pupil teachers in their four years' course, and for some of the older children who wish to improve, are conducted by the Superintendent of Education.

On the technical side the boys attend a woodwork class twice a week, where considering the short time they can give to it they produce good work. The girls are taught needlework, knitting, darning, and patching. Their work was examined at the end of the year by competent persons and was highly praised.

There is need for training in domestic economy or for domestic service, if and when funds permit.

There is no Government insurance against old age, unemployment, or sickness. Most of the Islanders, however, are members of Friendly Societies, which are formed for affording relief and maintenance in sickness and advanced age.

There is a Poor Relief Board, established under the Poor Relief Ordinance, 1914. Its members are elected annually by the rate-payers. The annual revenue of the Board is about £900 to £1,000, derived from a quarterly 5d. rate, and a Government contribution of £82. The average daily number of inmates in the Poor House was 25 during the year.

There are four Friendly Societies for men with a recorded membership of 1,543, but many persons are members of more than one society. The male population of the Island over 14 years of age may be estimated at approximately 1,218.

A note on the Friendly Societies will be found in the Annual Report for 1931.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is regular communication once a month with England and South Africa by the Union Castle Intermediate steamers. In addition, an American steamer of the American-South African Line called on four occasions.

The number of vessels which called during the year are as follows :—

British vessels	...	...	...	...	...	28
British warships	...	...	...	...	...	4
American vessel—4 visits	...	...	...	...	...	4
Argentine vessel	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finnish barques	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						40
						—

There are 60 miles of road maintained by the Public Works Department, and 56 motor lorries and cars are registered and licensed.

There is no wireless station in St. Helena, but there is a cable station with communication to all parts of the world.

The Empire Short-wave Broadcasting Service is received well in the Island.

There is regular postal communication each month between the Colony and England and South Africa. Mails are also made up as other occasions present themselves.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution in the Colony.

The aggregate balances of depositors' accounts during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.							<i>Balance of Deposits at 31st December.</i>
							£
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,369
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,135
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,770
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,620
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,958

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1933, was 207 as compared with 216 on the same date in 1932.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank deposits at the end of the year is represented by Stock of the mean market value of £19,350.

By the St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, all coins which under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all silver coins which under the Coinage Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Union of South Africa are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena.

By the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905, the weights and measures for the time being lawfully in use in the United Kingdom and no others are to be used in St. Helena.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on recurrent works during the year was as under :—

							£
Current repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Maintenance of roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	942
Maintenance of water system	...	...	...	...	...	...	296

Construction of a Treasury strong room was completed during the year, but with this exception no major works were undertaken. The Department is principally engaged in the current work of maintenance of roads, repairs to Government buildings, and maintenance of domestic water-supplies. The drought experienced during the year made the upkeep of the roads, with the funds available, less difficult than usual. The roads maintained by the Department are the main roads of the Island only, and many secondary roads used by horse and pack transport are in need of repair and improvement. The upkeep of Government buildings is

the cause of much concern to the Department. Ravages of termites and lack of funds in the past have left the Government with a legacy of many public buildings in urgent need of repairs. In spite of the serious drought no shortage of water for domestic purposes was experienced, and supplies were also maintained for the service of shipping. Renewals and repairs have also been carried out to the drainage system in Jamestown.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Subject to all local Ordinances and Orders in force, the law of the Colony is so much of the law of England for the time being as is suitable and appropriate as far as local circumstances permit.

The Supreme Court of St. Helena which is a Court of Record, was established by Order-in-Council of 13th February, 1839. Subsequent Orders extended its jurisdiction to Matrimonial and Divorce Causes. By Order-in-Council of the 5th of April, 1852, the Governor, in the absence of the Chief Justice, may act as Chief Justice, or appoint some other person to act. The Acting Chief Justice may be assisted at his discretion by Assessors who must be Members of the Executive Council or Justices of the Peace.

There were one criminal and four civil cases before the Supreme Court during the year.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate and Justices of the Peace. One hundred and twenty-three cases were reported to the police during the year. In 54 cases action was taken in the Court resulting in 33 convictions, of which four were for offences against the person, thirteen for offences against property, three for offences against the Motor Regulations, and the others for minor offences against Ordinances in force.

The Small Debts Court, which has jurisdiction up to sums not exceeding £25, is established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1905. Seven cases were brought before the Court during the year as compared with twenty-two in 1932.

Gaol.—Fourteen persons were committed to prison during the year as compared with 19 in 1932; the daily average being 0·8 as compared with 2·5 in 1932.

Police.—The increase in motor traffic has thrown many additional duties on the police.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the more important were :—

- No. 1. Customs (Consolidation) Amendment.
- No. 5. Customs (Consolidation) Second Amendment.
- No. 6. Customs Exemption Ordinance, 1933.
- No. 7. Crayfish Export Ordinance, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Grants by Colonial Development Fund.</i>	<i>Grants-in- aid by His Majesty's Treasury.</i>	<i>Total Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	... 16,456	—	4,000	20,456	22,385
1930	... 12,570	—	6,000	18,570	25,820
1931	... 11,940	6,340	7,000	25,820	27,109
1932	... 13,817	560	13,500	27,877	18,906
1933	... 13,548	—	5,000	18,548	18,617

The revenue for the year 1933 as compared with the preceding year is summarised hereunder:—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Customs	2,362	4,754
Port and Marine	1,723	1,471
Licences, Taxes, etc.	642	619
Fees of Court or Office and Re- imbursements	1,100	735
Post Office	769	911
Revenue from Government Pro- perties	1,089	1,119
Interest	431	627
Miscellaneous	2,936	383
Sale of Land	17	3
Ascension	2,748	2,926
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,817	13,548
Colonial Development Fund	560	—
Grants-in-aid	13,500	5,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,877	18,548
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The expenditure for the year as compared with the preceding year is as under :—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities	1,185	1,059
Governor and Legal	1,186	1,097
Secretariat	1,052	1,021
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	552	914
Post Office	463	412
Public Health	2,344	1,997
Education	846	845
Agriculture and Forestry	1,008	560
Police and Gaol	712	649
Public Works Department and Recurrent	3,748	3,324
Miscellaneous	1,071	1,424
Ascension	2,025	2,035
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,194	15,337
Relief of Unemployment (Flax Subsidy)	—	3,119
Works Extraordinary	1,412	136
Colonial Development Fund—		
Reconstruction of Roads	1,300	—
Improvement of Telephone System	—	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,906	18,617
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The receipts under the head Customs show an increase of £2,392 in comparison with the revenue for the previous year. This is mainly attributable to the new import duties imposed under the Customs (Consolidation) Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1932, which became operative as from the 10th of December of that year, and to these duties becoming preferential rates of duty under the Customs (Consolidation) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1933, which also provided for a General Tariff which came into effect as from the 1st of September.

The decrease of revenue under Miscellaneous is principally due to the inclusion under this head of an amount of £2,675 in respect of the appreciation of Savings Bank investments in the year 1932, as against a sum of £242 during the year 1933.

A statement of the Assets and Liabilities is appended :—

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash—							
Local Treasury	... ..	1,894	14	5			
At Crown Agents	... ..	286	0	5			
Remittances in transit to Crown Agents	... ..	489	5	9			
					2,670	0	7
Advances—							
Postmaster	... ..	110	8	1			
Other Advances	... ..	1,186	15	0			
					1,297	3	1
Investments—							
Savings Bank	... ..	19,349	19	11			
Alexander Bequest	... ..	1,092	9	5			
Red Cross Society	... ..	132	7	3			
Botley's Fund	... ..	1	6	4			
					20,576	2	11
Flax Mill and Machinery	... ..				734	5	11
Unallocated Stores	... ..				1,016	13	2
					<u>£26,294</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Liabilities.

Deposits—							
Savings Bank	... ..	20,957	14	11			
Postmaster	... ..	277	5	4			
Alexander Bequest	... ..	1,092	9	5			
Red Cross Society	... ..	132	7	3			
Botley's Fund	... ..	1	6	4			
Alexander Bequest (Interest Account)	... ..	13	14	11			
Telephone Fund	... ..	36	15	8			
Other Deposits	... ..	428	12	9			
					22,940	6	7
Bills of Exchange	... ..				723	17	10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities (Surplus)	... ..				2,630	1	3
					<u>£26,294</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

There is no public debt.

Taxation.

The principal sources of taxation and the yield during the year 1933 are as follows :—

Customs—	£
Import duties	4,690
Port and wharfage dues—	
Shipping dues	231
Wharfage dues	1,240
Licences—	
Carriages, carts and horses	68
Motor cars and lorries	137
Boats	113
Firearms and game	49
Liquor	125
Rates—	
Water	229

Provision of a Preferential and General Customs Tariff was made by Ordinance No. 5 of 1933 with effect from the 1st of September. This Ordinance provides for the Customs import duties under the Customs (Consolidation) Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1932, to be the preferential rates applying to goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British Empire and imposes on other goods increased rates and duties on all imports with only a few exceptions as the General Tariff. Of the commodities admitted thereunder the Preferential Tariff excludes essential commodities such as flour, wheat, rice, margarine, milk, cotton piece-goods, drugs and dressings, timber and a variety of building materials, agricultural implements and fertilizers, etc., and imposes light duties on other essential commodities such as sugar ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.), tea (5 per cent.), etc.; the duty on spirits is £1 8s. 6d. per proof gallon, on sparkling wines 8s. per gallon, on still wines 4s. to 5s. per gallon, on beer and ale in bottles 1s. 4d. per gallon and in wood 8d. per gallon, on cigars 7s. 6d. per lb., cigarettes 5s. per lb., manufactured tobacco 4s. per lb., and unmanufactured tobacco 1s. per lb.

The General Tariff imposes on rice, flour, and wheat a duty at the rate of 2s. 1d. per 100 lb. and in addition thereto a surtax of one-quarter of the duty payable; on other goods enumerated in the Customs (Consolidation) Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1932, the rates of duty therein prescribed and in addition a surtax of one-quarter of the duty payable; and on goods not particularly enumerated in the Customs (Consolidation) Fourth Amendment Ordinance, 1932, with a few exceptions a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and in addition thereto a surtax of one-quarter of the duty payable.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands.**

The area of St. Helena is approximately 30,000 acres, of which 8,600 acres are regarded as cultivable. Of the cultivable area approximately 4,261 acres are owned by the Government and are in occupation under forms of tenure classified as Crown lease, permanent tenure, and freehold subject to quit rent.

Originally the land of the Island was the property of the East India Company and leased to settlers. These leases at various times were converted in many cases to a permanent occupation subject to the annual payment of a quit rent.

The balance of 4,339 acres is held as freehold property acquired by persons who were permitted to commute their quit rents for a cash payment.

During the year one important land transaction occurred, but the paucity of transactions makes it difficult to arrive at the market value of land.

The only legislation dealing with land is the Conveyancing and Registration Ordinance, 1893, which simplifies conveyancing and provides for registration.

General.

Work was begun in December on the reconstruction of those parts of Longwood Old House—the house occupied by the Emperor Napoleon—which had not been completed at the restoration of the building when it was handed over to the French Government in 1858. The work is being carried out by the Société des Amis de Sainte-Hélène from funds obtained by private subscription. At the same time certain articles of furniture in possession of the Government which had been used by Napoleon were presented to the French Government to form the nucleus of a museum which the Société hopes to establish at Longwood.

Mr. P. F. Barton, V.D., arrived in the Colony and assumed office as Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs on the 31st March.

APPENDIX.

BOOKS ON ST. HELENA OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
"A History of the Island of St. Helena", 1808, by T. H. Brook.	Publishers to East India Company.	—
"St. Helena, 1875", by J. C. Mellis.	L. Reeve & Co., London.	£2 2s.
"St. Helena—the Historic Island", 1903, by E. L. Jackson.	Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London.	—
*"Napoleon in Exile", 1915, by Norwood Young (Two Volumes).	Stanley Paul & Co., London.	£1 12s.
"St. Helena Who's Who", 1919, by Arnold Chaplin.	A. L. Humphreys, London.	—
"Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena", by Beatson, London, 1816.		
"Extracts from Records of St. Helena", by H. R. Janisch, C.M.G., Jamestown, 1885.		
"History of St. Helena", English Historical Review, by Sir William Foster, July, 1919.		
"Report on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena", by D. Morris. His Majesty's Stationery Office. Reprinted 1906.		

* This work contains a bibliography of 172 publications referring to the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon in St. Helena.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

- Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

- Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

- Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

- Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amami. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

- Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

- Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

- Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

- Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

- Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

- Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

- Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
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CYPRUS.
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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
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MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

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Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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SIERRA LEONE, 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1578 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for
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COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

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Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy.

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 260 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,665 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being

from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the $8^{\circ} 30'$ parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northward to more open or "orchard bush" country.

Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced toward the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December-February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at 74° and 87° respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

History.

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May, 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later, in 1800, about 550 Maroons

—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January, 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with a view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January, 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but, owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually, a new Charter, dated 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitution.

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January, 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January, 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January, 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January, 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June, 1927, the 21st day of December, 1928, and the 29th day of June, 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January, 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the

community; the other European nominated member is appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be reappointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

Political Administration.

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though, as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was receded to the Chiefs and people.

COLONY.

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

- (1) Colony administered as such.
- (2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent

Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is comprised within three Districts—

- (1) The Police District of Freetown,
- (2) The Headquarters Judicial District,
- (3) The Bonthe District.

Police District of Freetown.—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

Freetown Municipality.—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

Headquarters Judicial District.—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioners of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January, 1924.

Bonthe District.—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island and the Turtle Islands and of York Island and of the four following chiefdoms on the mainland—viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and

Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts, and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat

in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively, the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January, 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely, the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of those two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambakka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e., from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chieftdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chieftdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chieftdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially, length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chieftdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chieftdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of the Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chieftdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chieftdom is the sole owner of the land within that chieftdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

Functions of Political Officers.—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature : administrative, judicial, and departmental ; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirits, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments ; he supervises sanitation on behalf of a Health Department ; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies ; he

keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seaboard; he controls the management of the gaols; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

III.—POPULATION.

Colony.—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 is 96,422, the racial distribution being as follows :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Population.</i>
African native tribes ...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans.	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives ...	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans	308	112	420	0·44
Totals	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

Protectorate.—The total population of the Protectorate is 1,672,057, of which 796,391 are males and 875,666 are females, and consists of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate is 231, of which 173 are males and 58 are females. Of this total 142 are British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which are included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate is 772—577 males and 195 females. These include 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate number 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These include Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coastlers, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans number 3,046.

Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro ...	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai) ...	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
Totals	95,558	1,671,055	1,766,613	

Geographical Distribution.—The main geographical distribution of the African population is as follows :—

	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population	...	...	...	1,766,613

Migration.

Complete records of immigration and emigration are not available. Registration of persons entering and leaving the Colony by sea only is kept and there are no records showing the numbers who cross the land frontiers.

Of the immigrant population, Syrians are the most important element and now form a considerable community. They come solely for the purposes of trade. During 1933 the registers show that 130 Syrians entered and 109 departed from the Colony by sea.

The European population consists of Government officials, traders, mercantile agents, mining company employees, and missionaries coming and going frequently between the Colony, Protectorate, and Europe.

With reference to the African population there is a constant flow between the Colony and Protectorate and various African colonies. The only reliable figures for migration are those relating to the Syrians.

Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1933 are as follows :—

(a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,186	1,140	2,326	23·4

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

(b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,218	987	2,205	22·5

No figures are available for births and deaths for the Protectorate, registration not being compulsory.

Infant Mortality.—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1933 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
294	246	540	232

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate for the same reason as given in the previous paragraph.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase is due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the Colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 persons compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not to migratory or other causes.

Marriages.

The number of marriages as shown by the registers for 1933 are :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	...	127	31	14	7	179
Mohammedan	...	19	—	—	—	19
Totals	...	146	31	14	7	198

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate, of which 26 were recorded as having taken place in 1933. Mohammedan marriages and those by " Native Custom." are not registered.

Occupations.

The figures in the following paragraph are obtained from the census taken in 1931 :—

Of the total population of 96,422 persons in the Colony, only 60,954, or 63.2 per cent. are returned as having occupations. This number has been returned as following some stated occupation or in the habit of following that occupation, but it can only be assumed and not definitely stated that they are earners or gainfully occupied; the remainder, 35,468, are returned as " no occupation ", " dependants ", " attending school ", " other children ", and " pensioners ". Of the total occupied persons 61.1 per cent. are males and 38.9 per cent. females. Of the total male population 70.9 per cent. are occupied and of the female 54.1 per cent.

The following table shows the classes of occupation (percentages only) in 1931, by comparison with 1921 :—

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>1921 Percentage.</i>	<i>1931 Percentage.</i>
Agriculture	15.1	13.1
Fishing		2.1
Commerce and banking (including petty trade)		21.1
Professions (including teaching and religious occupations)		0.8
Administrative and defence (including soldiers)	43.1	1.7
Skilled trades and occupations		7.0
Miscellaneous	9.1	2.5
Labourers and servants		7.2
No occupation, children, dependants, etc.	32.7	34.5

IV.—HEALTH.

General Health of the Population.

The appended list shows in tabular form the main diseases treated at the Government institutions in the Colony and Protectorate in 1932 and 1933. It does not include cases treated in the Mission hospitals and dispensaries and cannot be taken as an accurate statement of the morbidity of the general population, the great majority of whom but seldom come under the influence of European medical care. There has been a slight increase in the incidence of systematic diseases and the figures for yaws and malaria show a fairly large increase when compared with 1932. In spite of the very heavy rainfall experienced in 1933 the increase in respiratory diseases is not very marked; but the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia number 186 or 15·13 per cent. of the total. Malaria is next with 12·85 per cent. The deaths from tuberculosis number 51 and comprise 4·14 per cent. of the total deaths.

Venereal diseases are common; but the returns of cases treated cannot be taken as an index of the prevalence of the disease, nor can the yearly comparative figures be accepted to indicate the actual fluctuation. There has, however, been a marked increase in the number of cases of syphilis treated at the hospitals. The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Connaught Hospital is well patronized and is doing very good work.

It is worthy of note that guinea worm is practically non-existent in this Colony whereas it is common in the other West African Colonies. Only one case has been treated in Government institutions during 1933 and this case was imported from Liberia.

Agriculture is still the main occupation of the people and is associated with skeletal and muscular affections, arthritis, chronic rheumatism, etc. All the workings in the mining industries are above ground, and thus apart from the "agglomeration diseases", i.e. the ill-defined enteric group, the dysenteries, etc., which are apt to occur in tropical countries where large numbers of people not supplied with pipe-borne water supplies and sewage services are grouped together, no increased incidence of occupational diseases is to be expected.

<i>Disease.</i>	1932.	1933.
Malaria	4,857	6,548
Yaws	5,981	7,665
Acute rheumatism	733	620
Chronic rheumatism	4,529	5,157
Hemiplegia	89	119
Conjunctivitis	829	807
Affections of the ear	860	852
Haemorrhoids	116	100
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific) ...	536	596

<i>Disease.</i>	1932.	1933.
<i>Coryza</i>	552	873
Acute bronchitis	5,326	5,981
Chronic bronchitis	3,461	3,109
Asthma	162	159
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc.	1,400	1,423
Gastritis	389	299
Dyspepsia	3,603	3,859
Diarrhoea and enteritis	908	1,262
Ankylostomiasis	185	131
Hernia	689	713
Constipation	8,251	8,725
Acute nephritis	53	94
Schistosomiasis	59	71
Epididymitis	33	61
Orchitis	225	199
Hydrocele	287	233
Abscess	577	612
Scabies	1,091	1,210
Eczema	221	337
Osteitis	291	1,432
Arthritis	1,616	1,802
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	1,049	1,260
Fracture	159	303
Other external injuries	3,948	2,850
Asthenia	591	752
Syphilis	388	616
Gonorrhoea	2,114	2,250

Mortality.

The figures as to the causes of deaths registered are not very accurate, and cannot even be considered as such until a system of medical certification of death is compulsory: at present in Freetown all non-certified deaths are personally investigated by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also Deputy Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths) and from the information given an approximate diagnosis is made; in cases of doubt, or on the slightest suspicion of infectious disease, a post mortem is made: it is impossible to enforce medical certification of death while the country is in its present stage of development.

Principal Causes of Deaths, 1933.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are an approximate statement of the mortality cause.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,229.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and pneumonia	186	15.1
Malaria	158	12.8
Premature birth	68	5.5
Infantile convulsions	61	4.9
Dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis	60	4.9
Tuberculosis, all forms	51	4.1
Heart disease	48	3.9
Nephritis	47	3.8
Debility	12	0.9
Septicaemia	12	0.9
Rheumatism	12	0.9

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 361, comprising 29.3 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not included for 1933 because the figures are very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or dispenser in the majority of the registration areas,

Provision for Treatment.

Colony.—There are two general hospitals maintained by Government in the Colony, the Connaught Hospital at Freetown and the Colonial Hospital at Bonthe. There is also a hospital maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Freetown, the figures for which are not available.

The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows :—

<i>Connaught Hospital—</i>	1932.	1933.
In-patients	2,632	2,268
Out-patients—new cases	12,019	17,313
Subsequent attendances	55,198	50,147
Operations	1,913	1,877
<i>Bonthe Hospital—</i>		
In-patients	400	292
Out-patients—new cases	3,624	5,988
Subsequent attendances	18,094	16,971

The figures show a decrease in the number of in-patients treated but a large increase in the number of out-patients when compared with 1932.

Protectorate.—There are three permanent hospitals in the Protectorate at Daru, Bo, and Makeni, the last two being type hospitals which are to be extended to other towns as it becomes possible financially. There are in addition four hospitals of native construction and three conducted by Medical Missions. These are subsidized by Government and employ qualified medical men and nurses.

The figures of attendance at the two type hospitals are as follows. It will be seen that the figures for Bo show an all-round increase, but for Makeni, although there is an increase in the number of in-patients, there is a decrease in the number of out-patients and a marked decrease in the number of subsequent attendances. This may be accounted for by the people being unable to travel owing to the economic depression.

Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province.

	1932.	1933.
In-patients	249	279
Out-patients—new cases	2,073	2,473
Subsequent attendances	17,708	18,826

Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province.

In-patients	271	318
Out-patients—new cases	1,936	1,429
Subsequent attendances	21,817	4,860

Dispensaries.—These are situated in the Colony villages and in towns in the Protectorate not served by Medical Officers. They are conducted by dispensers who are trained as both druggists and nurses, and are visited regularly by the Medical Officer of the District. There are eight such dispensaries in the Colony, and ten in the Protectorate.

Nurses and Midwives.—Male and female nurses are trained in the Connaught Hospital, where a full course of lectures and practical training takes three years, with an examination at the end of each year. After training they are sent to the other hospitals and institutions. Midwives are trained at the Connaught Hospital maternity section and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital. An examination is conducted annually, with a high standard required for a pass, which entitles to registration as a midwife.

Several of these are now in private practice, and are being increasingly employed by the public. Legislation has been effected during the year which places the practice of midwifery somewhat on a parallel with the conditions existing in Great Britain.

Child Welfare.—The work has been well maintained in the Connaught Hospital and Campbell Street centres and also at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

	<i>Connaught Hospital and Campbell Street.</i>		<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Ante-natal attendances	3,009	4,248	1,435	1,280
Labour cases admitted	240	281	71	56
Health visits	3,650	4,858	2,998	3,355
Infant-welfare clinic attendances	9,732	11,068	9,096	9,040

The immigrant natives from the Protectorate, who form the large majority of the inhabitants of Freetown and the Colony, come within the scope of the work of these institutions. The population of the Protectorate is for the most part rural and that of the more important towns is not large enough to justify the appointment of health visitors or the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres as separate institutions. Facilities are provided at the general hospitals and dispensaries already referred to, for those who wish to avail themselves.

A non-certificated School Nurse, whose duties are interchangeable with those of the Health Visitor, is at present engaged in midwifery and gynaecological work.

Sanitation.

Last year's Report contained a brief review of the outbreak of smallpox in the Colony and Protectorate in 1932. The spread of the outbreak to other districts in 1933 was probably the result of a few undetected cases carrying the infection from the Karene and Bombali Districts into Koinadugu, one of the most thinly populated districts of the Protectorate; and also from the north-western portion of Kailahun District—where a number of cases occurred in 1932—into the Kono District.

From these points the disease appears to have spread southwards and westwards into the Kenema and Bo Districts, a much more thickly populated area, and in northern Kenema it assumed the proportions of a serious outbreak due almost entirely to the fear of the native to report to his Chief and, in some instances, the reluctance of the Chiefs to report to their District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners. Fear of vaccination also accounts for the fact that only 57,141 vaccinations could be performed in the infected areas.

The following table shows briefly the number of cases, deaths, and vaccinations performed in each district.

Area.			Number of cases discovered.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
<i>Colony Districts.—</i>					
Freetown	...	...	27	2	2,118
Headquarters	...	...	4	—	768
Sherbro	...	...	1	—	820
<i>Protectorate Districts.—</i>					
<i>Northern Province.—</i>					
Port Loko	...	...	160	1	5,848
Kambia	...	...	101	2	3,928
Karene	...	...	20	4	177
Bombali	...	...	160	1	8,537
Koinadugu	...	...	86	1	4,588
<i>Southern Province.—</i>					
Kailahun	...	...	81	5	2,782
Kono	...	...	591	*147	9,954
Kenema	...	...	451	62	5,112
Bo	...	...	631	46	4,504
Moyamba	...	...	116	17	4,809
Pujehun	...	...	3	—	3,196
			2,432	288	57,141

* Not all verified.

In the Protectorate, the mining villages and camps at Makong and Maranda in the Northern Province, and the minor port of Sulima in the Southern Province were declared health areas. During the year the Chief Sanitary Superintendent made sanitary surveys of the eleven health areas in the Northern Province including those mentioned above.

In Freetown the early and intermittent nature of the rains gave rise to a great deal of mosquito breeding and a consequent rise in the number of malaria cases seeking treatment in the hospitals. The resources of the Health Department were thus taxed to the utmost in the speedy prosecution of preventive measures.

There was a striking increase in the number of anthrax infections discovered at the slaughter house in Freetown, no fewer than twenty-three bullocks and one sheep having to be condemned and destroyed by incineration. Although all cattle arriving at Freetown comes from French Guinea, it thus became necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to be on regular duty inspecting the local grazing grounds for the detection of early cases owing to the possibility of diseased animals being disposed of in rural places.

V.—HOUSING.

Freetown and Colony.

Colony.—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses on concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets or palm tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or native timber boarding and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class as a rule own their houses, but the unskilled labouring class usually rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables house owners and prospective house owners to loan money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones.

In addition, a building scheme, which is so far proving very successful, has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £200 to £600 approximately, can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, a payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending house owners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within twenty years.

Protectorate.

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

Minerals occurring in economic quantities are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron, chromite and probably molybdenite. With the exception of chromite and molybdenite these minerals were mined during the year, and exported to England. Prospecting continued for platinum, gold and diamonds, and several promising deposits were located.

Platinum.—Only one company was engaged in the exploitation of the alluvial deposits of platinum in the Colony. Production decreased from 527 ounces in 1932 to 423 ounces in 1933.

Gold.—Three companies were engaged in mining alluvial gold, and production and its estimated value by quarter were as follows :—

		<i>Production unrefined gold bullion oz. troy.</i>	<i>Estimated fine gold oz. troy.</i>	<i>Estimated value. £</i>
<i>Quarter.</i>				
1st	...	4,196	3,900	23,638
2nd	...	3,130	2,877	17,600
3rd	...	4,490	4,172	26,555
4th	...	3,788	3,535	22,529
Year		15,604	14,484	£90,322

The year's output of unrefined gold bullion and its estimated value compares favourably with the previous year's output of 12,125 ounces and its estimated value of £65,855.

The gold exists in alluvial deposits of streams draining the Sula Mountains—Kangari Hills schist belt in the Koinadugu, Bombali and Bo Districts of the Protectorate. During the year many more streams were found to be auriferous and mining was commenced on some of them. The gold lode occurrence at Baomahun is being prospected by shaft sinking and adit driving with promising results.

Diamonds.—A virtual monopoly for the exploration and exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone was granted to the Consolidated African Selection Trust. Mining commenced this year and production reached 32,017 carats for the year. Prospecting continued with good results.

Iron.—All major constructional works in connexion with the Marampa iron ore mine were completed during the year and mining was commenced. The first shipment was made in September, and 24,500 tons were exported during the year. Negotiations are pending with respect to the larger iron deposit in the Tonkolili area.

Labour.—The mineral production is in the hands of the British mining companies and European and American engineers are in charge of operations. The natives of the country are employed as artisans, clerks, headmen, and labourers. There are no independent native operators. The contract, the daily wage, and the piece-rate systems of employing labour are all in operation.

In the goldfields the piece-rate system is favoured. At four places mining is carried on by mechanical or semi-mechanical methods, but most gold mining is done in rock-bound channels and in shallow alluvium at the heads of small streams, suitable only

for hand labour methods. The labour supply is plentiful and wages average about 9d. a day, although at certain places the labourer has the opportunity to earn up to 1s. 6d. a day.

Platinum mining is done at a daily wage, with bonuses on production.

Excluding gold mining, the mining enterprises pay a daily wage. The rates are 1s., 9d., 6d. a day, depending on the work. The native is eager to obtain light employment for an assured daily wage of 6d.

Mining is responsible indirectly for raising the standard of living of the Protectorate, bringing money and providing markets for produce in hitherto remote parts of the country. The mine labour compounds scattered about the country are examples of cleanliness, sanitation, and avoidance of overcrowding which set new standards for the people of the countryside.

Health areas have been declared in the vicinity of the large mining camps so that the Health Department can control housing and sanitation in the native villages.

An average of 3,722 natives were engaged in mining and prospecting within exclusive prospecting licences. Several hundreds were also engaged in prospecting and miscellaneous services.

Agricultural Produce.

FOOD CROPS.

Rice.—The main food crop is rice and it is encouraging to be able to record that all reports received point to a crop above the average; it appears unlikely that there will be any real shortage even in the "hungry" season. For the first time on record rice has been brought into Zimi for sale by local farmers, and this in an area which normally consumes more than it produces is very significant. Equally significant is the fall in the imports of white rice for the last five years.

			<i>Imports—</i>	<i>Exports—</i>	<i>Excess (+) or</i>
			<i>white rice.</i>	<i>native rice.</i>	<i>deficit (-) of</i>
			<i>tons.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>imports over</i>
					<i>exports.</i>
1929	...	...	3,029	13	+ 3,016
1930	...	...	2,618	175	+ 2,443
1931	...	...	457	177	+ 280
1932*	...	...	301	559	- 258
1933	...	...	125	158	- 33

* Some shortage was experienced in August and September that year.

It will be seen that whereas five years ago imports exceeded exports by some 3,000 tons, during the last two years exports exceeded imports.

As a result of imported seed of varieties capable of withstanding deep water conditions, the spread of rice cultivation in deep water swamps in the Southern Province has been very marked, and large hitherto useless areas have now been put into useful cultivation. In the Scarcies an area has been obtained for an experimental farm and arrangements are being made for the Agricultural Officer in the Northern Province to carry out trials with local and exotic types with a view to propagating the varieties best suited to the prevailing conditions. This steady growth in the production of rice gives an excellent prospect for the future of a rice exporting industry, provided that proper milling facilities are available to ensure suitable preparation of the milled product for markets outside Sierra Leone.

Cassava.—This is the second most important food crop in Sierra Leone and the efforts of the Agricultural Department have been directed to eliminating "mosaic" and propagating those varieties least susceptible to the disease.

EXPORT CROPS.

Palm Kernels.—64,083 tons of kernels were exported during the year. This is 13,079 tons less than in 1932 (which was a record year), but well above the average for the last five years. The very low price prevailing for kernels makes this industry less attractive than formerly to the natives.

Ginger.—Propaganda for the better cultivation and cleaning of ginger was continued, but the low price prevailing did not tend to encourage the farmer. 1,545 tons of ginger were exported and the quality was well up to that of previous years.

Piassava.—1933 was a record year for piassava. During the year 3,500 tons were exported which included 796 tons from Sherbro and 2,065 tons from Sulima. The Sherbro fibre well maintained its reputation, while the Sulima fibre, though not of the same high quality as Sherbro piassava, showed some slight improvement. Propaganda and instruction still continue and although a high standard has not yet been reached for Sulima piassava, inspection at any rate prevents the exportation of any useless rubbish.

Coffee.—This crop is quite popular in some parts of the Colony and is steadily although slowly spreading. At present there is a ready local sale for the coffee produced and consequently very little is exported. As the recently planted plantations come into bearing exports should increase.

Kola.—The export of kola continues to fall, not so much from any lack of production in the Colony, but from the fact that owing

to the fall in prices of West African produce generally, there is no money in other Colonies, notably Nigeria, to buy kola. The following figures show the position.

Exports.

				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	3,127	266,422
1930	...	...	...	2,271	186,197
1931	...	...	...	1,584	47,847
1932	...	...	...	2,097	41,373
1933	...	...	...	1,817	43,656

Fruit.—Investigations into the possibility of fruit export have been carried a stage further. It has now been reported that Sierra Leone oranges when coloured, graded and properly packed, arrive in England in good condition and should be readily saleable. It is suggested that oranges should be picked and exported from October to December as this is the best time for the English market and agrees well with the time of the early crop in Sierra Leone.

Grapefruit of the Marsh and Foster varieties has been favourably reported on, and the growth of these varieties and especially the former, can be safely recommended.

Fineapples as an export crop are still in the experimental stage. Conditions of transport and storage are still being considered, and it is hoped that with improved methods of transport fruit will normally reach England in a satisfactory condition. Fruit which has reached England in a suitable condition was favourably reported upon and had a ready sale.

Live Stock.

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the exports in hides (mainly untanned) amounted in 1932 to £1,219 and in 1933 to £1,335.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports.

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to £825,869 as compared with £1,248,346 in 1932, being a decrease of £422,477.

The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the last two years :—

		1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
Commercial imports	... ..	1,182,134	788,607	—	393,527
Government imports	... ..	37,504	28,501	—	9,003
Specie	... ..	28,708	8,761	—	19,947
Total	... ..	£1,248,346	£825,869	—	£422,477

		1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, drink, and tobacco		247,463	210,506	—	36,957
Class II—Raw materials etc.	... ..	52,480	38,920	—	13,560
Class III—Articles mainly manu- factured.		886,585	541,611	—	344,974
Class IV—Miscellaneous	... ..	33,060	26,005	—	7,055
Class V—Bullion and specie	... ..	28,758	8,827	—	19,931
Total	... ..	£1,248,346	£825,869	—	£422,477

A decrease was general throughout each class.

In Class I, the following articles are mainly responsible for the deficit of £36,957—flour £3,192 (845 cwt.), rice £2,690 (3,526 cwt.), aerated and mineral waters £877 (1,812 dozen bottles), milk £708 (134 cwt.), common salt £2,581 (583 tons), onions £1,008, vegetables (preserved) £1,425, spirits £1,387 (288 gallons), wines £828 (299 gallons), unmanufactured tobacco £13,396 (130,226 lb.), beer, &c., £5,376 (23,029 gallons), cigarettes £1,016 (1,186 lb.).

Class II recorded a decrease of £13,560. Commercial coal decreased by £8,747 (6,373 tons), and that of Government £4,315 (2,002 tons). Lumber fell by £3,270 (201,544 superficial feet).

Class III in which is recorded the greatest deficit during the year fell in value from £886,585 to £541,611. The decrease under this head was, with few exceptions, general. Slight increases were, however, recorded in bags and sacks (empty) £1,267, implements and tools (artisans) £1,361, implements and tools (other kinds) £1,461, and boots and shoes other than leather £1,139 (70,026 pairs). An appreciable increase was recorded in electrical and telegraphic apparatus due to imports by the Sierra Leone Development Company, in connexion with their railway and mining plant.

The greatest decrease appeared in cotton piece-goods £138,418 (5,050,239 square yards), other cottons £25,707, wool (other kinds) £6,247, artificial silk manufactures £1,781, metals (other kinds) £73,696, cement £5,301 (1,733 tons), apparel £24,510, hats, caps and bonnets £6,062, medicines and drugs £2,251, oil illuminating £7,912 (109,601 gallons), oil lubricating £2,645 (18,518 gallons), motor spirit £7,605 (114,593 gallons), soap (other

kinds) £1,349 (522 cwt.), motor vehicles £5,667 (34), ships and boats mechanically propelled £1,877 (4), beads (other kinds) £1,028 (4,415 lb.), perfumery £2,779, spirit perfumed £937 (218 gallons), stationery £1,479, umbrellas and parasols £1,901 (13,883).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods for the years 1929 to 1933 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity. sq. yds.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Duty obtained. £</i>
1929	5,837,797	204,926	37,042
1930	5,132,718	156,556	28,947
1931	5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932	11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933	6,129,891	124,702	24,047

The figures relating to other cotton goods were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Duty obtained. £</i>
1929	97,157	17,235
1930	66,823	12,013
1931	39,589	6,846
1932	67,187	12,368
1933	41,919	7,718

Countries from which commodities come.

The principal items of imports from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods £97,733 (4,935,299 square yards), other cottons £37,517, artificial silk piece goods £5,402 (184,281 square yards), corrugated iron sheets £6,146 (412 tons), buckets, pails and basins £3,661 (11,258 dozen), metals (other kinds) £30,917, cement £7,105 (2,476 tons), implements and tools (artisans) £2,453, electrical and telegraphic apparatus £15,416, machinery—mining and gold dredging £5,227, machinery—railway and tramway £3,546, machinery—other kinds £8,738, apparel £6,745, boots and shoes leather £4,080 (12,089 pairs), hats and caps £3,697, medicines and drugs £9,633, paints and colours £3,593 (1,595 cwt), candles £2,992 (1,256 cwt.), soap (toilet) £1,798 (372 cwt.), common soap £2,553 (1,628 cwt.), motor-cars £7,222 (48), rubber tyres £3,339 (51,715 lb.), perfumery £2,812, stationery £5,658, milk £4,338 (1,355 cwt.), flour £2,296 (3,520 cwt.), meats—fresh £3,300 (664 cwts.), oil edible £3,633 (120 tons), provisions £7,745, salt—other kinds £14,111 (2,911 tons), beer £8,536 (47,152 gallons), sugar £4,036 (6,110 cwt.), cigarettes £12,338 (40,925 lb.), coal £27,126 (20,168 tons), and whisky £4,776 (4,045 gallons).

The United States of America supplied unmanufactured tobacco £45,265 (1,081,593 lb.), oil fuel £3,404 (110,703 gallons), kerosene £14,181 (245,954 gallons), lubricating oil £1,926 (12,893 gallons), motor spirit £12,645 (227,851 gallons), lard £1,094 (293 cwt.), milk £1,318 (456 cwt.), and lumber £3,284 (260,105 superficial feet).

British possessions (other than West African) provided bags and sacks (empty) £31,459 (105,202 dozen), motor vehicles £1,030 (9), flour £17,620 (26,973 cwt.), tea £1,336 (9,724 lb.), rum £526 (1,182 gallons), lumber £1,298 (104,882 superficial feet), tobacco unmanufactured £923 (21,145 lb.).

Japan provided artificial silk piece goods £7,937 (353,332 square yards), apparel £13,457, boots and shoes other than leather £6,413 (136,505 pairs), cotton piece-goods £10,236 (719,366 square yards).

The chief imports from France were brandy £969 (720 gallons), wines £2,481 (10,353 gallons), spirit perfumed £522 (160 gallons), artificial silk piece goods £1,051 (20,321 square yards), cotton piece goods £717 (39,240 square yards).

Holland furnished gin £683 (1,490 gallons), wines £1,122 (3,805 gallons), and cottons unenumerated £903.

Salt—other kinds £5,658 (1,353 tons), beer £3,817 (20,592 gallons), sugar £1,283 (1,715 cwt.), wines £1,049 (5,217 gallons), lamps and lanterns £1,037 (945 dozen), metals—other kinds £2,148, clay pipes £711 (5,032 gross), hats and caps £3,728, beads other than real coral £1,348 (7,301 lb.) came from Germany.

Exports.

The total value of exports from the Colony decreased from £932,773 in 1932 to £783,943. The value of domestic exports alone fell by £124,494. Specie exports decreased by £21,893.

Exports are valued as they lie on the exporting ship; such value includes export duty, cost of packages and all charges incidental to shipment.

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

				1932.		1933.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					£		£
Benniseed	...	...	tons	120	1,122	14	125
Cocoa, raw	...	...	tons	81	1,295	67	990
Diamonds	...	...	carats	748	1,497	26,901	73,266
Ginger...	...	...	cwt.	27,639	22,877	30,902	16,544
Hides	...	...	lb.	60,802	1,219	7,379	348
Kola nuts	...	...	cwt.	41,708	41,373	36,236	43,656
Palm kernels	...	...	tons	77,162	687,477	64,083	472,824
Palm oil	...	...	tons	2,208	26,914	1,617	17,637
Peppers	...	...	lb.	150,273	2,162	155,190	1,486
Piassava	...	...	tons	2,877	23,290	3,500	30,108
Platinum	...	...	oz.	494	4,492	325	2,484
Rice	...	...	tons	554	4,054	3,170	1,671
Gold	...	...	oz.	12,247	58,917	14,975	84,010
Gum copal	...	...	tons	—	—	54	2,675

Palm Kernels.—Although the quantity exported during the year, 64,083 tons (as compared with 77,152 tons in 1932) was well up to the average of the years prior to 1932, a severe setback was

recorded in the value. The home market price, which was the lowest on record, ranged from £10 1s. 8d. in January to £7 19s. 8d. in December and averaged throughout the year £8 15s. 7d. When it is remembered that in 1929 the average home market price was £18 2s. 4d. a ton, or more than double that of the price quoted in 1933, it will be realized what a serious effect this drop in value has had on the prosperity of this Colony.

Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 28,202 tons, an increase of 3,512 tons as compared with the quantity exported in 1932. For the first time on record the United Kingdom purchased a greater quantity of kernels than Germany, which country fell to second place with 21,081 tons as against 33,896 tons in the previous year. Exports to Holland fell from 16,627 tons to 11,935 tons, and to the United States of America from 1,570 tons to 384 tons. Poland recorded an initial purchase of 2,481 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.				Quantity.	Value.
				Tons.	£
1929	...	...	...	60,205	876,308
1930	...	...	...	56,641	664,591
1931	...	...	...	54,462	449,742
1932	...	...	...	77,162	687,477
1933	...	...	...	64,083	472,824

Palm Oil.—The total shipment of palm oil in 1933 amounted to 1,617 tons valued at £17,637, a decrease in quantity and value of 591 tons, and £9,277. The United Kingdom, as in previous years, appropriated the bulk of this oil, 1,461 tons; Gambia purchased 134 tons and the United States of America 21 tons. The average European price per ton was £14 19s., a decrease of approximately £1 14s. on the price recorded in 1932. The total quantity exported is by no means representative of the Colony and Protectorate, as large quantities of the oil produced are consumed locally.

Kola Nuts.—Although there was a falling away in shipments of 5,472 cwt. as compared with 1932, the value of kola nuts exported increased by £2,283. The average local market price improved from £1 3s. per measure (176 lb.) in 1932 to £1 17s. 1d. in 1933. Shipments to the Gambia increased by 492 cwt. and to Portuguese Guinea by 820 cwt., while a decrease of 5,954 cwt. was recorded to Nigeria.

The gradual decrease in shipments to the Senegal, to which reference has been made in past reports, was very marked during 1933, the total quantity shipped being 188 cwt. as compared with 973 cwt. in the previous year. The loss of the Senegal market has proved a serious blow to the kola trade of this Colony.

Ginger.—The export of ginger compared favourably with that of the previous year, 30,902 cwt. having been shipped as against 27,639 cwt. in 1932. Market prices, however, declined, resulting in a decrease in value of £6,333. The United States of America took 14,360 cwt. or 46·47 per cent. of the total crop, followed by the United Kingdom with 13,998 cwt. or 45·30 per cent. The European market price averaged 19s. a cwt. as compared with £1 3s. 5d. in 1932.

Piassava.—Shipments of piassava increased from 2,877 tons, valued at £23,290, to 3,500 tons valued at £30,108. These figures constitute a record. The efforts of the Agricultural Department in endeavouring to improve the quality and so prevent badly-cleaned or adulterated produce from being exported would appear to have at last borne fruit. The home market price fell from £24 10s. in January to £22 10s. in December and averaged throughout the year £22 18s. 2d. Of the total shipment the United Kingdom purchased 1,539 tons, an increase of 677 tons as compared with 1932. Exports to Germany, which country had previously appropriated the bulk of the piassava exported, fell from 1,637 tons to 1,010 tons.

The United States of America, Belgium, and Holland purchased 458 tons, 289 tons, and 101 tons respectively. Exports to South Africa increased from 55 tons to 83 tons.

Diamonds.—Exports increased from 748 carats valued at £1,497 to 26,901 carats of a value of £73,266, or an increase of 26,153 carats (£71,769).

Gold.—An increase of 2,728 oz. (troy) valued at £25,093 was reported in the export of raw gold. The total shipments amounted to 14,975 oz. (troy) (£84,010) as compared with 12,247 oz. (troy) (£58,917) in the previous year.

Platinum.—Shipments of platinum again recorded a decrease, 325 oz. (troy), valued at £2,484, having been exported as compared with 494 oz. (troy), of a value of £4,492, in 1932. All minerals exported went to the United Kingdom.

Direction of Trade.

The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years :—

Year.	Total imports less specie.	Re- exports less specie.	Net imports.	Exports of the produce and manu- factures of the Colony.	Excess of net imports over domestic exports.	Customs duty on imports and exports.	Tonnage of shipping entered and cleared.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1929 ...	1,667,252	180,309	1,486,943	1,319,453	167,490	508,139	4,812,566
1930 ...	1,335,731	141,066	1,194,665	1,047,340	147,325	428,369	4,621,121
1931 ...	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	340,056	3,927,457
1932 ...	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	452,880	3,286,299
1933 ...	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	371,686	3,509,799

The export figures for 1932 and 1933 do not include shipments to the high seas.

Of the total import trade of £825,869 in 1933, the United Kingdom contributed £489,233 or 59·24 per cent. as compared with 65·86 per cent. in 1932. The percentage decrease in respect of the total import trade of the British Empire was, however, only 1·50 per cent. This decrease cannot be taken as a true state of affairs in respect of Empire imports into the Colony as for the first four months of 1932 imports were not posted according to country of origin. Further heavy importations of canvas shoes, wearing apparel, artificial silk and cottons from Japan, at a price incomparable with the British product, flooded the local market; but for this fact the Empire percentage proportion of the value of the total import trade would have recorded an increase.

The United States of America accounted for £90,125 or 10·91 per cent., British possessions (other than West African) contributed £80,563 or 9·76 per cent. as compared with 4·39 per cent. in 1932. Japan followed with 5·20 per cent. as against 1·86 per cent. in 1932. Germany fell from third to sixth place with 4·06 per cent. as compared with 5·23 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the gross export trade of £772,236, £423,143 or 54·79 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, an increase of 15·09 per cent. over 1932. The total value of merchandise shipped to the United Kingdom amounted to £339,133 as against £277,839 in the previous year, a decrease of £61,294. £159,229 or 20·62 per cent. went to Germany, £85,143 or 11·03 per cent. to Holland, £52,515 or 6·80 per cent. to British West African Possessions and £18,657 or 2·42 per cent. to the United States of America.

Of the total aggregate trade of the Colony the United Kingdom claimed 57·09 per cent., an increase of 2·42 per cent., Germany followed with 12·06 per cent. as against 17·24 per cent.; the United States of America came next with 6·81 per cent., a decrease of ·66 per cent. Holland and British Possessions (other than West African) took 5·78 per cent., and 5·17 per cent. or a decrease and increase respectively of 2·08 per cent. and 2·59 per cent.

By introducing preferential duties and granting a considerable measure of preference to the Empire article, this Colony has done all in its power to foster and develop Empire Trade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Artisans (Public Works).—In Freetown during 1933, Public Works Department artisans were paid from 3s. to 4s. per day for journeymen and 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at rates in excess of 4s. per day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. for improvers and 2s. 6d. to 4s. for journeymen.

Labourers (Public Works).—In Freetown the rate of pay for ordinary unskilled labour was 1s. per day. In certain cases unskilled labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were paid slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 6d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 9d. per day, while the rates of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 9d. to 2s. per day.

Railway workers.—The following table gives the minimum, maximum, and average rates of pay of railway workers:—

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>		<i>Maximum.</i>		<i>Average rate per diem paid in 1933.</i>
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
<i>Traffic—</i>					
Station porters ...	0	6	1	3	1 1
Pointsmen ...	1	3	2	0	1 7
Shunter pointsmen ...	1	6	3	0	2 6
Watchmen ...	0	6	2	0	0 11
Yard foremen ...	2	6	6	6	4 0
Telegraph messengers	—	—	—	—	0 11
Caretakers ...	0	6	1	3	0 10
Train porters ...	0	9	1	6	1 4
Trolley boys ...	1	0	1	6	1 4
Lampmen ...	0	9	2	0	1 3
<i>Engineering—</i>					
Timekeepers ...	2	9	6	6	4 1½
Artisans ...	2	6	10	0	3 6
Apprentices ...	1	0	2	6	1 11½
Headmen ...	1	9	2	9	1 11
Telegraph linesmen ...	1	3	5	6	2 0
Telegraph labourers ...	1	0	1	9	1 1
Labourers (skilled) ...	1	3	1	9	1 5
Labourers (unskilled) ...	0	6	1	3	0 11
<i>Locomotive and carriage—</i>					
Artisans ...	2	6	10	0	4 4
Gatemen ...	1	6	4	0	2 3
Storemen ...	2	9	6	6	3 3
Shops clerks ...	3	0	5	0	3 0
Tools clerks ...	1	3	6	6	2 6
Timekeepers ...	2	9	6	6	3 0
Brakesmen ...	0	9	1	6	0 10½
Carriage cleaners ...	0	9	4	0	1 2
Coalmen ...	0	9	3	0	1 1
Strikers ...	1	3	2	6	1 7

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>		<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Average rate per diem paid in 1933.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
<i>Locomotive and carriage—cont.</i>	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Drivers (pumping and stationary engines) ...	1	3	4	0	2 4½
Drivers (crane) ...	1	6	5	0	3 0
Engine cleaners ...	0	9	4	0	1 2
Greasers ...	1	3	4	0	1 9
Lighters-up ...	1	3	3	0	1 5
Pumpmen ...	0	9	1	6	0 8
Passed firemen ...	3	0	5	3	3 7
Firemen ...	1	9	2	6	2 0
Crane firemen ...	1	0	1	6	1 4
Washers-out ...	1	3	3	0	2 3
Labourers (skilled) ...	1	3	1	9	1 6
Labourers (unskilled) ...	0	6	1	3	1 1
Furnacemen ...	1	9	3	0	1 10½
Painters ...	1	6	6	0	2 6
Apprentices ...	1	0	2	6	1 9½
Holders up ...	1	3	2	6	1 11

The average rates during 1933 are rather lower than in the previous year owing to changes in staff. The standard rates are the same as were introduced in 1926.

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

Cost of living.

Cost of living for labouring classes.—There was no substantial change in the cost of living during the year.

The staple food for labouring classes most nearly corresponding to the 4-lb. loaf is the "kettle" of rice but as rice is supplemented by "foo-foo" (cassava) to a greater or lesser extent according to the purchasing powers of the individual, it does not provide such a "yard-stick" as the 4-lb. loaf does in the United Kingdom. The present price of a kettle of rice (21 lb.) is 1s. 6d.; a labourer's family of five will probably consume from 1½ to 2 kettles of rice per week.

The artisan's family will probably consume less rice but will substitute a larger amount of "foo-foo". Artisans also eat a certain amount of bread and fish.

The staple food-stuffs of the subordinate railway staff are, as for the labouring classes, rice, cassava, palm oil, etc. It may be taken that the average cost of living for the majority of the daily-wage staff (including labourers) is from 6d. to 8d. a day for themselves and family. More highly paid railway artisans, however, have a higher standard of living as for other artisans.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**Education.**

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules of Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the Mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the Mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

Colony Schools.—In the Colony there are at present 51 assisted primary schools with 7,071 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,227.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows:—

Boys—6 schools with 94 primary, 257 preparatory, and 331 secondary pupils.

Girls—5 schools with 506 primary, 103 preparatory, and 120 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also four assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—the Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Diocesan Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building construction), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for

instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological, and science courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

Protectorate Schools.—In the Protectorate 10 missionary authorities conduct 87 assisted schools with 4,593 boys and 1,220 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 82 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,123 pupils.

Government controls 9 boys' schools in the Protectorate with 439 pupils. These, with the exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

Bo School.—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and hand and eye training are important parts of the curriculum.

Koyeima School.—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides an adequate training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring, wood-carving, surveying, town-planning, and agriculture, and will also, it is hoped, in time become the centre for the training of Protectorate teachers.

Music, etc.—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists. Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more

classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

Dramatic art is being encouraged to some extent and the students of the secondary schools are proving apt pupils.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or Poor Law institutions in the Colony and Protectorate. Government, however, provides a certain sum yearly as a grant towards the relief of the poor in the Colony, which sum is disbursed by Charity Commissioners. In the Protectorate native customs demand that the poor and sick be looked after by the people of the chiefdom concerned.

As regards members of the native races living in Freetown, the Tribal Administration Ordinance empowers the Tribal Headmen to levy a small toll on the members of his tribe for the following objects, *inter alia*:—

- (a) the relief of the poor and sick,
- (b) the burial of the poor having no relatives at time of death,
- (c) relief of any member of the tribe in distress.

There are also in existence many Friendly Societies whose object is the relief of the members in time of distress and death.

Mental Home.

There is a Mental Home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Colony.—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, two miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 30 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface water drains and channels.

Protectorate.—A very considerable road programme was carried out by the Public Works Department in the Protectorate between 1928 and 1932, and at the end of 1932, including approximately 250 miles completed previous to 1928, nearly 820 miles of motor

roads had been completed, of which about 20 miles are not now maintained. In general the Protectorate motor roads are 16 feet in width and are surfaced with laterite gravel. The majority of bridges are built of steel joists, with concrete abutments and piers, and timber decking. A number of timber bridges still remain, and these are being replaced as their condition requires and funds permit. In addition there are about 200 miles of Chiefs' roads suitable for motor transport at most times of the year.

There are fifteen ferries in the Protectorate for transporting motor vehicles over the large rivers, in cases where the width of the river has rendered the construction of a bridge financially impracticable. The ferries consist of pontoons of steel or timber connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled carriage moving on steel cable-ways supported by steel towers on the banks. The pontoons are propelled across the river partly by the current and partly by steel wire hand-hauling lines.

Railway.

The total length of open line at the end of 1933 was 311 miles and the gauge 2 feet 6 inches.

Capital expenditure of the railway to 31st December, 1933, was £1,742,018.

The total revenue of the railway was £145,594, which shows a decrease of £14,268 below the figure for the previous year. The depression in trade which manifested itself in 1930 continued throughout the year under review. The revenue includes £1,346 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £205,722 which shows a reduction of £11,972 as compared with 1932. This total includes £89,797 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £157,323 and gross receipts to £145,594.

Passenger journeys in the year were 373,161, a decrease of 34,988 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 54,866 tons against 66,024 in 1932.

	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	9 6·11	11 3·44	11 7·13	10 10·71	8 5·39	8 10·93	8 7·88
Working expenses per mile	5 1·09*	9 2·55	10 4·34	11 4·17	8 9·48	8 3·86	8 1·98
Passengers carried	...	438,388	604,737	367,602	258,834	252,472	408,149
Tonnage carried	...	62,084	78,385	75,473	70,949	61,859	66,024
							54,866

* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles, and 314 goods vehicles.

Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of 5 miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Freetown, in the western seaboard of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1933 consisted of six passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 231,149 and the gross receipts amounted to £3,333.

The staff employed was:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
							—

Postal Business.

There was a further slight falling off in postal business during 1933 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 13 post offices and 60 postal agencies; money order business from 23 and postal order business from 61 offices.

The total revenue collected was £22,248 as against a sum of £24,265 in the previous year. Of this amount £15,654 was derived from direct postal revenue, £5,026 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,568 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 1,873,200 as compared with 1,922,147 in 1932. Included therein are 72,386 registered articles.

Money order transactions decreased from 4,158 (value £27,931) in 1932 to 3,590 (value £24,099) in 1933.

The total number and value of postal orders issued during the year (43,598 and £27,027) and also the number and value of postal orders paid (36,762 and £23,579) showed decrease on the corresponding figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 47,735 value £30,154, orders paid 39,330 value £26,259.

The parcel post transactions showed a falling off, 29,554 parcels being handled as against 33,220 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (within Great Britain only), 6,488 parcels were received (value £10,659) as compared with 8,154 (value £14,681) in 1932.

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The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu ($227\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo;

this system is connected up by branches with most of the district headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,126½ miles, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

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There was an increase of 27 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering ports in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 107,586. Of a total of 1,754,039 tons entered, 55·7 per cent. was British, 9·24 per cent. French, 8·65 per cent. American, 8·03 per cent. German and 5·84 per cent. Italian.

The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year :—

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Swedish	11	25,186	1·44
Totals	593	1,754,039	100·00

Of the above vessels, 11 entered at Sherbro, 2 at Mano Salija and 28 at Sulima.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports :—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line ...	New York ...	Every 20 days with general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea ...	Barcelona ...	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. ...	United Kingdom ports.	Passengers fortnightly; cargo frequently.
do. do. ...	Continental ports ...	Fortnightly.
do. do. ...	Canada ...	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ...	Monthly.
Holland West African Lijn ...	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux, coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers monthly; cargo monthly.
Navigazione Triestine Libera ...	Genoa, coast ports ...	Cargo monthly.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports.	Passengers monthly.
do. do. ...	Hamburg, Amsterdam.	Cargo monthly.
United Africa Company Ltd. ...	Liverpool, coast ports.	Cargo monthly.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers saving bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with twenty agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1933, was £64,765.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered, precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

Currency.

The coins current in Sierra Leone are:—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d.;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations;
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metal of the same denominations and of the same standard weights, and authorized by His Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1920, were introduced in July, 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s. were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denominations were put into circulation on 1st July, 1928; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

The use of and the inspection of weights and measures in Sierra Leone are regulated by the Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 233) and Rules made thereunder. The legal units employed are the pound avoirdupois, the gallon, the yard, and the square yard.

The Sierra Leone standards of weights and measures are:—

Length.—An imperial standard yard graduated to parts of one-eighth part of an inch.

Avoirdupois Weight.—112 lb. or 1 cwt., 56 lb. or $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 28 lb. or 1 quarter, 14 lb. or 1 stone, 7 lb., 4 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Measures of Capacity.—1 bushel, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 1 peck, 1 gallon, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint or gill.

The Sierra Leone standards were verified by the Board of Trade in England before being brought into use. Copies of these standards have been procured duly authenticated as secondary standards and issued to Deputy Inspectors.

Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures carry out periodical inspection of weights and measures and weighing machines in all trade centres and stamp those found to be just and accurate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to financial depression the work of canalizing Sanders Brook was shut down early in 1932 after the completion of approximately 1,000 lineal yards of canal. It is hoped to continue this work in 1934. No public works of any magnitude have been undertaken.

Electric Light and Power.

An Electric Light and Power Scheme, put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Courts of Justice.

The West African Court of Appeal has both civil and criminal jurisdiction in appeal cases arising in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia; its Judges consist of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of those Colonies, together with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, the President of the Court being the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast. The Court sits at Accra for hearing of cases sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Gold Coast, and at Freetown for those sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Sierra Leone and the Supreme Court of the Gambia.

Courts of the Colony.—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony :—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision, civil or criminal, of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts* (Cap. 118).

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests* (Cap. 43).

These are Courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests," or by two Commissioners.

Courts of the Protectorate.—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows :—

(i) *The Circuit Court* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled "the Judge of the Circuit Court."

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as "the Court of the District Commissioner" or "the District Court".

A Provincial Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioners who can amend, vary, or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as "Joint Judges" to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner, who can review its decisions in all cases.

Return of Cases tried in District Courts in the Protectorate during 1933.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons pro- secuted.</i>	<i>Number imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number discharged.</i>
Moyamba	102	27	51	24
Bo	165	21	101	43
Kenema	138	18	66	54
Kailahun	63	17	35	11
Pujehun	162	25	104	33
Bonthe and Shebar ...	278	36	174	68
Kambia	100	11	67	22
Port Loko	133	49	62	22
Karene	92	7	83	2
Bombali	125	44	55	26
Koinadugu	31	2	19	10
Kono	51	9	31	11
Headquarters Jud. District	241	71	106	64
	1,681	337	954	390

Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1933.

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Cases reported.</i>	<i>Persons arrested.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Assault and battery ...	67	81	64	17	—
Harbour offences ...	53	66	65	1	—
Stowaways ...	12	12	10	2	—
Customs offence ...	58	71	58	13	—
Housebreaking ...	74	5	—	—	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.
Burglary... ..	25	7	—	—	"
Larceny	418	454	373	81	—
"	—	3	—	—	"
Larceny from ship ...	5	8	5	3	—
Public health offence ...	64	75	73	2	—
Shop breaking ...	44	4	—	—	"
Larceny from a house ...	65	67	57	10	—
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law.	1	1	1	—	—
Selling palm wine without a licence.	28	28	25	3	—
Disorderly conduct ...	36	55	48	7	—
Fighting	20	40	36	4	—
Drunk	18	18	18	—	—
Wounding	9	13	6	7	—
"	—	4	—	—	"
Juvenile Offenders.					
Larceny	39	39	39	—	—
Assault and battery ...	1	1	1	—	—
Throwing stones ...	2	2	2	—	—
Trespass	3	3	3	—	—
Committing nuisance ...	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1933.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number of persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number of persons condemned.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged.</i>
Port Loko	12	5	2	1	4
Makeni	5	3	—	1	1
Kambia	3	2	1	—	—
Karene	2	—	—	1	1
Bo	5	3	—	2	—
Kailahun... ..	5	4	—	—	1
Kenema	20	8	—	—	12
Moyamba	7	6	1	—	—
Pujehun	2	1	—	—	1
Bonthe	1	1	—	—	—
	62	33	4	5	20

Police.

The Police Force is organized under the Police Ordinance, Cap. 156 of the Laws of the Colony. The authorized strength of the Force consists of 1 Commissioner, 3 Assistant Commissioners (Europeans), 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors (Africans), 1 Sergeant-Major, 30 Sergeants, 58 First Class Constables, 76 Second Class Constables, and 100 Third Class Constables.

Rules in respect of the following have been made under the Ordinance :—

Lost Property,
Leave,
Good Conduct, and
Dress.

The duties of the Force are concerned with the preservation of the peace, prevention and detection of crime, or other infractions of the Law; and, for these purposes, members of the Force are invested with all the powers, authorities, privileges, and immunities, and are liable to all the duties and responsibilities conferred, or imposed, upon Constables by the Ordinance, by the Common Law of England.

Enlistment is for five years, the first year being probationary, followed by a further term of five years and thereafter any term between one and five years. All probationers undergo a full course of six months' training before being drafted to full duty. The course of instruction consists of education and general police duties.

Prisons.

There are now eleven prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows :—

Colony.—Freetown, convict and local; Bonthe, local.

Protectorate.—Northern Province, local prisons: Kambia, Port Loko, Batkanu, Kabala, Makeni. Southern Province, local prisons: Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
Males	716	862
Females	16	11
Juveniles	17	21

The total daily average number in custody was :—

1932.	1933.
263	264

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1932 and 1933 was :—

	1932.	1933.
Males	1,129	1,098
Females	3	1

The daily average number in custody was 176, as against 166 in 1932.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was 7, compared with 10 in 1932.

Industrial.—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpaulin and mattress making, bread making, and carpentry.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1933 were :—

- The Railway Superfluous Lands Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Freetown Municipality Building Scheme Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Midwives Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Fruit Export Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Interpretation Ordinance, 1933 ;
- The Protectorate Ordinance, 1933.

Of these Ordinances the *Interpretation Ordinance*, 1933, and the *Protectorate Ordinance*, 1933, are mainly a consolidation of existing legislation. The existing Ordinances dealing with the same subjects had been subject to numerous amendments and it was thought desirable to consolidate all the provisions of the various enactments for the purposes of easier reference. In the case of the *Interpretation Ordinance*, 1933, the opportunity was taken to incorporate certain provisions which have been found to be of general utility in similar Ordinances in other Colonies. The *Protectorate Ordinance*, 1933, in addition to consolidating and amending the existing legislation dealing with the administration of the Protectorate embodies such of the provisions of the *Protectorate Native Law Ordinance*, 1924 (which is now repealed) as are usefully capable of enforcement at the present time.

The Railway Superfluous Lands Ordinance, 1933, enables the Governor to dispose of land taken for the Sierra Leone Government Railway and which is no longer required owing to the abandonment of the line connecting Freetown with Hill Station; the Railway Ordinance, 1924, under which the land was acquired contains no provision enabling it to be sold.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, 1933, was passed as the result of a request made to the Secretary of State by several Chambers of Commerce in England that the Ordinance on this subject should be uniform throughout the four British West African Colonies. The existing Nigerian Ordinance was adopted as the model.

The Freetown Municipality Building Scheme Ordinance, 1933, creates a fund out of which the City Council of Freetown can make advances, upon good and sufficient security, for the improvements of buildings within the City. Such advances are at a low rate of interest, are free from the usual expenses of raising a loan and are repayable on such terms as may be arranged between the City Council and the person on whose behalf the advance is made. The contractor performing the work is appointed by the City Council and advances are paid direct to him subject to satisfactory completion of the work. Premises can be insured by the City Council at the ultimate expense of the owner. All advances are a first charge on the premises concerned against all persons into whose hand they may come.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, prohibits the slaughter of cattle at places, other than public slaughter houses, except upon a licence issued by the City Council. Under the principal Ordinance cattle could be slaughtered anywhere provided that the carcasses were not intended for sale. This provision led to many cattle being slaughtered under non-hygienic conditions without expert inspection; there is little doubt that a considerable proportion of this meat was sold.

The Midwives Ordinance, 1933, establishes a Midwives Board whose functions are to regulate the course of training in midwifery, to hold qualifying examinations and issue certificates of competency, to regulate the practice of registered midwives, supervise their behaviour and where necessary, to exercise disciplinary powers. It is further provided that in the City of Freetown midwifery can only be practised by qualified medical practitioners and midwives of whom there are two recognized classes, (a) registered midwives, and (b) persons who have been engaged in the practice of midwifery for at least two years to the satisfaction of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and whose names are entered accordingly by him in a List of Unqualified Midwives. It is hoped in time to extend this restriction to other parts of the country when

trained midwives become more numerous. The Ordinance, which comes into force on the 1st July, 1934, provides machinery for this extension.

The main object of the *Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1933, was to relieve the Coroner of a legal compulsion to view the dead body in every case. In the vast majority of cases no useful purpose is served by such a view and the delay in burying a dead body which on occasion results from the fulfilment of that duty is dangerous to the health of the community. The matter is now within the Coroner's discretion except that he must view the dead body in the case of an inquest following upon an execution.

The Fruit Export Ordinance, 1933, was passed with the object of improving the quality of fruit exported from the Colony and the methods of packing and shipping such fruit. In the recent past many shipments of fruit have received unfavourable criticism from English fruit brokers.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative instruments which came into force during the year :—

The Import Prohibition Order in Council, 1933, which prohibited the importation into the Colony or Protectorate of any goods which either resembled currency notes or coins or have a representation of currency notes or coins depicted upon them.

The Survey of Boats (Application to Freetown Harbour) Order in Council, 1933, which applied the Survey of Boats Ordinance, 1932, to Freetown Harbour and appointed Surveyors.

The Wild Game (Amendment) Rules, 1933, which prohibited the use of bright lamps for the hunting of wild animals and made the possession of such a lamp, without lawful excuse, an offence.

The Banded Duicker and Cobus Antelope Protection Rules, 1933, which made it an offence to kill or capture a banded duicker and prohibited the hunting of the cobus antelope by natives except under licence.

The European Reserve Force Rules, 1933, which prescribe the method of application for enrolment and the conditions of service in the Reserve Force created by the Ordinance of the previous year.

The Cinematograph Exhibitions Rules, 1933, which appoints authorities to licence premises for cinematograph exhibitions and provides for applications to those authorities and to the Board of Control appointed to censor cinematograph films.

The Arms and Ammunition Rules, 1933, which consolidate and bring up to date the existing subordinate legislation dealing with the importation and possession of arms and ammunition.

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The Arms and Ammunition Rules, 1933, which consolidate and bring up to date the existing subordinate legislation dealing with the importation and possession of arms and ammunition.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The financial year closed on 31st December, 1933, showing the state of the year's working and the financial position of the Colony to be as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1933		142,001
Revenue, 1933	655,529	
Expenditure, 1933	691,686	
	<hr/>	
Excess Expenditure over Revenue ...		36,157
		<hr/>
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1933		105,844
		<hr/>

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1929	740,646	871,086
1930	742,972	805,725
1931	884,153	884,008
1932	872,469	831,921
1933	655,529	691,686

Note.—The figures for 1932 and 1933 include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £72,500 respectively in respect of Colonial Development Fund Loan on account of the Marampa Iron Ore Concession.

The funded debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1933, was £2,141,273, against which the accumulations to the sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £749,719.

Assets.

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1933, amounted to £642,210, as follows :—

	£
Investments	552,744
Reserve Fund	29,928
Stores	25,163
Loans (City Council and Railway) ...	47,246
Sundry Debtors	13,947
Cash	9,685

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1933 were:—

	£
Customs	370,453
Port, Harbour and Light	10,015
Licences and Internal Revenue	20,781
Taxes	81,650

Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932. There are no treaty obligations. An *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent (Preferential) and 20 per cent (General) is levied on all edibles, provisions, and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, excepting a few imports of this nature bearing a specific duty, the more important of which are sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. per lb. (Preferential) and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. (General); tea, 4d. per lb. (Preferential) and 5 per lb. (General); salt, table, 1s. 10d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General); lard, 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); flour, 1s. per cwt. (Preferential) and 2s. per cwt. (General); dried, salted, and pickled fish, 3s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); beef and pork, pickled and salted, 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 2d. per 100 lb. (General); onions and potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. (Preferential) and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (General).

On wares and merchandise (including cotton piece-goods) is levied an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General), excluding a number of imports subject to specific duty. The main items subject thereto are: bags, 3s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); candles, 10s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); cement, 1s. 1d. per 400 lb. (gross) (Preferential) and 2s. per 400 lb. (gross) (General); corrugated iron sheets, £4 2s. 8d. a ton (Preferential) and £5 3s. 4d. a ton (General); paint, etc., 5s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (General).

On fuel oil is levied a duty of 3d. per gallon (Preferential) and 4d. per gallon (General); kerosene, 8d. per gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per gallon (General); lubricating oil, 8d. per gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per gallon (General); and motor spirit, 7d. per gallon (Preferential) and 8d. per gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General); manufactured tobacco, 4s. and 5s. per lb. (Preferential) and 6s. per lb. (General), cigarettes 1s. 6d. and 2s. per 100 (Preferential) and 2s. 6d. per 100 (General) or 6s. and 8s. per lb. over $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per 100. (Preferential) and 10s. per lb. over $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per 100 (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per gallon (General), and on wines from 3s. to 8s. a gallon; beer and ale, stout and porter are liable to 1s. 6d. per bulk gallon (Preferential) and 2s. per bulk gallon (General)

Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty :—palm kernels, 30s. a ton; kola nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.

A royalty of 5 per cent. is levied on gold and platinum exported.

Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition, and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1933 amounted to £750.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from licences, as follows :—

Auctioneer, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, shopkeepers and hotel licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

House Tax.

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible, and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House tax in Freetown and the Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.—No further reproduction was carried out at the expense of the Colony. No revision work has been carried out.

Cadastral Branch.—Sixteen Mining Surveys were executed during the year and realized £628 in revenue. Surveys in connexion with

land acquisition and leases were also carried out and further progress made in detail survey in the Freetown area. The Drawing Office has been kept fully employed.

Lands Branch.—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out successfully.

General.—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £80. Sales to the public realized £132. The sum derived from sale and hire of Government stores amounted to £56.

Geological Survey.

Owing to shortage of European staff geological field work could be undertaken only during the first four months of the year. Early in May the officer in charge of the Geological Section was required to take charge of the Mines Section, and from that time onwards until the close of the year but few opportunities for geological field work presented themselves.

The Kangari-Sula schist belt was examined in some detail between Nerekoro and Sakasakala with a view to determining the structure of the area and obtaining some idea of the origin and geological history of the Tonkolili iron ore deposits. Owing to the unreliability of the published Survey Sheets for such detailed work, all geological information obtained in the field had to be tied in by means of compass-chain traverses. In the course of this work several promising alluvial deposits of gold were located.

During the year the gold lode outcrops at Baomahun, and the Kono diamond area were visited, and some geological work was done in each locality. The Baomahun area shows evidence of step faulting, and in consequence difficulty has been experienced in tracing the continuation of the lode near the surface where the ground is much fractured. During the examination of the diamond area it was found that a ruby red garnet was a conspicuous constituent of most of the diamondiferous mineral concentrates from stream gravels and that it was generally absent from the concentrates from those streams that did not contain diamond.

Specimens of this garnet were sent for examination to the Imperial Institute who reported that the mineral was apparently an isomorphous mixture of pyrops and almandine, with a little grossularite and andradite, with the pyrope molecule predominating. This conclusion was confirmed by analysis which showed a striking resemblance to analyses of two garnets in diamondiferous pipes in South West Africa given by Williams in his book "The Genesis of the Diamond" Volume 2. This suggests a pipe origin for the Sierra Leone diamonds.

Imperial Institute—Public Exhibition Galleries.

No new exhibits have been sent for exhibition during the year.

An exhibit of Gorli fruits, seed oil and ethyl esters prepared therefrom has been supplied by the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and has been placed on exhibition.

Enlargements of a number of photographs illustrating agricultural operations have been made from negatives kindly loaned by Mr. R. R. Glanville, Agricultural Officer.

Photographs have been lent to the Press for propaganda and educational purposes, and specimens of products, postcards, and literature have been supplied to school museums.

Films of Sierra Leone have been displayed in the cinema on numerous occasions.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, GEORGE STREET, FREETOWN.

Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.

	£	s.	d.
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all supplements: annual subscription, inland	1	5	0
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all supplements: annual subscription, overseas	1	10	0
		For current or previous year.	For any prior year.
		s. d.	s. d.
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of "Special Supplements" only	0	6	1 0
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)	0	3	0 6
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of Ordinances, Rules, etc.: Not exceeding 8 pages	0	4	0 8
9 to 16	0	6	1 0
17 to 32	0	9	1 6
33 to 48	1	3	2 6
49 to 64	1	6	3 0
65 to 96	2	0	4 0
Exceeding 96	2	6	5 0

Including postage.

The foregoing rates will apply to all Supplements or Legislation already in stock, regardless of any price printed thereon.

	Price.			Postage.		
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928, each	0	12	6	1	4	
Blue Book, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 each	0	12	6	1	2	
Customs Trade Report, 1930—1933	0	5	0	0	5	
Governor's Address on the Estimates for 1932	0	0	6	0	1	
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year	0	1	6	0	2½	
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent Numbers, each	0	0	6	0	2	
The Handbook of Sierra Leone	0	10	6	0	8	
Sierra Leone Studies (Abridged Edition) of Nos. 1, 2, and 3	0	1	0	0	2	
Sierra Leone Studies, No. 6	0	0	6	0	2	
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7 to 19, each	0	1	0	0	2	
Handbook of the Temne Language	0	5	0	0	3½	
Handbook of the Sherbro Language	0	10	6	0	3	
Handbook on the Tsetse Fly (Austen)	0	5	0	0	6	
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by Sir H. O. Luke, K.C.M.G.	0	8	6	0	4	
Report on the Fishery Resources of Sierra Leone	0	1	6	0	2	
Beriberi and the Freetown Prison	0	10	6	—	—	
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vols. I and II, by D. A. Bannerman, each	1	2	6	*1	0	
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville	0	2	6	0	1½	
Census Report, 1931	0	5	0	0	6	

* Inland parcel post.

Note.—Remittances from overseas should be by bank draft (plus commission) or British postal order, made payable to the Government Printer, Freetown.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931.
Minutes of Evidence.

[Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
[Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.
Report of the Conference on Standardisation.
adopted by the Imperial Conference).

[Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
[Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932.
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions
in Kenya. May, 1932.

3s. (3s. 4d.).
[Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932.

[Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission.
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report,
1933-34.

[Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
[Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933.

[Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission.

[Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on
his visit during 1932.

[Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933.

[Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931.

[Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward
Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.)
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and
Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Wind-
ward Islands.

[Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
[Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931.

[Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission,
October, 1931.

[Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John
Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930.
Appendix to Report, containing Maps.

[Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
[Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1679



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,
1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1589 and for Report
for 1932 see No. 1634 (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

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Printed in Trinidad

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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York Street, Manchester 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80, Chichester Street, Belfast
or through any Bookseller

1934

Price 2s. 6d. Net

58-1679

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy.

[Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1933.



TRINIDAD :
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1934.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1933.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10' 3" and 10' 50" North latitude and 60' 55" and 61' 56" West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' North latitude and 60° 30' and 60° 50' West longitude, is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 21 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles. The climate is almost similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland, who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons, of which Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was 12·8 per cent.

2. The distribution of the population according to the 1931 Census was :—

Born in Europe (of whom 1,454 were born in the United Kingdom)	1,891
Born in North America and United States of America	614
Born in South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
Born in China, or in the Colony of Chinese parentage	5,208
Born in India, or in the Colony of East Indian parentage	137,583
Born in Colony, including those of European parentage, and people of African and mixed descent	216,138
Born in other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere....	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1932 was estimated at 419,559 and on 31st December, 1933 at 425,572.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1933 was 1,948, viz.: 1941 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and seven under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 9·19. In 1932 the marriage rate was 8·64. Included in the 1,941 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 39 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 13,134 (6,764 boys and 6,370 girls). The birth rate was 31·08 per 1,000. In 1932 the birth rate was 28·97.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1933 was 8,272, of which 4,425 were males and 3,847 females. The death rate was 19·58 per 1,000. In 1932 the death rate was 17·08.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,725, *i.e.*, at the rate of 131·3 per 1,000 births. In 1932 the rate was 108·9 for every 1,000 births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1932	1933
Enteric Fever	84	74
Influenza	19	64
Malaria	583	700
Dysentery	100	106
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	357	412
Syphilis	157	151
Cancer	146	148
Apoplexy	201	23
Convulsions	28	25
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	468	236
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	484	520
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	178	175
Diarrhoea	394	243
Ankylostomiasis	157	176
Nephritis, &c.	384	400
Disease of Puerperal State	60	97
Diseases of Early Infancy	800	943
Old Age	675	784

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain their accustomed mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The general birth rate of the Colony shows some decline in the past year. For the period 1925-1930 the rate was 32·9 whereas in 1933 the rate was 31·08. The general death rate has also been reduced, the rate from 1921-1925 was 21·57 and from 1926 to 1930 was 19·79 while the rate for 1933 was 19·57.

3. Much attention has been directed to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives have been trained in the public hospitals for the past 26 years and 11 years ago the period of training was

extended to two years. Special maternity wards have been established in the larger hospitals. There is a Child Welfare League which takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care in the Colony by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

4. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births rose to 131.34 in 1933. This unfortunate increase during 1933 was due to the extensive prevalence of whooping cough throughout the Colony in the latter part of the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Year.	Port-of-Spain.	San Fernando.
1920-25	215	235
1926-30	147	161
1931	118	181
1932	113	138
1933	134	155

5. A school medical service working along similar lines to that in England operates in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and the surrounding country and the district of St. Joseph-Tunapuna. During 1933, 5,000 children were examined and 3,700 treated.

6. The death rates for the principal groups of diseases per 10,000 living persons during the past decade and in 1931, 1932 and 1933 are tabulated below.

Disease.	1920-25.	1926-30	1931.	1932.	1933.
Malaria Fever, &c.	27.2	21.4	17.7	13.9	16.3
Tuberculosis—all kinds	12.1	11.9	10.1	8.5	10.7
Diarrhoea }	21.7	19.0	19.8	11.7	11.2
Enteritis }					
Dysentery }	5.3	2.74	2.50	2.0	2.1
Enteric Fever }					
Pneumonia }	23.1	18.6	17.7	15.8	21.7
Bronchitis }					
Broncho-pneumonia }					

7. Infection with malaria occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing in all parts of the Colony. Severe Malaria is mostly located in certain rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in lowlying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. The sanitary organisation covers the whole Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained by these officers, in villages and other populated sections.

9. Concrete drains have been constructed in many parts of the Colony and these are being extended. A special malarial medical officer, sanitary engineer and staff investigate and arrange more continuous permanent works. Work on the first section, to cost £10,600 was commenced in August, 1932, and is still continuing.

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11. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurse of the association. Experience has shewn that in suitable cases with appropriate treatment the disease can be arrested in this Colony as elsewhere.

12. Intestinal disorders are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increasing sanitary control over food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding.

13. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

14. Hookworm shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

15. Enteric Fever has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

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Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 264 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

18. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds for persons in destitution and suffering from old age or incurable disease and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2 or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary conveniences. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing general signs of improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment has been begun on one sugar estate (Caroni). The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type. No doubt as time goes on the type will be gradually improved.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows :

1. *Deficient Ventilation*.—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.

2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water*.—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.

3. *Privies*.—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.

4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.

5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.

6. The following action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions :

(a) *By inspection*.—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

(b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws*.—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question viz. :—

1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.

2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it. During 1933 385 houses were built in these areas mostly for housing wage earners and artisans.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and it is hoped that a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions will soon mature.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for health and well-being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz.: Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1933, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Chop.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Average of previous five years.
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.
Cocoa ..	68,008,156	1,651,179	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127
Sugar ..	74,113	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	776,167	69,139	207,733
Coconuts ..	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	490,688	12,475
Coffee ..	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	853,552	16,080	908,492
Citrus:							
Grapefruit..	23	45	809	606	960	4,377	1,876
" " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oranges	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692
" " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limes:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Raw Lime Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	5,653	1,187	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012
(c) Distilled Oil	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	19,457	*1,647	7894
(d) Handpressed Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Citrate of Lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Green Limes	343	625	61	119	178	228	189
(g) Picked Limes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.
	56,546,131	1,127,773	56,546,131	1,127,773	56,546,131	1,127,773	56,546,131
	79,352	955,274	79,352	955,274	79,352	955,274	79,352
	69,896,614	197,145	69,896,614	197,145	69,896,614	197,145	69,896,614
	667,048	18,506	667,048	18,506	667,048	18,506	667,048
	3,674	2,437	3,674	2,437	3,674	2,437	3,674

	1,847,848	2,460	1,847,848	2,460	1,847,848	2,460	1,847,848

	113	..	113	..	113	..	113
	14,097	1,221	14,097	1,221	14,097	1,221	14,097
	19,093	3,538	19,093	3,538	19,093	3,538	19,093
	1,206	14,929	1,206	14,929	1,206	14,929	1,206

	170	249	170	249	170	249	170

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil.

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

COCOA.

3. Exports for the year totalled 51,311,274 lb. valued at £555,907 and show an increase of 9,489,147 lb. over the previous year. Owing to the continued fall in prices, and despite the increase in crop, there was a decrease in value amounting to £23,263.

4. The continued low prices and the damage caused to the south of Trinidad by the June hurricane has led to a reduction in area which is estimated at approximately 5,000 acres. This area has been used principally for the establishment of cane, citrus, and coffee cultivation. The total acreage under cocoa is now approximately 220,000 acres.

5. Practically the entire crop of cocoa is exported.

6. Witchbroom disease continues to spread. The disease in varying degrees of intensity is now known to be present on 4,445 estates involving 145,781 acres of cocoa as compared with 3,887 estates of 134,507 acres at the end of 1932. Heavily infested areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of the original sources of outbreak, L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In some areas the intensity is relatively low. In the worst sections there are indications of a small direct loss of crop due to this disease. There is considerable direct loss of crop from other diseases and insect pests, for example, black pod disease and thrips.

SUGAR.

7. The total quantity of Sugar manufactured amounted to 120,763 tons of which 108,517 tons valued at £1,115,567 were exported. This constituted a record sugar crop for the colony. The Usine Ste. Madeleine, the largest factory, produced a crop of over 46,000 tons.

8. Of the 1,154,261 tons of cane ground 488,174 tons were purchased from cane farmers, for which they received approximately £298,000. Under the authorised valuation based on the relative price of sugar the value of a ton of canes would have been 7s. 1d. but the sugar manufacturers voluntarily paid 12s. per ton.

9. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its researches.

10. Two reports dealing with a survey of the Cane Farming Industry were issued as Council Papers during the year.

11. Sugar prices fluctuated from January to June between 10s. 0½d. and 8s. 7d. per cwt. f.o.b. with an average of 9s. 6d.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported as nuts, copra and oil. Assuming that it requires three nuts for one pound of copra and 45 nuts for one gallon of oil, some 68,000,000 nuts were exported during the year as compared with 51,000,000 in 1932. There was, however, a continued fall in prices and the total value of £108,039 was little higher than that for the previous year.

BIRTHS.

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2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.
6. The following action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions :
 - (a) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.
 - (b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question viz. :—
 1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.

2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it. During 1933 385 houses were built in these areas mostly for housing wage earners and artisans.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and it is hoped that a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions will soon mature.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for health and well-being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz.: Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1933, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Crop.	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		Average of previous five years.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Cocoa ..	68,008,156	1,651,179	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127	579,170	51,311,274	555,907	56,546,131	1,127,773
Sugar ..	74,112	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	108,517	1,115,567	79,352	955,274
Coconuts ..	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,013,345	108,009	69,896,614	197,145
Coffee ..	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416	667,048	18,506
Citrus:														
Grapfruit..	23	45	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	3,433	2,586	3,674	2,437
* " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,177	1,646	..	..
Oranges	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,913,179	2,347	1,847,848	2,460
* " Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	485	..	..
Limes:														
(a) Raw Lime Juice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	113	..	..
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	..	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203	14,097	1,221
(c) Distilled Oil	5,653	1,487	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	12,309	622	19,093	3,538
(d) Handpressed Oil	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	789	9,726	*1,889	22,575	1,206	14,929
(e) Citrate of Lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	2,037	140	3,114	..	..	..	..
(f) Green Limes	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,589	257	54,217	424	52,800	389	..	..
(g) Picked Limes	343	625	61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	2,101	2,381	170	249
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40	..	..

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil.

† Not distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

COCOA.

3. Exports for the year totalled 51,311,274 lb. valued at £555,907 and show an increase of 9,489,147 lb. over the previous year. Owing to the continued fall in prices, and despite the increase in crop, there was a decrease in value amounting to £23,263.

4. The continued low prices and the damage caused to the south of Trinidad by the June hurricane has led to a reduction in area which is estimated at approximately 5,000 acres. This area has been used principally for the establishment of cane, citrus, and coffee cultivation. The total acreage under cocoa is now approximately 220,000 acres.

5. Practically the entire crop of cocoa is exported.

6. Witchbroom disease continues to spread. The disease in varying degrees of intensity is now known to be present on 4,445 estates involving 145,781 acres of cocoa as compared with 3,887 estates of 134,507 acres at the end of 1932. Heavily infested areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of the original sources of outbreak, L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In some areas the intensity is relatively low. In the worst sections there are indications of a small direct loss of crop due to this disease. There is considerable direct loss of crop from other diseases and insect pests, for example, black pod disease and thrips.

SUGAR.

7. The total quantity of Sugar manufactured amounted to 120,763 tons of which 108,517 tons valued at £1,115,567 were exported. This constituted a record sugar crop for the colony. The Usine Ste. Madeleine, the largest factory, produced a crop of over 46,000 tons.

8. Of the 1,154,261 tons of cane ground 488,174 tons were purchased from cane farmers, for which they received approximately £298,000. Under the authorised valuation based on the relative price of sugar the value of a ton of canes would have been 7s. 1d. but the sugar manufacturers voluntarily paid 12s. per ton.

9. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its researches.

10. Two reports dealing with a survey of the Cane Farming Industry were issued as Council Papers during the year.

11. Sugar prices fluctuated from January to June between 10s. 0½d. and 8s. 7d. per cwt. f.o.b. with an average of 9s. 6d.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported as nuts, copra and oil. Assuming that it requires three nuts for one pound of copra and 45 nuts for one gallon of oil, some 68,000,000 nuts were exported during the year as compared with 51,000,000 in 1932. There was, however, a continued fall in prices and the total value of £108,009 was little higher than that for the previous year.

13. The Government continue to regulate the price of copra in the colony for the purpose of encouraging a local industry in edible oils. The total weight of copra used for this purpose was 8,961,001 lb. equivalent to 26,883,003 nuts.

14. A survey of soil conditions in connection with Wilt disease of coconuts was completed. Texture and soil moisture relationship tend to be the most important soil factors. Studies in root development were commenced.

COFFEE.

15. The crop of 339,196 lb. with a value of £7,416 shows the very considerable decrease of 569,286 lb. as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to a short crop and a larger demand for the product for domestic consumption.

16. The variety "robusta" is being fairly extensively planted amongst cocoa especially in the Moruga and Erin districts.

CITRUS.

17. *Grapefruit*.—The grapefruit industry continues to progress, although, owing to unsuitable weather conditions, the crop was less than that of the previous year. Considerable extensions in planting were made and arrangements were made by Government whereby a much larger number of plants could be grown for distribution to the public at a price of 1s. each.

18. A new trade in grapefruit juice was developed, 14,177 gallons being exported to the United Kingdom.

19. *Oranges*.—Over 1,960,000 oranges were exported. These are mostly from seedling trees and are exported to other West Indian Islands as loose fruit as a rule. The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association exported 719 packed boxes.

20. *Limes*.—Lime oil has now for some years been the product of most importance obtained from this crop. The total quantity exported during the year was 1,889 gallons valued at £22,575. This is almost entirely distilled oil as only a small quantity of hand-pressed oil is produced. The prices of both raw and concentrated juices remained low and only a small proportion of the juice crop was exported, the remainder mostly going to waste. Exports of citrate of lime totalled 52,800 lb. valued at £389.

21. A determined effort was made to establish a trade in green limes and 2,101 barrels valued at £2,381 were exported.

22. The total value of all products from this crop for the year was £27,210 as compared with £17,659 in 1932.

BANANAS.

23. Trial shipments of bananas were continued with better success than in 1932 and there are good prospects for the development of a small export trade.

LIVESTOCK.

24. The breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with Zebu cattle have been continued at the Stock Farm and the results are very encouraging. The larger dairies are now breeding animals along the same lines as Government and the peasants are assisted by Government with selected bulls standing for service at the Farm and in the Port-of-Spain area. All cows supplying milk to Port-of-Spain must now be tuberculin tested before the City Council will grant a licence. One large dairy has erected a modern milk plant in Port-of-Spain and now sells only pasteurized milk.

25. The Committee appointed in 1932 to report on the incidence of the paralytic rabies submitted a report early in the year with the following recommendations: (1) vaccination on an extensive scale, (2) research bearing on the transmission of the disease (3) study of bats. The full programme of work was endorsed by the Advisory Council of Agriculture in London in July.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

26. The increased activities of the Department of Agriculture in connection with Agricultural Credit Societies has led to a number of new societies, which are controlled and financed by Government, being granted registration in Trinidad. A more prompt repayment of loans by both old and new societies was noticeable. So far in Trinidad there are 37 societies with an average membership of 39. Of these 23 are being financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, Limited, and 14 by Government.

27. In Tobago there are 13 societies with an average membership of 41; all are financed by Government.

28. Other co-operative societies operating during the year were as follows: two cocoa fermentaries in Tobago, a Citrus Growers' Association in Trinidad and a Lime Growers' Association in Tobago.

29. These undertakings have all been carried on with success during the year.

GENERAL.

30. The agriculture of the colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to a large company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing say, ten bags (165 lb.) of cocoa, or even less, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

31. Cocoa has, for many years past, played a very important part in the economic fabric of the colony and the low prices obtaining for some time past have been the cause of considerable financial embarrassment to proprietors and have resulted in the curtailment of the demand for labour. The industry is estimated to give employment to some 40,000 persons in normal times. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of families of French descent whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

32. The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies, five of which have headquarters in the United Kingdom. Canes are ground in the factories belonging to these companies and their supplies arise from three sources, namely estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands.

33. Approximately 42 per cent. of the cane produced is by some 17,200 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indians and one-third West Indians. Holdings vary in size from the "Back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents range chiefly around \$5.00 (£1 Cs. 10d.) per acre per annum.

34. With a view to encouraging further the growth of food crops for local consumption special facilities have been offered by Government in certain areas to labourers and peasant proprietors who may wish to rent or to purchase small blocks of land for the production of foodstuffs.

35. Labour is free to seek its own market, and an average daily wage for men is from 4/-60 cents (1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.) per day. Most agricultural work is, however, performed by task at recognised local rates which allow of higher earnings per diem.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT INDUSTRIES.

36. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripiero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 172 barrels, in 1912, 437,143 barrels, and in 1913, 9,561,354 barrels.

37. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault running from near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are:—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.9015.

38. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1933 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies hold over 132,000 acres of Crown Lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 127,000 acres are held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown Land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

39. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad. Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown Lands at Parry Lands; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown lands at Palo Seco. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Pointe Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

40. During the year under review 81 new wells were drilled, 58 of which were on Crown lands and 23 on private lands. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1933, was 1,983 of which 1,255 were on Crown lands. The total footage drilled during the year was 235,702 of which 173,496 were Crown lands and 62,206 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1933 was 9,561,354 barrels, a decrease of 562,505 barrels under the production for 1932. Of this total 5,290,743 barrels were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The royalty paid by operating companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1933 amounted to £89,588 as against £90,653 in 1932 and wayleaves to £1,570 as against £2,620 in 1932. The decrease in the latter figures is due to the fact that certain pipelines which formerly were laid along public roads have been diverted. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to £8,909,298 barrels valued at £2,254,055 as against 9,637,474 barrels valued at £2,382,846 in 1932. The exports in 1933 formed 52.13 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony. Accurate statistics regarding the local consumption of oil are not available but an approximation of local consumption is about 625,000 barrels for petroleum products.

41. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years :

QUANTITIES IN BARRELS.				
1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
8,243,023	7,678,807	8,964,303	9,637,474	8,909,298

VALUES.				
£	£	£	£	£
3,051,450	2,790,695	1,949,455	2,382,84	2,254,055

42. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and the lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The increased Royalties realized £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929, £19,519 in 1930, £15,373 in 1931, £8,559 in 1932, and £8,743 in 1933.

43. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1933 was 111,337 tons as against 107,457 tons in 1932. Of this amount the Public Works Department used approximately 38,661 tons on the roads of the Colony.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1928-1933.

Year.	Quantity (tons)	Value (£)
1928	152,287	402,564
1929	164,311	432,085
1930	118,055	313,397
1931	94,584	236,597
1932	52,679	131,651
1933	52,129	150,867

44.—All manual labour, subordinate and clerical staff, are recruited in the Colony and these men are not under contract. The technical staff and senior officials are to a large extent recruited by the Head Offices in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1933 as compared with 1932, and, in view of generally lower prices the increased trade is the more satisfactory.

2. Imports in 1933 were valued at £4,001,721, being £309,708 more than in 1932, while exports were valued at £4,598,421, showing an increase of £21,210 as compared with 1932. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at £808,476 in 1933 against £56,411 in 1932. Re-exports are included, being valued at £274,307 in 1933 as compared with £322,784 in 1932. Bullion and coin are not, and will not in future be included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:

	1921	1926	1931	1932	1933
<i>Imports :</i>					
United Kingdom	.... 25	28	36	44	44
Canada	.... 16	21	17	14	12
United States of America	.... 36	27	19	13	13
<i>Exports :</i>					
United Kingdom	40	29	16	25	47
Canada	.... 8	11	14	12	12
United States of America	.... 28	31	26	17	10

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1933 amounted to 66·35 per cent. of the total imports, being a decrease of ·93 per cent. under the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1933 amounted to 57·59 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 7·75 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 13·16 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 1·94 per cent. during 1933. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 16·23 per cent. in 1932, have now risen to 38·40 in 1933, while imports from the United Kingdom have risen from 31·00 per cent. to 45·31 per cent. during the same period.

6. The principal imports showing the countries from whence they were mainly consigned, for the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.			1932		1933	
			Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				£		£
CATTLE (for food) :						
Total	..	No.	7,451	73,819	7,534	72,606
Venezuela	..	..	7,046	71,587	7,174	70,659
APPAREL :						
Total	..	..		54,500		62,959
United Kingdom	..	..		22,911		26,047
Japan	..	..		10,327		17,407
United States of America	..	..		13,057		13,029
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :						
Total	..	doss.	109,774	44,072	163,659	60,113
United Kingdom	..	..	11,974	4,671	27,153	9,357
British East Indies	..	..	97,717	39,399	134,462	50,175
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :						
Total	..	dor. prs.	46,625	95,092	37,686	77,432
United Kingdom	..	..	20,626	67,948	18,006	53,415
Canada	..	..	2,842	5,597	2,026	2,969
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	4,291	7,056	5,709	11,977
Japan	..	..	17,033	12,124	4,691	2,571
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :						
Total	..	lb.	1,209,176	66,303	1,493,588	71,239
United Kingdom	..	..	704,058	36,279	1,101,378	50,766
Canada	..	..	111,162	7,015	20,535	1,280
France	..	..	259,578	17,100	198,034	12,414
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :						
Total	..	..		144,587		153,910
United Kingdom	..	..		70,532		88,772
Canada	..	..		44,173		48,059
United States of America	..	..		17,504		13,766
CEMENT :						
Total	..	tons.	13,724	43,732	19,087	56,703
United Kingdom	..	..	10,428	34,064	15,564	46,869
Canada	..	..	1,354	4,408	1,375	4,452
COCOA, RAW :						
Total	..	lb.	8,246,188	116,736	10,081,151	101,852
Venezuela	..	..	7,864,931	111,718	9,906,346	100,377

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		£		£
Total		222,866		220,335
United Kingdom		165,081		162,127
Japan		3,388		9,153
United States of America		32,900		26,305
FISH :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	6,169,957	87,992	6,728,424	85,524
United Kingdom	1,435,188	18,198	864,784	11,437
Canada	3,175,837	48,032	3,887,873	53,022
Newfoundland	1,297,416	15,935	1,763,084	16,084
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		503,815		498,998
United Kingdom		114,685		118,773
Canada		205,184		201,062
British East Indies		76,977		88,927
British Guiana		91,583		69,380
HARDWARE :				
Total		52,275		59,284
United Kingdom		30,114		32,085
United States of America		9,632		9,352
MACHINERY :				
Total		367,629		504,162
United Kingdom		248,689		351,006
United States of America		89,638		133,258
MEATS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	4,870,099	100,961	4,957,479	94,487
United Kingdom	1,158,524	26,564	679,411	22,636
Argentina	998,840	19,925	1,505,471	23,286
United States of America	1,687,505	35,779	1,946,368	33,283
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		110,113		169,069
United Kingdom		82,088		133,067
United States of America		7,093		10,471
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	86,277	103,761	97,561	83,324
United Kingdom	18,509	24,398	14,543	13,048
Canada	20,116	24,925	6,462	6,853
Holland	25,235	29,130	49,446	40,875
OILS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	10,398,137	111,979	15,165,579	156,330
United Kingdom	183,365	24,473	153,032	20,580
Dutch West Indies	7,740,946	39,909	473,503	4,860
United States of America	169,518	16,203	140,454	23,542
Venezuela	2,245,864	14,633	14,263,018	83,974

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		£		£
Total		45,309		75,509
United Kingdom		20,181		24,240
Germany		16,921		35,758
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		69,309		65,189
United Kingdom		32,660		33,500
United States of America		8,419		8,420
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		82,431		95,965
United Kingdom		29,996		12,332
Japan		34,024		73,299
United States of America		2,331		1,062
SOAP :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	3,742,519	42,957	3,427,293	39,236
United Kingdom	3,328,288	36,390	3,275,731	36,380
SPIRITS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	35,172	29,331	31,251	26,920
United Kingdom	14,350	16,864	14,060	15,755
France	1,847	2,461	2,445	3,394
United States of America	1,612	3,981	1,807	4,056
TOBACCO :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	557,932	34,977	616,959	40,154
United Kingdom	14,866	7,488	16,084	6,818
United States of America	537,613	25,981	516,739	27,808
TONCA BEANS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	217,737	31,508	36,185	7,154
Venezuela	217,559	31,474	36,086	7,142
VEGETABLES :				
Total		60,683		55,256
Canada		14,366		10,078
British West Indies		4,913		7,091
Holland		11,545		16,259
Portugal		5,220		4,482
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		166,449		140,271
Canada		53,030		42,397
United States of America		83,402		75,642

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1932 and 1933 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT :		£		£
Total .. tons	52,679	131,651	52,065	151,347
United Kingdom ..	25,317	65,187	23,795	69,890
United States of America ..	13,454	29,508	8,650	24,725
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	49,235,391	707,389	59,337,431	659,822
United Kingdom ..	5,751,550	101,596	6,472,918	83,784
Canada ..	3,639,181	44,640	7,699,600	84,431
France ..	6,616,325	99,686	4,761,719	56,193
Germany ..	4,912,018	75,989	4,786,214	54,005
United States of America ..	18,459,772	226,985	25,607,840	259,030
COCONUTS :				
Total .. No.	3,847,245	12,822	7,888,980	21,406
United Kingdom ..	958,550	2,260	3,102,710	7,352
Canada ..	1,809,085	6,071	2,257,500	7,263
United States of America ..	1,065,800	4,434	2,499,990	6,704
COFFEE, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416
Canada ..	751,675	16,996	164,250	3,347
United States of America ..	10,000	250	—	—
COPRA :				
Total .. lb.	15,418,906	91,444	19,357,980	82,946
United Kingdom ..	12,907,355	75,328	11,388,000	48,641
Colombia ..	784,000	4,037	6,222,660	26,421
Holland ..	839,300	5,590	604,000	3,250
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total .. No.	210	3	—	—
United Kingdom .. Boxes	10,973	8,798	3,433	2,586
Canada .. Boxes	7,382	5,909	2,742	2,150
United States of America .. Boxes	2,982	2,381	424	273
OILS : LARD—				
HAND-PRESSED :				
Total ..	140	3,114	67	1,160
United States of America ..	131	2,917	54	910
DISTILLED :				
Total ..	844	10,521	1,822	21,415
United Kingdom ..	245	3,490	524	5,901
United States of America ..	529	6,130	1,181	14,313

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. gals	337,311,591	2,382,846	311,919,411	2,259,922
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. gals	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203
United Kingdom	47,148	4,105	13,606	1,047
Canada	114	12	—	—
CONCENTRATED :				
Total	8,583	427	11,730	633
United Kingdom	8,583	427	8,868	460
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. gals	150,104	46,483	75,862	34,155
United Kingdom	145,704	38,781	69,483	25,173
United States of America ..	240	349	700	860
SUGAR :				
Total .. lb.	192,543,043	845,874	243,078,886	1,115,576
United Kingdom	114,991,857	537,012	200,946,720	945,162
Canada	77,534,103	308,752	42,118,720	170,331
MOLASSES :				
Total .. gals	2,701,921	14,697	3,026,077	31,634
United Kingdom	2,201,025	12,839	1,889,100	19,437
Canada	412,696	1,481	1,124,817	12,003

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of many of both imports and exports continued to fall during 1933. Any advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of cocoa and other of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes:—

(a) Agricultural.

(b) Industrial or Skilled Labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn as much as 2s. 11d. a day on task work.

2. The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Chauffeurs from £4 to £7 10s. per month.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 21s. to £2 and for male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d. per day.
	Women	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. do.
Skilled labour	....	.... 3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d. do.
Artisans	....	.... 3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d. do.
Artisan Foremen	....	.... 7s. 1d. to 14s. 2d. do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows:—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.

9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 5d. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compound, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week = 100 lb.

1 lb. of rice do. do. do. = 100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	....	....	£125
Food	....	....	180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	40
Clothing	....	....	105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	100
Education of children	....	....	60
Holidays	....	....	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	40
Total	....	....	£900

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	....	....	£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	135
Servants	....	....	35
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	30
Clothing	....	....	65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	30
Education of children	....	....	35
Holidays	....	....	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	20
Total	....	....	£485

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary. A Compulsory Education Ordinance has been on the Statute Book since 1921 but owing to lack of funds has not yet been proclaimed. The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 68,961 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,228 and in the Secondary Schools 1,692. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16. Pupils in the secondary schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are

organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1933 was 87. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in Theory and Practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for Boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year, their chief source of revenue, but owing to the prevailing general depression, funds from these channels have fallen off very considerably.

The Nazareth House, 20, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The L' Hospice under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, Observatory Street, provides 20 old and destitute women, average age over 80 years, with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing living and sleeping accommodation, rent free, for 7 destitute women. This is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

The St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, Duke Street, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 5 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home, Oxford Street. This Institution, which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females of known good moral and christian conduct, free of charge. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association, Oxford Street, which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies, distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association gets assistance from Poor Relief funds and is entirely distinct from the Oxford Street Home.

The Gordon Home, Marli Street, provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home, Sackville Street, which is managed and controlled by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms, which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Siparia Hill, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation, free of charge, to 25 destitute women, and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

The Chinese Home, Queen Street, which is controlled and managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen, provides lodging, food and all necessities for 12 destitute Chinese, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Coterie of Social Workers, controlled and managed by a committee of ladies of whom Miss Audrey Jeffers, M.B.E., is President, maintains breakfast sheds in Edward Street, Prince Street, Oxford Street and St. Ann's, where the poorer children from the nearby Elementary Schools are given a substantial mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 1d. to 2d. each, but the large majority of children pay nothing.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Richmond Street, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assists those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants, Richmond Street, is under the same management as Bethany Hostel, and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

The Working Girl's Hostel, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 50 working girls at rates from 40 cents to 60 cents per week, is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies.

The Salvation Army Sailors Home and Men's Metropole, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, provides lodging, in well fitted cubicles at rates from 12 cents per night to 60 cents per week.

The Night Shelter, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain, controlled by the Salvation Army affords shelter to a limited number of poor and destitute people, free of charge.

The Ozanam Shelter, Duncan Street, controlled by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, provides, free of charge, sleeping accommodation for discharged male prisoners, males on probation and destitute male persons having nowhere in the City to sleep.

A Home for the Poor was established this year at La Brea and provides free lodging for 10 destitute persons.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction to Rio-Claro 43 miles from Port-of-Spain; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles), the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard ($4'-8\frac{1}{2}"$) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes three trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero-Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>	<i>No. of Tons of freight Carried.</i>
1929	.... 1,284,980	.... 361,940
1930	.... 2,150,529	.... 301,214
1931	.... 1,901,175	.... 309,444
1932	.... 1,845,655	.... 370,000
1933	.... 1,378,926	.... 434,505

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Assistant Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,077 miles are made up of 289 miles metal and oil, 364 miles metal, 204 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 691 miles and are made up of seven miles metal and oil 63 miles metal, 210 miles gravel or burnt clay and 411 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public.

TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length.

9. A Motor Bus Service to Woodbrook, a suburb of Port-of-Spain is now operated by a private firm.

POSTAL.

10. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 119 out-offices throughout the Colony.

11. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways line with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Maturin, La Guaira and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras, and the Republic of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHS.

12. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited. Both of these Companies are under the Management of Imperial and International Communications Limited of Electra House, London, and have recently been amalgamated, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's office being used as the joint office. The Cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

13. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintains wireless stations at Port-of-Spain, and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station.

SHIPPING.

14. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Tri-weekly.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
Dawnic Steamship Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana Paramaribo and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Elders & Fyffes	Avonmouth via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and Jamaica (connecting with direct line from U.K. to Jamaica)	Passenger	Fortnightly each way.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Harrison Lines (1)	London Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	Fortnightly
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Leyland Line	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Munson Line (1)	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	do.	Fortnightly
(2)	New York via Northern Islands	British and Dutch Guianas and return	do.	do.
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	do.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Barbados, Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Chili and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

15. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Blanchisseuse and Matelot (on the North Trinidad Coast and at Roxborough (Tobago).

16. The following Tobago ports are served fortnightly, Hillsboro, Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-O-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth. Mount Irvine and Milford are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1933, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £227,842 and in respect of temporary advances £9,648. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank thus advances practical agricultural education.

3. The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd. makes advances to its members at a reasonable rate of interest, the Bank's funds being raised by the sale of shares. The Bank also carries on a Penny Bank Branch and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. The paid up Capital in December, 1933, amounted to £40,073 18s. 5d.

4. British Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public; the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1933, being \$525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

5. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The improvements at the Colonial Hospital were continued and a new block comprising two public wards was completed. Animal houses were erected near the Bacteriological Laboratory at the hospital and at Mucurapo in connection with the provision of vaccine for rabies.

2. Progress has been made with the scheme of anti-malarial work at Laventille, 18 of the 21 concrete drains having been completed. An experiment was carried out at Cunin mangrove swamp to ascertain by sea salination and tidal flushing by means of extended culverts the possibility of preventing anopheles mosquito breeding. It proved successful and schemes on the same lines are in course of preparation to deal with other swamps of a similar nature West of Port-of-Spain and also in Tobago.

PRISONS.

3. Certain cells at the Royal Gaol were lighted with electricity and a block of 26 cells on the first floor of the main building was demolished to allow better light and ventilation to the cells below.

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

4. Work on the erection of a new Excise Warehouse on a site to the East of the town progressed satisfactorily and at the close of the year the building was nearly completed.

5. Preliminary arrangements were made for erection of a new powder magazine at Cocorite. The survey of the lands to serve as a site for the magazine was completed and a portion of the materials for the magazine has been ordered.

6. The erection of a rifle range at La Ceiba Valley, Maraval including the construction of an access road, firing points and four target stations, was completed.

WATERWORKS.

7. The construction of a piped water service to Talparo, supplied from the Majaica springs, was begun and satisfactory progress has been made. The work will be completed during 1934 and will ensure a continuous supply of potable water to the inhabitants of Talparo.

8. Arrangements have been made for an extension of the Fyzabad Water Supply to Avocat Village and the work will be undertaken as soon as the necessary pipes, &c., which have been ordered, have been received from England.

9. Consideration is being given to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of water from the Central Water Supply Scheme to augment the supplies to Princes Town and Sangre Grande and to serve the following areas :—

- (a) Todd's Road, Caparo and Flanagin Town.
- (b) Penal and Siparia.
- (c) Tableland and Rio Claro.
- (d) Moruga Road.

ROADS.

10. Little work was done in the way of new road construction. In the Toco district a start was made on the construction as a cart road of the section of the Paria Road between the 16.25 and 18.00 mile marks. The construction of the Quare Road to the dam site was completed in December at a cost of £14,176. Work on the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was continued but, owing to the abnormal weather, only a quarter mile, which extends the completed road to the 13½ mile mark, was completed. The surface of the Rio Claro-Guayaguayare Road was oiled and pitched for the first three miles.

11. The abnormally heavy rains during the year did extensive damage to the roads necessitating heavy expenditure in restoring road surfaces, removal of landslips and rebuilding of retaining walls and bridges.

12. A severe storm occurred during the night of June 27th-28th which did considerable damage to the southern section of Trinidad. About 205 miles of public roads were blocked by fallen trees; but owing to the commendable work done by members of the Public Works staff in the affected areas the greater part of this mileage was reopened to traffic within 48 hours and none of it remained closed for longer than five days, although it was necessary to cut and clear considerably more than 24,000 trees in order to re-establish traffic on the roads.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

13. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the five Local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, and Naparima. The department has also the control of all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway department.

14. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,
St. George West and North Caroni,
St. George East.
St. Andrew and St. David.
Tobago,
South Caroni and Victoria West,
Victoria East,
Nariva-Mayaro,
St. Patrick.

The first five districts form the Northern Division, and the remaining four the Southern Division. The Northern Division is controlled by the Executive Engineer, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court,

except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact, or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1933 :—

				Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Fined.
Magistracy, Caroni ....	....	....	....	3,458	2,244	1,870
Do. St. George East ....	....	....	....	3,804	2,729	2,211
Do. St. George West ....	....	....	....	12,398	9,406	7,990
Do. Eastern Counties ....	....	....	....	2,271	1,685	1,134
Do. St. Patrick ....	....	....	....	4,158	3,062	2,372
Do. Victoria ....	....	....	....	9,626	7,181	5,326
Do. Tobago ....	....	....	....	1,000	805	590

POLICE.

11. The Constabulary Force is composed of the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

12. There are 55 Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

13. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcasted to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

14. One thousand five hundred and twenty-two finger prints were taken during 1933, bringing the total on record to 25,437. 367 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

15. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are diligently watched.

16. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

17. The Prisons of the Colony are:—

- (1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders' Detention Institution.
- (5) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

18. There was an increase of 64 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1933. The figures are as follows :

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	....	1,740	164	1,904
1933	....	1,800	168	1,968

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1933 was 2,882, consisting of 2,650 males and 232 females.

19. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

20. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to the Governor's residence and the prison quarry.

21. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tomb stones, and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the quarry. 3,214½ cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1933. The Convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the prison.

22. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket-making is carried on in the evenings.

23. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work for private individuals is undertaken as well as work for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 6 as compared with 7 in 1932.

24. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a summary court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school, and religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains. They also undergo physical drill. The number of Young Offenders committed during the year was 41.

25. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 103 during the year.

26. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 18·69. The maximum was 31 and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were seven deaths in the various prisons, during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the Payment of Fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 34 males and 13 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 11 males under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. No person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of the conditions of their probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Ordinances passed during the year 1933, were as follows :—

No. 3.—The Registration of Deeds of Gift and Settlements Ordinance repeals and re-enacts in an amended form the former Ordinance (No. 15 of 1931) which provided for the due collection of estate duty on deeds of gift and settlements, and dealt with property real and personal. The present Ordinance is restricted to real property only. Registration to pass title must be effected within 12 months. Such deeds may be subsequently submitted for registration on payment of a fee, increased five-fold, and liability to a penalty not exceeding £50. This supersedes the former provision which rendered such deeds void if not registered within 3 months.

No. 4.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance follows almost verbatim the English Bills of Exchange (1882) Amendment Act, 1932, and applies sections 76 to 82 of the Principal Ordinance, Cap. 184, relating to crossed cheques, to bankers' drafts in the same way as cheques.

No. 6.—The Bruce Stephens Trust Ordinance creates a statutory trust of property which Mr. J. W. Stephens generously devoted to a number of charitable objects enumerated in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 8.—The Young Persons (Employment) Ordinance, restricts the employment in Industrial undertakings, of children under the age of 14 years and prohibits with certain exceptions the employment in industry at night, of persons under the age of 18 years. Employers are also required to keep and produce registers of the persons so employed and penalties are contained for breach of any of the said requirements.

- No. 14.—The Port-of-Spain Improvement Loan Ordinance authorizes the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Port-of-Spain to take up by way of loan on debentures the sum of £112,000 to defray the expenses of improvements in the City.
- No. 16.—The Agricultural Industry Relief Ordinance authorizes advances to owners of cultivations destroyed or badly damaged by the hurricane of the 27th June, 1933, to enable them to re-establish their cultivations.
- No. 18.—The sale of Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance by re-defining the expression "Ammunition" limits its application to rifles and pistols, and thus removes restrictions previously imposed with regard to smooth-bored guns, which experience shewed to have caused hardship and inconvenience.
- No. 19.—The Interpretation Ordinance repeals and re-enacts in greater and fuller detail the former Ordinance, Cap. 2.
- No. 21.—The Boxing Control Ordinance enacts provisions for regulating the holding of boxing contests and provides for the establishment of a Trinidad Boxing Board of Control from whom it is necessary to secure a permit in writing authorizing the holding of any boxing contest, whether for prizes or otherwise.
- No. 26.—The Rural Pedlars' Ordinance repeals and substitutes other provisions for those of the Rural Hucksters Ordinance, Cap. 270, which, except for minor amendments, had been in force since 1853. The Governor is empowered to make regulations restricting a pedlar from carrying on business within any area in which a Shop Hours Order is in force during the hours so prescribed. Instead of a uniform fee for all pedlars, a new schedule adjusts the fee to the different modes of conveyance employed by the pedlar for the hawking of his wares.
- No. 28.—The Education Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with amendments, the Education Ordinance, Cap. 127 which was defective in several respects. The provision relating to Colonial scholarships is made more elastic.
- No. 30.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance consolidates the provisions of Cap. 198 and of the various amending Ordinances. It corrects errors in the original drafting revealed by experience, eliminates unnecessary provisions and transfers certain matters to the Liquor Licences Ordinance which more properly come within its scope. Wider powers are given and heavier penalties imposed in connection with the illicit distillation of rum.

No. 31.—The Liquor Licences Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the former Ordinance, Cap. 199, with certain modifications and additions. Heavier penalties are imposed in certain cases. An occasional licence fee has to be paid by a hotel licensee who conducts extertainments after closing hours. Consumption of liquor on board ship in the harbour is legalized and matter proper to other Ordinances has been transferred thereto and *vice versa*.

No. 34.—The Rent Restriction Ordinance re-enacts with modifications the Rent Restriction Ordinance, Cap. 293, which automatically expired on 31st December, 1925. It controls land let for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house thereon and dwellings where the "standard rent" does not exceed £37 11s. per annum or \$15 per month.

No. 35.—The Wild Animals and Birds (Protection) Ordinance affords protection to the fauna of the Colony and repeals the former Ordinance, Cap. 276.

No. 39.—The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-party Risks) Ordinance makes provision for compulsory insurance in respect of death or bodily injury to third parties caused by or arising out of the use of Motor Vehicles on public roads, as recommended by the Motor Traffic Committee. It follows the provisions of Part II of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act, 1930, now in force in England.

2. The following subsidiary legislation was enacted during the year:—

Resolution of the Legislative Council altering the Customs duties—19th May, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 25) proclaiming an area at Diego Martin to be a swampy area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

Rules under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Ordinance altering the fee payable on registration of certificate—11th May, 1933.

Provisional Order under the District Waterworks Ordinance with respect to the Fyzabad Waterworks—26th May, 1933.

The Import Duties (Imperial Preference) Regulations, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 30) revoking appointment of warehouse for storing imported and dangerous petroleum.

Notice of new forms under Drilling Regulations, 1931.

Regulation relating to Advances to purchase means of transport—19th June, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 37) altering the boundaries of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

Post Office Notice with respect to Air Mail Services—
1st August, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 43) declaring Paralytic Rabies in Live-
stock to be a Disease under the Diseases of Animals
Ordinance.

Appointments and Orders under the Motor Vehicles
Ordinance—10th August, 1933.

Order by the Governor in Executive Council declaring part
of Caroni to be infected area under the Diseases of
Animals Ordinance—17th August, 1933.

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council
under the Petroleum (Excise) Ordinance—31st August,
1933.

Proclamation (No. 45) proclaiming an area to be a swampy
area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

Proclamation (No. 46) appointing places and times for
attendance of Magistrates.

Regulation made by the Governor under the Recreation
and Pastures Ordinance—19th September, 1933.

Bye-laws made by the Port-of-Spain City Council relating
to the Princes Building—21st September, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 47) declaring an area to be a swampy
area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1933 amounted to £1,687,079. As compared with 1932, the Revenue showed a decrease of £7,058. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1932 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	871,421	951,393	79,972	..
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	221,663	195,293	..	26,370
3. Tax on Incomes	127,407	134,562	7,155	..
4. Fees of Court and Office	111,347	111,580	183	..
5. Post Office	32,659	32,431	..	228
5B. Post Office Savings Bank	19,925	..	..	19,925
6. Rent of Government Property	2,744	2,850	106	..
7. Interest	29,657	61,687	32,030	..
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	109,627	36,565	..	73,062
9. Land Sales, Royalties	125,202	116,177	..	9,025
10. Coastal Steamer Service	14,427	16,372	1,945	..
11. Grant from Colonial Development Fund	3,000	8,921	5,921	..
12. Witchbroom Tax	386	2,488	2,102	..
13. Extraordinary	24,672	16,810	..	7,862
	1,694,137	1,687,079	129,414	136,472
	Net Decrease	..	£7,058	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,683,086 and included extraordinary expenditure as follows:—

- £16,810 construction of Excise Warehouse.
- £45,000 contribution to Reserve Fund.
- £9,620 grant from Colonial Development Fund.
- £14,331 Repairs to Roads, Buildings, &c., damaged by the Hurricane and assistance to Proprietors.
- £24,723 New Works.
- £35,805 Roads and Bridges

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,618,810
1930 ..	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931 ..	1,841,144	1,547,158	518,080	2,065,238
1932 ..	1,894,187	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114
1933 ..	1,687,079	1,536,797	146,289	1,683,086

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £3,032,401. Additions during the year amounted to £1,449,964; of this £414,964 was received locally, being the balance of the loan of £489,000 under Ordinance 41 of 1931, and £1,035,000 was issued in London. Repayments as shown hereunder, amounted to £481,132, reducing the Public Debt at 31st December, 1932, to £4,001,233.

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	£ 3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	50,000
Repayment from Loan Funds to the Imperial Treasury on account of advances made to the Colony ..	422,892
	<u>£481,132</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1932, to £1,170,875. During 1933 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £64,407, £8,500 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment £41,500 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and £270 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. The net addition to the Sinking Fund was therefore £55,637, on

revaluation, &c. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £23,754, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,250,266 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock (1917/42) ...	£620,849
For redemption of 8 per cent. Stock (1922/44) ...	509,978
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49) ...	117,502
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1928/47) ...	1,949
	<u>£1,250,266</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1933, amounted to £2,414,320 as against liabilities of £1,860,696. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to £995,259 whereas the amounts held on deposit in respect of those funds were £1,069,728, leaving £74,469 uninvested. Of this amount £50,485 is in respect of the Reserve Fund and £20,580 in respect of Savings Bank, but it is necessary in the case of the Savings Bank to maintain a cash balance for the purpose of meeting withdrawals. As regards the Reserve Fund the whole amount cannot be invested as withdrawals will have to be made to meet the cost of construction of the Treasury and Excise Buildings.

£248,783 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(a) Liquid :

Cash	£889,381
Advances at call	86,478
Invested	<u>1,244,048</u>
	<u>£2,169,907</u>

(b) Earmarked for special services :—

Advances to

Owners of Sugar Plantations ...	£187,777
Owners of Cocoa Plantations ...	14,746
Local Authorities	18,174
Public Officers	11,928
Citrus Growers Association ...	4,996
Tobago Lime Growers Association	1,228
Agricultural Credit Societies ...	<u>4,859</u>

Unallocated Stores	56,210
	<u>£244,418</u>
	<u>£2,414,320</u>

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances ...	£785,032
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds	692,047
Reserve Fund	377,681
Current Liabilities	<u>55,936</u>
	<u>£1,860,696</u>
Surplus	<u>£553,624</u>

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £2,680,104. Further investments amounting to £211,982 were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. The appreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to £48,193; market value of all securities at the 31st of December, 1933, being £2,340,179. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated:

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1933.	Amount of appreciation.
Sinking Funds	£1,250,266	£23,754
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	30,718	784
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	6,427	141
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	22,886	584
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	1,015	—
Land Assurance Fund	5,767	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	240	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	355	—
Public Trustee	5,053	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	4,760	—
	<hr/> £1,327,437	<hr/> £25,868

(b) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss:—

	Value at 31st December, 1933.	Amount of appreciation.
Reserve Fund	£327,196	£ 7,704
Post Office Savings Bank	436,763	12,879
Surplus Funds	248,783	2,847
	<hr/> £1,012,742	<hr/> £22,780

8. The main sources of taxation are:—

(a) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt or pitch. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz.:—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30s. per gallon (preferential) and 60s. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under

the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz.:—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are:—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1s. per 10 ft.), apples (2s. 1d. per barrel), peanuts (1d. per lb.)

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1933:—

Import duties	....	....	£607,487
Export duties	....	....	17,269
Port and Harbour dues	....	....	24,756

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under:—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13s. per proof gallon;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 8d. on every gallon;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon;
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1s. 9d. per 100 lb.
- (7) Laundry Soap manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 10d. per 100lb.

The yield for 1933 was as under:—

Rum and Spirits	....	....	£177,837
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	....	....	95,390
Beer	....	....	1,179
Copra Products	....	....	9,265

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to:—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1933 £38,256

(d) *Estate Duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts:—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor;

Yield for 1933 £7,446

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1933	£13,261
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(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1/- per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1933	£76,346
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(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1933, £31,430 was credited to General Revenue.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2/6 is charged on every pound of chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5¼d. on every pound of chargeable Income.

Yield for 1933	£134,562
----------------	------	----------

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2/6 on each ton of crude asphalt or 3/6 on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1933	£98,429
----------------	------	---------

(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to £14,016 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

9. Out of a total revenue of £1,687,079, revenue from taxation amounted to £1,283,737.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Although the Colony continued to feel the effects of the world economic depression, there was an improvement in trade conditions during the year. The value of imports for home consumption increased by £298,978 and exports increased by £128,682.

2. The increase in the value of exports was largely due to the increased production of sugar. The exports of sugar amounted to 108,517 tons valued at £1,115,567 compared with 85,956 tons valued at £845,874 in 1932. The value of the exports of petroleum declined from £2,382,000 in 1932 to £2,254,000 in 1933. The decrease is accounted for by a heavy falling off in the quantity of crude oil exported.

3. As regards imports the items which show the largest increase are machinery and metal manufactures. Silk imports (including artificial silk) show a steady increase year by year, but whereas in 1929 43 per cent. came from Empire sources and 47 per cent. from Japan, the figures for 1933 were 15 per cent. and 76 per cent. respectively.

4. In January a general election of members of the Legislative Council was held and the new Council held its first meeting on the 16th of February, 1934.

5. The Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies "to examine on the spot the possibilities of closer union between Trinidad, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands", visited the Colony between the 31st of January and the 21st of February, 1933.

6. Although excessive rainfall caused serious delay at a somewhat critical time, work in connection with the Central Water Supply Scheme proceeded actively during the past year. A central depot has been formed at Arima where the head offices of the scheme are located; access to the site of the Quare reservoir has been established by means of a new road 2·63 miles long and preparations have been made for the construction of the impounding dam. The work of preparing detailed surveys for the trunk mains was commenced and consideration was given to the best layout of the distribution mains.

7. On the evening of the 27th of June, 1933, a violent storm swept over the southern coast of Trinidad from Icacos to Guaya-guayare extending inland for a distance of from one to five miles. This is the second occasion on which Trinidad has been visited by such a storm the former occurring in 1810. Seven deaths resulted from the storm. Two churches and three schools were completely destroyed, and much damage was done to private houses and estate buildings, to the property of some of the oil companies, and to both forest and agricultural resources. Approximately 86,000 acres

of Crown Forests (of which 55,000 acres are included in Forest Reserves) suffered damage. In 75 per cent. of this area the damage was severe, trees being uprooted or broken off near the crowns, and numerous young trees being crushed by the fall of the larger ones. Many miles of Forest Reserve boundaries were also obliterated. Steps have been taken to clear these boundaries and also to re-open the drag-traces in order to prevent as far as possible the danger of fires. Cocoa and coconut plantations likewise suffered heavily, damage being done to 21,000 acres of the former and 7,700 acres of the latter.

8. Relief measures were at once instituted, and the public made a generous response to appeals launched by the Mayors of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. Loans of \$2.50 per acre of cocoa and \$2.00 per acre of coconuts (in the latter case limited to plantations under 75 acres) were granted by the Government for clearing purposes. These loans have since been converted into a free gift, which has resulted in a Government contribution of £7,240 to the sufferers. At a later date, the Hurricane Relief Ordinance was passed authorising the expenditure by way of loans of £150,000 to enable planters to re-stock their plantations with the most suitable crops. The administration of the loans is in the charge of a Committee consisting of the members of the Committee of Management of the Agricultural Bank.

9. During the latter part of the year a cocoa fermentary was erected at Biche for the purpose of assisting proprietors in marketing their crops.

10. The year 1933 was abnormally wet and considerable damage was done to roads by the heavy rains.

11. On the 1st of August, heavy floods were experienced in Port-of-Spain. The Dry River overflowed its banks, and washed away two houses. Water entered the premises of merchants in the lower part of the town damaging goods to the value of approximately £6,500.

12. In September the British Treasury sanctioned a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund in connection with the project to construct a deep water harbour at Port-of-Spain. The grant is to be equivalent to the net interest (not exceeding four per cent. gross) paid during the period of construction and for one year thereafter (limited in all to 6½ years) on the whole cost of construction (not exceeding one million pounds). The news of this grant was received with much satisfaction in the Colony and preparations are in progress for putting this long overdue work in hand as early as possible.

S. M. GRIER,
Colonial Secretary.

24th May, 1934.

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MAP.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° north latitude and 71° and 72° 50' west longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south-west of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide, known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but no thorough survey of the group has ever been made.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands, and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank or reef surrounds the group.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands separated from each other by narrow passages, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and

rocks. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

The entire group known as the Turks and Caicos Islands extends for a distance of 75 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

It is said that the Turks Islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the first settlers, the scarlet head of which resembled a Turkish fez. These Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. They remained uninhabited until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the salt raking season was over. The Bermudians were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned and continued the salt industry, with occasional interruption by attacks by the Spaniards. Several attempts to obtain possession of the Islands were also made by the French. In the year 1766 an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, was appointed "to reside there, and, by his residence on the spot, to insure the right of the Island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order amongst the inhabitants. In 1799 the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained until 1848, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a separate charter was granted. Under this charter the Islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found to be too expensive, and in 1873 the inhabitants forwarded a petition praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Islands were then annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

The only language spoken in this Dependency is English.

The climate of these Islands may be classed as good. The temperature ranges throughout the year from about 60° minimum to about 90° maximum. Although the period from April to November is generally very hot, the heat is somewhat tempered by the prevailing trade winds. The weather from December to March is generally pleasant. There is no marked range of difference in temperature. The maximum air temperature registered at the meteorological station at Grand Turk in 1933 was 92·5° on the 27th June, while the minimum was 62·0° on the last day of the year. The averages of means of maximum and minimum for the year were 86·1° and 74·8° respectively. The rainfall for the year, as registered at the meteorological station, was 34·22 inches, slightly above the average of 32·13 inches in the previous ten years, three of which were periods of abnormal precipitation occasioned by hurricane visitations.

These Islands have suffered periodically from the effects of devastating hurricanes. In the years 1866, 1888, 1908 and 1926 there were major casualties, that of September, 1926, being the most disastrous. In 1933 one severe hurricane passed over the islands and another passed near occasioning several deaths and the destruction of many homes of the peasantry. The attendant heavy rainfall put an end for the year, to all operations in salt production, and was the cause of great economic loss.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of this Dependency is administered by a Commissioner who is also Judge of the Supreme Court and President of the Legislative Board. He is selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There is a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There are several other Government Boards, appointed by the Commissioner, which deal with various local matters.

There is no political franchise in this Dependency.

The Government of these Islands is under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica whose assent to the Ordinances of the Legislative Board is required.

The Laws of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands have effect there.

The seat of Government is at Grand Turk where the Commissioner resides.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Dependency according to the last census (1921) was 5,612. The estimated population in 1932 was 5,300.

No census was taken in 1931 owing to the lack of funds.

It is estimated that of the whole population, 5,140 or 97 per cent were "coloured" (of mixed descent), while 160 or 3 per cent were "white," and that about 1,800 people live in Turks Islands and 3,500 in Caicos Islands.

Throughout the Dependency the females exceed the males in numbers.

Most of the people of the Turks Islands are employed in the salt industry, while the people of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The births and deaths registered during the last five years were as follows :—

				<i>Number of Births.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
1929	...	...	...	161	99	29.1	17.7
1930	...	...	...	177	75	31.5	13.4
1931	...	...	...	177	82	32.0	14.8
1932	...	...	...	201	76	36.4	13.7
1933	...	...	...	205	120	37.2	21.8

The above rates are based on a population by census 1921. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 32; equal to a death rate of 156 per 1,000 births. Forty-two marriages were registered during the year. Seventy persons were receiving pauper relief at the end of the year.

There were 293 immigrants registered and 316 emigrants.

IV.—HEALTH.

During the year 1933, the health of the Dependency may be described as being as satisfactory as conditions of unemployment, and a consequent lack of full nutrition, would allow. For the third year in succession unseasonable rains have hampered, and then definitely terminated, operations in salt production, and unemployment supervened. Pellagra increased on the figures of the previous year, especially in the salt-producing settlements, the Caicos Islands being practically free from disease. There were no infectious diseases, such as whooping-cough, measles, chickenpox or small-pox; no cases of enteric fever; and only occasional cases of malaria. There were no cases of primary syphilis; and a few cases only of gonorrhoea. There are several cases of leprosy in the Caicos Islands, which are isolated and receiving treatment.

As regards preventive measures, only minor anti-mosquito measures were taken, such as clearing away bush and undergrowth and the filling up of pools. Major works could not be undertaken owing to the lack of funds.

There is a local Board of Health at each of the three principal settlements and the Inspectors of Nuisances were responsible to those Boards and to the Medical Officers for seeing that all premises were kept in a proper sanitary state.

Hygiene is one of the subjects taught in all the schools.

There was regular dental inspection of the pupils in the schools by a dentist who receives a subsidy from the Government for his services to the school-children and certain others.

The two Government Medical Officers are the only medical practitioners in the Dependency. One is stationed at Grand Turk and the other at Cockburn Harbour. They are allowed private practice and they visit the out-islands when necessary.

There is a nurse, paid by the Government, at each of the three principal settlements.

There is a small public hospital at Grand Turk which is under the directions and supervision of the Medical Officer.

There was no public health legislation enacted during the year under review.

V.—HOUSING.

With regard to the housing conditions in this Dependency, there are no statistics available beyond the figures given in the 1921 Census Report.

According to that census there were 1,414 dwelling houses in these Islands. 1,233 were inhabited and 181 uninhabited; 900 were built of wood and 514 of stone. There has been no noticeable change within the last ten years.

As regards the housing accommodation of the wage-earning population, nearly all of them live in small houses of two or three rooms with small out-houses nearby serving as kitchen, latrine, etc., and with very few exceptions they own the houses which they occupy. The sanitary conditions are fair. The Inspectors of Nuisances and the Police see that the requirements of the sanitary laws are observed.

There is no building law and therefore the people are free to build as they please.

There is no property tax in this Dependency and there are no building societies here.

In these Islands there are no barracks, compounds, or tenement houses, and there is no apparent need for additional dwellings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry in this Dependency is the production of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation, and salt is the principal product exported. It is shipped to Canada and the United States of America and is used there for fish-curing and meat-packing. Turks Islands' salt is famous for its purity and it has an excellent reputation in the markets of the countries mentioned above.

The abnormally heavy rainfalls of the last three years have greatly hampered the salt industry, and prevented the usual production. There was a small overcarry to 1933 from the gatherings of the previous year and practically the entire crop of the year was disposed of, leaving no supplies to meet the spring demand of 1934, but withal the shipments were approximately but one half the average.

Three grades are now exported: *coarse*, the natural product of the salinas, one half of which went to the United States of America; *fishery*, a mill processing to a fineness suitable for the curing of fish, of which seven-eighths went to Canada, and *industrial*, a fine ground suitable for dairy and similar uses. The coarse and fishery grades are largely shipped in bulk; the industrial is bagged.

The following table shows the destination, quantities, and value of the shipments in 1933, a total of 687,841 bushels, as compared with an average of about a million and a quarter bushels.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Quantity in Bushels.</i>			<i>Value. £</i>
	<i>Coarse.</i>	<i>Fishery.</i>	<i>Industrial.</i>	
Canada	24,398	383,209	71,000	9,970
Jamaica	47,676	—	—	655
Bahamas	—	460	—	10
Haiti	12,426	—	—	211
San Domingo	—	—	75	2
United States of America	99,701	48,896	—	2,641
Total ...	184,201	432,565	71,075	£13,469

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salt	35,675	22,275	12,895	10,137	13,489
Sponges	2,135	2,269	2,016	2,417	2,031
Conchs	1,350	1,188	1,122	744	1,197
Turtle shell	343	220	257	341	150
Cotton and cotton-seed	331	17	—	—	—
Sisal	39	37	47	—	50

Nearly all the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Salt bus.	1,712,270	1,163,152	754,019	577,494	687,841
Sponges lb.	22,547	26,964	25,749	23,261	27,961
Conchs no.	1,349,800	1,187,900	1,121,800	744,100	1,196,600
Turtle shell ... lb.	376	103	257	343	150
Cotton (raw) ... lb.	6,865	49	—	—	—
Cotton-seed ... lb.	16,458	7,310	—	—	—
Sisal lb.	6,489	3,776	8,492	—	7,471

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the trade of these Islands during the last five years was as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	42,827	34,165	24,291	21,942	21,900
Exports	40,679	26,403	16,589	14,018	17,351
Total	£83,506	60,568	40,880	35,960	39,251

Imports.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, in the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	British Dominions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1929	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291
1932	5,511	3,982	12,449	21,942
1933	4,862	3,600	13,438	21,900

The Countries of Origin of the import trade in 1933 are shown in the following table :—

	£	£
United Kingdom		4,862
Bahamas	241	
Barbados	74	
Bermuda	23	
British Guiana	346	
British India	505	
Canada	1,766	
Jamaica	634	
Trinidad	11	
<hr/>		
Total British Dominions ...		3,600
<hr/>		
Total British imports		8,462
Belgium	86	
Curacao	10	
Denmark	78	
Finland... ..	22	
France	45	
Germany	19	
Haiti	722	
Holland	66	
Japan	60	
San Domingo	457	
United States of America	11,873	
<hr/>		
Total foreign imports		13,438
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Total imports		£21,900
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The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	11,409
Raw materials	1,143
Manufactured articles	6,964
Miscellaneous	2,384
<hr/>	
	£21,900
<hr/>	

The principal articles imported in 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Flour barrels	2,039	1,812
Cotton goods	—	1,583
Rice lb.	208,522	992
Lard and substitutes lb.	58,472	819
Sugar lb.	236,002	809
Meats (salted) lb.	47,759	788
Milk (condensed) cases	848	721
Oil (mineral) gal.	14,106	667
Haberdashery	—	637
Butter and substitutes lb.	10,935	438
Spirits gal.	1,067	334
Cigarettes No.	556,000	327
Vegetables (fresh)	—	315
Soap (laundry) lb.	28,667	298
Fruit (fresh)	—	211
Wood and timber ft.	21,626	142

Exports.

The following table shows the direction of the exports in the last five years :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i> £	<i>British Dominions.</i> £	<i>Foreign Countries.</i> £	<i>Total.</i> £
1929	1,453	21,807	17,419	40,679
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403
1931	208	9,752	6,629	16,589
1932	1,313	8,155	4,550	14,018
1933	1,199	11,049	5,103	17,351

The destination of the exports was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	1,199
Bahamas	377
Canada	10,017
Jamaica	655
	<hr/>
	11,049
Haiti	1,447
San Domingo	22
United States of America	3,634
	<hr/>
	5,103
	<hr/>
Total exports	£17,351

The declared value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1933 was £17,259, and the value of the re-exports was £92.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Common labourers employed in raking and carting salt earn from 2s. to 3s. a day of nine hours and from 3s. to 6s. a day when shipping it. Labourers from these islands who are engaged for employment on the steamers that call here, are paid 2s. 6d. a day

and rations. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from 5s. to 10s. a day of nine hours. The Government wage for adult unskilled labour is 3s. a day of nine hours.

In domestic service the wages vary from 6s. to 45s. a month with board and lodging.

The cost of living is comparatively high, especially in the case of officials and persons from abroad.

The following are the average retail prices of the principal provisions:—bread, 4d. per lb.; fresh meat and poultry, 9d. to 1s. per lb.; salt meat, 10½d. per lb.; salt fish, 9d. per lb.; flour, 2½d. per lb.; rice, 4d. per qrt.; hominy and corn meal, 3½d. per qrt.; beans and peas, 1s. per qrt.; potatoes, 3d. per lb.; lard, 9d. per lb.; eggs, 1s. 6d. per doz.; milk (condensed), 7½d. per tin; butter (salt), 2s. 9d. per lb.; cheese, 2s. per lb.; sugar, 2½d. per lb.; syrup, 9d. per qrt.; tea, 3s. to 4s. per lb.; coffee, 2s. 6d. per lb.; cocoa, 1s. per lb.; common soap, 5d. per lb.; kerosene oil, 6d. per qrt.

Most of the people in the Caicos Islands grow a large portion of their own food-stuffs, but in the Turks Islands, owing to the very poor nature of the soil, very little is grown.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education system of the Dependency is under the direction of the Board of Education, nominated by the Commissioner, who is the Chairman.

Primary education is provided by the Government free of charge. It is compulsory in the three principal settlements of the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, for children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, but it is not compulsory in the out-lying settlements in the Caicos Islands.

The Board of Education receives an annual grant from the Government for the maintenance of the public elementary schools. There are eleven such schools throughout the Dependency; one in each of the principal settlements.

The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 800, and the average attendance 519. There were also seven private elementary schools recognized by the Board. Whilst the average attendance appears to be small, it should be remembered that the settlements in the Caicos Islands are scattered and many children are not within reach of a school. Many who do attend have to walk long distances in great heat and along bad roads to get to their schools.

Owing to the very small salaries offered and the lack of proper training facilities, there is great difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers for the schools and very few of those employed as such can be regarded as being really competent.

There is a public secondary school at Grand Turk. There were 23 pupils on the roll in 1933, and the average attendance was 22. The master of this school acts as Inspector of Schools. A centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established

at Grand Turk in 1924, and local examinations have been held annually, with generally satisfactory results.

No technical education is provided in this Dependency, nor are there any evening classes.

There is a good public library and free reading room at Grand Turk. It is well stocked with books and provides a fair assortment of current papers and magazines.

There is no Government insurance against old age, unemployment, or sickness.

There are seven Friendly Societies (including Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Good Samaritans, and Shepherds), which do much good work in giving assistance and relief to their members in cases of distress, sickness, and death.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is regular steamship communication between the Dependency and the United States of America. Steamers of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, operating between New York and South America, call at Grand Turk, on their way south, every three weeks and call again on their return north. These vessels carry mails, passengers, and freight to and from the Dependency.

Steamers of the Fyffes Line, on their way to Jamaica, call occasionally at Grand Turk to disembark passengers from England and/or to embark passengers and mails for Jamaica, and one of them stops regularly every three weeks to land goods from England.

There is also communication with Jamaica by sailing vessels, one of which is subsidized by the Government to give a regular monthly mail, passenger, and freight service to and from that Island.

There is constant communication between the Dependency and Dominica and Haiti by small sailing vessels engaged in trade.

Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from Europe were despatched and received via New York.

The Post Office dealt with about 89,000 postal articles during the year 1933.

Grand Turk is an important cable junction, there being cables to Jamaica, to Barbados, and to Bermuda. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was maintained throughout the year. The Cable Company supplies a news bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a subsidy.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, and with ships at sea within short range.

There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for sixty lines.

There are no overland telegraphs in this Dependency.

The streets and roads in the principal settlements were kept in fairly good condition. A few motor cars and motor trucks are in use. The so-called roads in the Caicos Islands are really only bushpaths.

There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

The number of vessels that entered the several ports of the Dependency in the year 1933 was as follows :—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Net Tonnage.</i>
Steamships ...	21	46	67	107,704
Sailing ships	163	7	170	9,695
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	184	53	237	117,399
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in the Islands. At the end of 1933 there were 846 accounts open with £13,364 on deposit. The business of the year amounted to £3,078 in deposits and £3,328 in withdrawals. The investments amounted to £10,844.

The ordinary means of remittance to correspondents abroad is by Post Office money orders (£5,523 in 1933) and the exchange drafts of merchants against shipments of salt.

The currency of the Dependency consists of British gold, silver, and bronze coins, and Jamaica nickel coins, and currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes were also in circulation.

Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use in these Islands.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the lack of funds no major public works were undertaken during the year 1933.

The usual minor public works such as the upkeep of the public buildings, streets, and roads, etc., were carried on throughout the year but on a reduced scale.

In consequence of the failure of the salt industry, due to the excessive rains during the year, unemployment relief works, financed by a loan by the Government of Jamaica, were carried on at Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. These measures consisted mainly of work on the roads and streets of those settlements and relieved somewhat the acute distress caused by the stoppage of the salt-raking operations.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency. There is a Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Grand Turk, the capital, where he holds court at least once a week. He pays periodical visits to Cockburn Harbour, Salt Cay, and the Caicos Islands for the purpose of holding court at those settlements.

The Police Force is very small. It consists of five men stationed at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. In addition there is a local district constable at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands. A revenue constable at Salt Cay and one at Cockburn Harbour also do police duty. The Police also perform the duties of Prison Warders and they operate the telephone exchange at Grand Turk. The Magistrate acts as Inspector of Police.

There is a prison at Grand Turk to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. It is a large well-constructed stone building with ample accommodation, and is kept in good order and good sanitary condition. There is complete separation between the male and female inmates.

There are ten cells for males and four for females and no associated wards. Each prisoner has seventy square feet of floor area and over one thousand cubic feet of space during the hours of sleep. The prisoners are classified according to the prison rules. There is no penal labour in force. The male prisoners are mainly employed outside the prison on cleaning the streets and repairing the roads and breaking stones, always under the supervision of a Police officer, while the females are employed within the prison on washing clothes and other light work. The prisoners are well-fed and are allotted eleven hours for sleep, and every care is taken of their health. The Government Medical Officer visits the prison daily and treats any prisoner who may be ill and in need of his attention, and generally the prisoners enjoy very good health.

The Magistrate acts as Inspector of the Prison and the senior N.C.O. of Police as Superintendent of the Prison, and the prison rules are strictly observed. There is a Prison Board which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison.

There were 160 crimes reported to or known to the Police in 1933. Of these 158 were brought before the Magistrate and 2 dropped for lack of sufficient evidence. Process was taken against 260 persons (119 males and 87 females), 10 being arrested and 196 summoned. Convictions were recorded against 166, of whom

90 were punished by fine, 28 by imprisonment, 2 juveniles were whipped, and 44 persons were bound over or otherwise dealt with, under the following classifications of wrong-doing: offences against the person 21; praedial larceny 25; malicious injury to property 2; other offences against property 25; and miscellaneous offences 93.

There were no persons tried in the Supreme Court.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Five ordinances were enacted by the Legislative Board in the year under review. These were the Appropriation for 1933, the Appropriation for 1934, and the Supplementary Appropriation for 1932, a Customs Tariff Ordinance fixing preferential rates of duty on goods imported from within the British Empire, and a re-enactment of certain repealed sections of the law governing the Magistrate's Court.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the totals of revenue and expenditure in the last five years:—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	11,260	11,605
1930	...	...	...	...	9,427	11,728
1931	...	...	...	...	10,318	12,820
1932	...	...	...	...	9,027	9,141
1933	...	...	...	...	9,774	10,518
Average of 5 years, 1929-33					9,961	11,162
" 10 " 1924-33					10,607	12,058
" 15 " 1919-33					10,828	11,603
" 20 " 1914-33					10,321	10,877

In 1933 the ordinary revenue amounted to £9,208, and the ordinary expenditure to £9,943. For the third year in succession unseasonable and excessive rains have caused great damage and loss in the salt industry, the Dependency's main, and almost sole, industry—the manufacture of salt by the solar evaporation of sea-water. The total of imports and exports fell to half that of a normal year, and this loss of trade was strongly reflected in lowered receipts under all important heads of revenue. There was much distress in the Caicos Islands occasioned by the destruction of food crops by passing hurricanes, and in the salt-producing settlements relief works were carried on to help the unemployed.

The year opened with a deficit of £3,445 12s. 11d., and closed with a deficit of £4,190 7s. 3d. This deficit includes a balance of £1,499 0s. 7d. due to the Jamaica Treasury on several loans amounting to £1,900, largely expended in relief works in the rainy and unproductive years 1931-2-3.

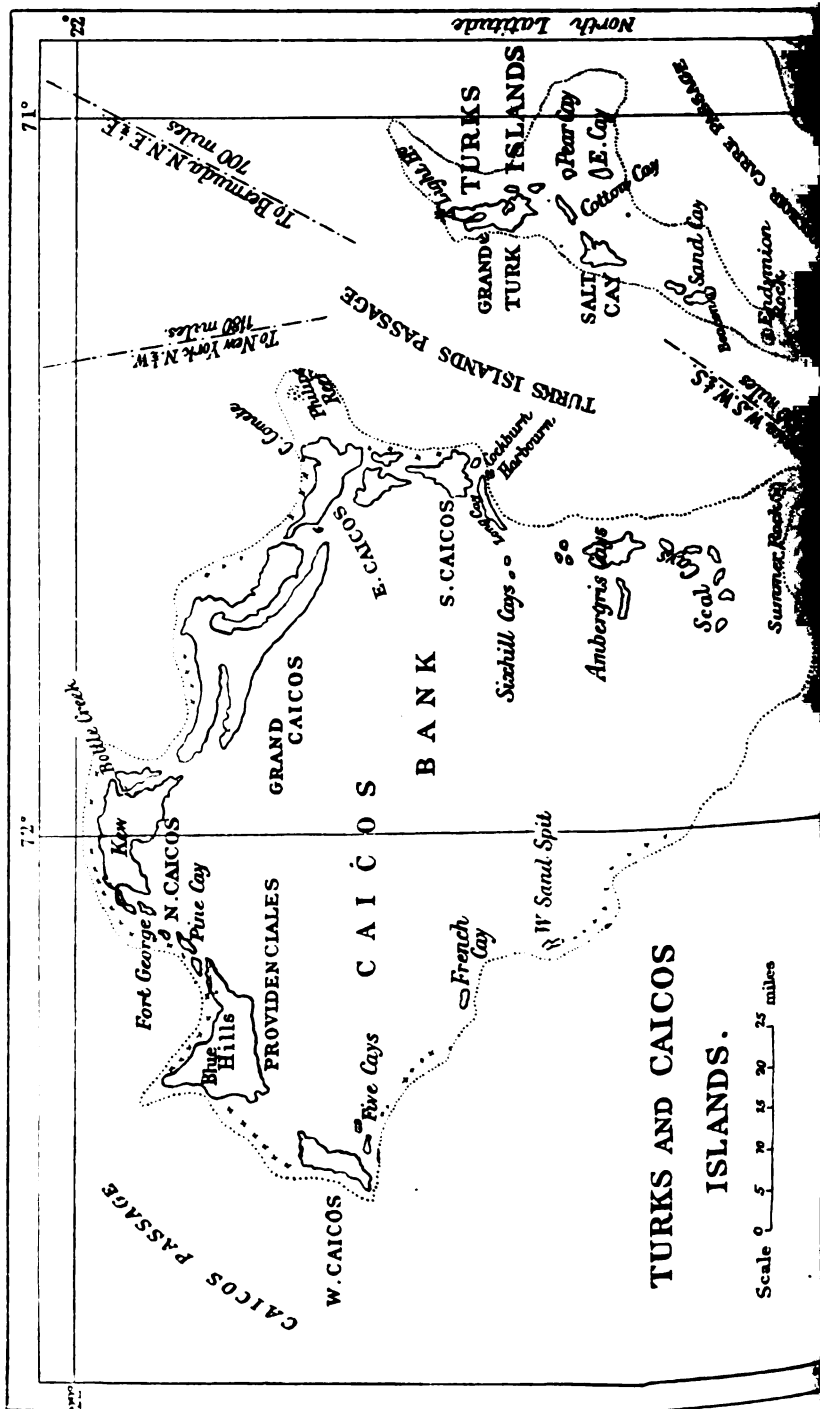
The several heads of Revenue in 1933 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs Duties	4,260	12	3
Royalty on salt	1,003	3	6
Port Dues	749	14	4
Internal Revenue	1,966	6	5
Payments for Specific Services	162	1	7
Post Office	531	4	1
Revenue from Government Property	96	8	4
Interest	1	4	2
Miscellaneous	437	0	5
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	9,207	15	1
Voluntary Contributions by Public Officers	370	2	11
Appreciation of Savings Bank Investments	195	13	3
Total Revenue	9,773	11	3

The heads of Expenditure are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Public Debt	65	13	11
Pensions	1,759	10	5
Commissioner's Department... ..	1,779	19	8
Treasury and Customs	923	19	8
Judicial Department... ..	135	3	1
Police and Prisons Department	801	17	7
Medical Department... ..	1,454	8	1
Paupers and Lunatics... ..	299	12	2
Education	960	0	0
Miscellaneous	516	3	4
Post Office Department	354	3	7
Lighthouse Department	279	17	2
Public Works Department	400	0	0
Public Works Recurrent	212	13	4
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	9,943	2	0
Unemployment Relief Works	509	3	6
Public Works Extraordinary	66	0	1
Total Expenditure	10,518	5	7

Every effort continues to be made to keep down expenditure to the lowest possible limit. His Excellency Sir A. R. Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor of Jamaica, visited the Dependency in October, 1933, and after a discussion of retrenchment and any possible increase of revenue with the Legislative Board, instituted measures leading to an equation of expenditure with revenue which are to come into effect in 1934.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931.
Minutes of Evidence.

[Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
[Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.
Report of the Conference on Standardisation.
(Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference).

[Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
[Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932.
[Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission.
[Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933.
[Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission.
[Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933.
[Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931.
[Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934.
[Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931.
[Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NEW HEBRIDES, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The New Hebrides lie between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude, and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, and are of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles.

The Group includes those of the Banks and Torres, the former lying a few miles due north of the main Group, and the latter about 40 miles to the north-west of the Banks, the whole forming an irregular double chain some 440 miles in length.

The largest island of the Group is Santo, of an area of approximately 1,500 square miles, and a coastline of about 200 miles. The southern and western sides are very mountainous and rugged, some of the ranges rising to a height of over 6,000 feet. The next largest island is Malekula which, although very much broken up by mountain ranges, is not so mountainous as Santo.

Other larger islands in their order of importance are Efate, Ambrym, Erromanga, Epi, Aoba, Pentecost, and Maeovo, and Gaua and Vanua Lava of the Banks Group. In addition to these are some 80 small islands and islets.

There are three active volcanoes in the Group situated on the islands of Tanna, Ambrym, and Lopevi, respectively. The first two are in a constant state of eruption, and the last named somewhat quiescent, emitting smoke and vapour at irregular intervals.

The Group possesses four good harbours, Vila and Havannah Harbours situated on the island of Efate, and Ports Sandwich and Stanley on Malekula, besides a number of good sheltered anchorages such as the Second Channel and Pallicollo on Santo, Ringdove Bay on Epi, The Maskelynes off South Malekula, Undine Bay on Efate, and Anelgahaut on Aneityum.

The Headquarters of the Administration are situated on the shores of Vila Harbour, which is also the chief commercial centre of the Group. Other important settlements are located at Epi, Malekula, and the Second Channel, Santo.

The Group is generally well watered. On the larger islands are several small rivers navigable to boats and small motor craft for a distance of some miles. The only lake of any size in the Group is found on top of the island of Gaua in the Banks Group, and is some four miles in circumference.

Climate.

The New Hebrides islands are classed as unhealthy. The climate, although very enervating is not worse than that of many other tropical places. The year is divided up, generally speaking, into two seasons, the hot and wet season, commencing in November and ending in April, and the dry and cool season from May to October. Of late, however, the tendency is for the line of demarcation to become less clear, there being considerable periods of drought in the rainy season and vice versa in the dry season. The temperature in the island of Efate ranges from a minimum of about 63° F. in the cool season to a maximum of about 89° F. in the hot. The hot season is the most unhealthy owing to the extreme humidity and the prevalence of mosquitoes. Also it is so enervating as to make recovery from an illness somewhat prolonged. The cool season is, generally speaking, healthy and very pleasant. The southern islands of the Group are cooler and healthier than the northern—the latter being about 7° F. warmer on the average.

History.

The New Hebrides Group was discovered by the Spanish explorer de Quiros in the year 1606. Under the impression that he had at last found the long-sought Southern Continent, the quest for which occupied the navigators of this period, he called it "Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo." He anchored in a large bay to which he gave the name of St. Philip and St. James, and on the shores of a river flowing into that bay he established the settlement of La Nuova Jerusalem. To the port which undoubtedly existed in those days he gave the name of Vera Cruz. This island is

to-day known as Santo. Owing to sickness, and dissensions with the natives, the settlement was soon abandoned and to-day, so far as is known, no traces of it exist. The port of Vera Cruz has likewise disappeared, nor can its original site be traced along the 40 odd miles of coastline forming the bay.

Nothing more was heard of the Group until some 160 years later, when in 1768, the French navigator Bougainville passed to the southward of de Quiros's discovery, and sailed between the islands known to-day as Santo and Malekula, thus disproving de Quiros's claims to the discovery of the great Southern Continent. The strait through which he passed still bears his name. On the same voyage he discovered the islands of Pentecost, Aoba, and Maeovo, to which he gave the name of the Cyclades.

It remained, however, for the great navigator Captain Cook to discover and chart the greater part of the Group in the year 1774, when, entering the Group from the north, he sailed to the southward, discovering and naming the majority of the islands which form the southern chain of the Group. It is recorded that among other places visited he spent some fifteen days in the then snug little harbour of Port Resolution on the island of Tanna. Since those days, however, the floor of the harbour has risen, and where Captain Cook anchored in four fathoms of water, to-day a small launch will scarcely float.

Among other early visitors may be cited Laperouse who is supposed to have visited the Group in 1788; and d'Entrecasteaux, who came in search of Laperouse in 1793.

In the same year the Banks Islands were sighted by Bligh on the occasion of his famous voyage in an open boat to Timor after the mutiny of the *Bounty*.

Dumont d'Urville, Belcher, and Markham, are among the early voyagers whose accounts of these islands are of interest.

By virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, 1887, whereby, among other things, each nation agreed not to exercise a separate control over the Group, a Joint Naval Commission was appointed, consisting of the respective Captains and two officers from each of the two warships which then paid periodical visits to the Group. The Commission was charged with the protection of the lives and property of the subjects of the two nations—France and England—in the islands.

By the year 1895 a number of British and French subjects had settled in the Group and the necessity was felt for some jurisdiction to deal with their disputes, in consequence of which an Arbitration Court was established by the colonists, but the Joint Naval Commission pronounced its veto and the Court was dissolved.

In 1902 the Group had assumed sufficient importance to necessitate the appointment of Resident Commissioners to deal with such judicial cases as came within their jurisdiction. In 1902 the first British Resident Commissioner was appointed, the French Government having a short time previously appointed a similar officer.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By the Convention of 20th October, 1906, between the United Kingdom and France, British-French Condominium Government was established. The Executive consists of a British and French Resident Commissioner acting in concert, assisted by a staff of officers. The Administrative Departments of the Condominium are staffed by officers of both nationalities who are subject to the control of the Resident Commissioners acting jointly. Each Power retains sovereignty over its own nationals. The seat of Government is at Vila on the island of Efate. Condominium Agents of both nationalities are established on various islands of the Group and are allotted areas of control. The executive must in all cases reach joint agreement in decisions affecting the administration of the Condominium. The principal Condominium Judicial body is the Joint Court which is composed of a British and a French Judge with a President of neutral nationality. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public health, lands registry, and public works.

The Convention of 1906 has been superseded by the Convention of 6th August, 1914, which was ratified in 1922.

The British and French Resident Commissioners are subordinate to their respective British and French High Commissioners. The British High Commissioner is stationed at Suva, and the French High Commissioner at Noumea.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the New Hebrides is composed of some forty to sixty thousand natives, and 2,318 non-natives. A statement is appended giving details of the non-native population.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>British.</i>			<i>French.</i>			<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Females and Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Nationals	112	68	180	322	467	789	969
Foreigners opted under Protocol.	12	6	18	32	—	32	50
Asiatics opted under Protocol.	40	2	42	29	—	29	71
Protected subjects and citizens—							
Tonkinese	—	—	—	847	319	1,166	1,166
Javanese	—	—	—	26	36	62	62
Totals	164	76	240	1,256	822	2,078	2,318

Of the European population, some 300 French and 60 British reside on the island of Efate mainly in and around the town of Vila. Santo is the next important centre and carries about 38 British and 150 French. The balance is distributed throughout the Group. The European population of the southern part of the Group is entirely British amounting to 30 persons; of this number 25 reside on the island of Tanna.

The Chinese and Japanese community number 42 and 29 respectively and are centred in and around the town of Vila.

The primitive state of the New Hebrides precludes the taking of any reliable census of the indigenous population. In certain islands which have been under missionary influence for a number of years it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate of the inhabitants, but in the more uncivilized islands such as Malekula, Pentecost, and Santo, whose interiors are almost a closed book, it is not possible to form more than a rough estimate of their numbers.

Malekula is credited with the largest population, some 9,000 natives. Next come Santo and Pentecost, about 7,000 each; Tanna, 6,500; Aoba, 6,000; Ambrym, 4,000; Epi, 2,500; and Efate, 2,000. Among the smaller islands whose population is worthy of note may be cited Paama with just over 2,000, and Tongoa with 1,300 inhabitants.

In general the native population of the Group is on the decline, but in recent years the islands of Tanna, Paama, and Tongoa have shown a slight tendency to an increase. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the natives of these islands appear to be endowed with a keener commercial acumen than their fellows, which, entailing a necessarily increased activity, may have some bearing on their present immunity from decline.

IV.—HEALTH.

The following is a report on the health of the Group by the Chief Condominium Medical Officer:—

“ L'année 1933 a été marquée par une épidémie de grippe qui a affecté toute la population de l'Archipel sans exception. Européens, Indigènes, et Asiatiques et qui principalement parmi l'élément indigène a provoqué un assez grand nombre de décès.

“ Les premiers cas ont fait leur apparition en mai, 1933, ils étaient bénins et sans gravité. Alors que l'épidémie paraissait terminée, brusquement elle subit une recrudescence et prit aussitôt une allure assez grave s'accompagnant fréquemment de complications pulmonaires.

“ Cette épidémie a affecté habituellement la forme pulmonaire, cependant elle a, dans quelques coins de l'Archipel pris la forme méningée, ce qui en d'autres temps et sans

la concordance de l'épidémie de grippe, aurait pu faire croire à des cas de méningite cérébro-spinale.

" En dehors de cette épidémie qui a fâcheusement influencé la morbidité en 1933, l'état sanitaire s'est maintenu excellent par ailleurs. On note en particulier une régression assez nette du Paludisme et de la dysenterie.

" Les affections le plus habituellement observées chez l'indigène sont les mêmes que celles signalées dans les précédents rapports, à savoir par ordre décroissant de fréquence :

" *Le pian* excessivement répandu—on peut dire que tout indigène a été à un moment donné de son existence, atteint de cette affection.

" *Les ulcères* phagédéniques de dimensions parfois énormes.

" *Le tokelau*, affection cutanée principalement répandue dans les îles du Sud.

" *La dysenterie*, surtout la bacillaire, affectant parfois l'allure épidémique et qui a été assez rare en 1933.

" *La tuberculose pulmonaire*, plus fréquente dans les parties de l'Archipel où les conditions d'hygiène et de bien être sont défavorables.

" *Le paludisme*, qui paraît en régression.

" *L'ankylostomiase*, principalement répandue dans le groupe des îles du nord, particulièrement à Mallikolo.

" *Les maladies vénériennes*, rares et à peu près uniquement l'apanage des indigènes qui sont allés travailler à l'extérieur.

" *La lèpre*, dont il existe quelques cas dans les différent îles. Un modeste centre d'isolement et de traitement des lépreux a été créé à Tanna par les soins du Médecin Capitaine Garcin et il est à souhaiter que de pareils centres soient rapidement installés dans les principales îles de l'Archipel—(Vaté, Mallikolo, Santo).

" La population des îles ne semble pas avoir subi un accroissement sensible en 1933—si l'on excepte quelques rares points privilégiés. Elle serait plutôt en décroissance par rapport à l'année précédente en raison des décès survenus à l'occasion de l'épidémie de grippe signalée ci-dessus.

" Les épidémies qui sévissent périodiquement aux Nouvelles-Hébrides et parmi lesquelles il faut citer en premier lieu la dysenterie, constituent à mon avis, avec la mortalité infantile, une des principales cause de dépeuplement. Cette dernière est très élevée aux Nouvelles-Hébrides. Elle paraît due surtout à un mauvais sevrage des nourrissons, sevrage trop précoce et trop rapide. L'enfant est immédiatement bourré de taros, ignames et cocos. C'est vers le 10ème ou 15ème mois que la mortalité est le plus élevée.

" Au cours de l'année 1933 un certain nombre de tournées ont été faites par les médecins du Condominium. A Mallikolo

le médecin Fidjien, Mesulame Taveta, sous la direction du Docteur Laporte a pratiqué environ 800 injections intraveineuses de Novarsénobenzol et administré à peu près le même nombre de doses de Tétrachlorure de carbone contre l'ankylostomiase. Le développement de l'Assistance Médicale du Condominium aux Nouvelles-Hébrides est des plus modestes. Cela tient pour une grande partie aux difficultés de pénétration et à l'absence à peu près complète de moyens de transport et de communication. Cela tient également à la modicité des moyens mis en oeuvre par l'Administration du Condominium en cette période de crise Budgétaire. Une oeuvre d'assistance en général ne saurait être complète et donner des résultats intéressants que si des sacrifices importants sont consentis.

“ Aux Hébrides où l'Indigène est particulièrement primitif et où il a eu peut-être dans les débuts quelque raison de se méfier de la civilisation des blancs qui lui était offerte parfois en peu brutalement, il faut pour l'attirer et le retenir, qu'on l'admette sans exception et en lui accordant le maximum de facilité, au bénéfice de l'Assistance Médicale. En retour, et en atténuation des sacrifices consentis, peut-être pourrait-on exiger de lui des prestations en nature. Ce n'est qu'à ce prix que l'Assistance Médicale du Condominium pourra se développer et être vraiment digne des deux grands pays qui la représentent.”

Medical Institutions.

There are eight European doctors, four hospitals, and two medical aid posts in the Group. The location of the hospitals and aid posts is as follows :—

SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

Tanna.—A well-equipped hospital run by the Presbyterian Mission, assisted by a grant from British funds. A British medical practitioner is in charge of the hospital. A Presbyterian missionary with medical training is also resident on the island, and a French Government Medical Officer.

CENTRAL ISLANDS.

Efate.—There are two good hospitals at Vila ; the John G. Paton Memorial Hospital, administered by the Presbyterian Mission and assisted by a grant from British funds, and the French Government Hospital. These hospitals have trained European staffs and are in the charge of qualified medical officers.

Epi.—There is a medical aid post on this island, and a European doctor ministers to the medical welfare of the population.

Malekula.—The French Cotton Company have established a hospital at Norsup, and a European medical officer is in charge. At Port Sandwich there is a medical aid post supervised by an Annamite medical practitioner.

NORTHERN ISLANDS.

Santo.—The French Government have established a hospital in the Second Channel, with a European medical officer in charge.

All these institutions are open to the indigenous population as well as to white residents and Asiatics. The Condominium Government gives free medical treatment to all indigent natives.

The following give statistics of the New Hebrides hospitals for the year 1933 :—

VILA HOSPITALS.

Cases.	British Hospital Vila.		French Hospitals (amalgamated.)		Total.
	European.	Natives and Asiatics.	European.	Natives and Asiatics.	
In-patients ...	16	350	255	1,267	1,888
Out-patients ...	14	604	4,501	10,299	15,418
Total ...	30	954	4,756	11,566	17,306
Deaths ...	—	8	13	64	85

Diseases.

Malaria is the principal disease. It is more prevalent in the northern islands than the southern, owing to the difference in climate and rainfall and the prevalence of large swampy areas. Amoebic dysentery is endemic throughout the year and epidemic in the hot season. Both these diseases are being combated with success by measures of sanitation. Blackwater fever occurs occasionally among Europeans. The indigenous population suffers chiefly from yaws, hookworm, malaria, and dysentery. The various hospitals in the Group, both Government and Missionary, treat the natives for these complaints.

Sanitation.

Sanitation in the islands of the Group is still in the early stages of development but some progress has been made at Vila, the capital, during the past few years. The water-supply is rain-water collected into large tanks with which all houses are equipped. This system has the disadvantage of providing breeding places for mosquitoes unless adequately protected or periodically treated with

kerosene oil. On the other hand, it provides a pure source of supply, and cases of water contamination are rare.

All Government houses in Vila are supplied with septic tanks which prove satisfactory, but most residents adopt the pit system of latrine.

The disposal of refuse is undertaken under Condominium arrangements and disposed of by incineration.

Sanitary legislation provides for the inspection of all meat tendered for human consumption, and for the inspection of private and public premises. A Government quarantine station has been established on the north side of the entrance to Vila Harbour.

Periodical inspections of the town are undertaken by the Sanitary Commission, and a permanent refuse removal squad is responsible for the removal every day of kitchen refuse, etc., and for the cleanliness of the public roads.

V.—HOUSING.

Houses occupied by Europeans in the Group are usually of the one storey bungalow type, of two or more rooms, surrounded by verandas. They are generally constructed of wood and galvanized iron. Owing to the frequency of earthquake shocks, buildings of brick, stone, or concrete, are not favoured.

In the more civilized areas natives are gradually adapting themselves to European ideas of construction, and a marked improvement in native dwelling houses is noticeable in villages adjacent to Vila.

In the outlying islands, mission natives favour dwelling houses constructed of lime mortar, which is a great improvement on the grass humpy of former days, and far more comfortable and sanitary.

The non-mission or heathen native still clings to the insanitary grass or leaf shelter accommodating the whole of his family, and more often than not his pigs and dogs. But with the gradual advance of civilization this system is discarded in favour of the more substantial dwellings above mentioned.

The building of houses, etc., in the town of Vila is governed by the provisions of a Town Conservancy Regulation which requires all plans of projected buildings to be passed by a Sanitary Commission.

Under the provisions of the same Regulation, householders are bound to keep their premises in good order, clean, and free of weeds and undergrowth.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief products of the Group in their order of importance are copra, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Copra is the most important

item, although the value of the crop for 1933 amounted to only £23,864. The value of cocoa produced was £28,745, coffee £13,937, and cotton £1,084. Local consumption of these products is negligible owing to the lack of demand, the whole crop being exported.

In addition to the main items of produce mentioned above, small quantities of maize and wool are produced and exported; similarly sandalwood, trochas and snail shell are exported.

A small sheep station running some 2,000 to 2,500 sheep has been in successful operation on the island of Erromanga for some years. Good prices are realized for the wool.

Cattle raising in the Group is not resorted to as an industry. Cattle thrive well and are bred on a small scale generally throughout the Group, principally on account of their food value, and their usefulness in keeping plantations free from grass and undergrowth, thus permitting a considerable economy in plantation hands which would otherwise be required for this purpose.

With the exception of copra, of which about one-sixth is produced by native owners of small plots of coconut trees, the products above mentioned are grown entirely on European-owned plantations, some of them the property of individual owners, others owned by important companies such as the Société Française des Nouvelles Hébrides, and Société Cottonnière, which have large interests in the Group.

Plantations are worked by British settlers with indigenous labourers partly under contract and partly as free and casual labourers. French settlers employ the same class of labour to a large extent, but they are mainly dependent on Tonkinese coolies imported for French settlers by the French authorities.

The proportion of casual or non-contract native labourers as compared with natives employed under contract by British settlers is about 2 to 1, and by French settlers, about 4 to 1.

At the end of 1933 there were 1,166 Tonkinese and 26 Javanese coolies in the Group under contract to French settlers.

The maximum period of contract for indigenous labourers is three years, but with the growing popularity of the casual labour system, these lengthy terms are becoming more and more rare; the native prefers short contracts, or if possible, no contract at all. The usual term of contract for imported Tonkinese coolies is five years.

All native labour is subject to the control of the Administration. Conditions of employment are governed by the labour provisions of the Protocol of 1914. In addition, British settlers are subject

to the provisions of separate legislation containing additional restrictions to those provided in the Protocol.

No mining, fishing, or manufacturing industries exist in the Group.

Other than about a score of Tonkinese and Chinese market gardeners in the neighbourhood of the town of Vila, whose produce is all consumed locally, there are no cultivations, plantations, or industries worked or owned by persons of non-European descent.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The New Hebrides soil and climate are excellent for the culture of all tropical products. Planters have so far specialized in copra, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Unfortunately owing to the lack of scientific methods of preparation and of a system of standardization, these products are very irregular in quality and owing to their indifferent reputation receive a comparatively low price.

With the exception of that of copra, the downward trend of prices seems to have been arrested during the year. Coffee in particular improved towards the end of the year. Certain planters have continued their efforts with castor oil, but were discouraged by the ravages of caterpillars and other pests.

Other products exported were trochas and burghaus shell, sandalwood, maize, hides, bêche-de-mer, and wool.

There are considerable quantities of cattle in the islands, raised with a view to keeping down weeds and grass on plantations and to feed labour. Hides are a by-product and not an industry. The quantity of bêche-de-mer produced is small and merely a by-product of Japanese and Chinese trochas fishers. Pearl shell is occasionally found, but only in small quantities. Wool is grown successfully on one of the southern islands but sheep do not flourish in the northern part of the Group.

There are many good trees such as kauri, island teak, sandalwood, as well as a variety of hardwoods, but as yet these have been little exploited owing to economic and topographical difficulties.

Oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, bananas, pineapples, mangoes and avocado pears, etc., grow in profusion, but none are exported owing to markets being closed.

It is believed that the New Hebrides are rich in mineral wealth. Exploitation has been delayed owing to land tenure difficulties. Coal and sulphur are known to exist.

Large tracts of fertile land are still untouched, awaiting more favourable times and security of tenure.

EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE IN TONS AND STERLING

Produce.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £
Copra ...	12,682	208,954	10,787	147,460	11,883	130,573	10,005	69,886	7,032	36,306	7,045	23,864
Cocoa ...	1,422	77,685	2,047	89,088	2,265	73,444	1,505	31,435	1,728	27,967	1,893	28,745
Cotton ...	551	43,468	329	31,700	480	26,880	387	9,833	189	3,277	62	1,084
Coffee ...	96	5,534	100	6,530	125	7,892	131	5,712	213	6,571	433	13,937
Trochus and Burg- haus shell.	61	2,627	57	2,980	55	2,721	102	2,053	112	1,768	110	1,782
Maize ...	303	2,277	482	4,355	455	3,670	52	298	99	400	35	143
Sandalwood ...	54	898	49	957	98	1,978	24	492	69	1,146	61	941
Wool ...	22	2,453	8	963	16	1,257	9	412	4	170	9	436
Cotton seed ...	1,198	1,210	657	1,060	476	591	1,063	1,286	411	497	128	121
Hides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	349	17	135	21	172
Castor Oil seed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	121	4	22	52	172
Coconuts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	182	107	289	79	185
Bêche-de-mer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	104	1	13	18	236
Miscellaneous ...	336	975	643	1,139	607	1,514	276	30	28	40	97	21
Totals ...	16,725	£346,081	15,159	£286,232	16,460	£250,520	13,667	£122,193	10,014	£78,601	10,043	£71,839

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRICES OF RAW PRODUCE.

(Expressed in Pounds Sterling Gold per metric ton.)

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
			£	£	£	£
Copra	...	...	11	7	5	3.4
Coffee	...	...	45	35	30	32
Cocoa	...	...	32	21	16	15
Cotton	...	...	56	25	17	18
Maize	...	...	8	5.7	4	4
Trochas	...	...	52	24	20	20
Burghaus	...	...	12	10	8	6
Wool	...	...	79	47	42	47

The sum total of exports by weight is practically the same as in 1932. The decrease in cotton has been balanced by the increase in coffee. Copra remains at the same low level, there having been small incentive to the native to produce more at ruling prices.

Planters generally have confined themselves to reducing costs to the lowest possible limit in the hope that prices will once again show a reasonable margin of profit, but to those dependent solely on copra the outlook has become acute. The cultivation of cotton continues to decline and cocoa has been maintained at about the level of 1932. The most satisfactory product is coffee.

The share of produce exported by British firms and planters was 26 per cent. and 14 per cent. for tonnage and value respectively.

Imports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES.

Year.			British currency.	French currency.	Remarks.
			£	Francs.	Converted at
1924	...	...	92,201	7,929,327	francs 86=£
1925	...	...	217,863	22,004,232	francs 101=£
1926	...	...	197,840	30,457,405	francs 154=£
1927	...	...	307,939	38,184,562	francs 124=£
1928	...	...	374,797	46,474,828	francs 124=£
1929	...	...	300,035	37,204,343	francs 124=£
1930	...	...	157,541	19,535,138	francs 124=£
1931	...	...	79,997	9,919,635	francs 124=£
1932	...	...	81,587	10,116,807	francs 124=£
1933	...	...	85,544	10,607,515	francs 124=£

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CHIEF IMPORTS.

	<i>Value.</i>			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
Beer	968	1,150	1,574	1,240
Benzine (petrol)	7,761	3,238	3,288	3,741
Biscuits	1,234	780	385	496
Tinned goods and groceries	8,362	2,720	1,603	1,508
Cartridges	1,170	280	240	247
Tobacco	5,363	5,545	4,466	5,140
Cement	1,685	780	599	536
Lubricating oils	1,952	1,285	273	1,606
Spirits	1,706	1,635	2,569	1,590
Tinned milk	1,476	1,050	879	943
Kerosene	3,600	2,520	2,340	3,329
Rice	22,661	11,254	7,325	4,467
Flour	6,137	2,815	2,164	2,143
Sugar	2,420	1,610	1,570	1,259
Soap	1,141	843	613	575
Tinned fish	1,883	1,180	462	1,850
Wines (fine)	1,980	1,010	1,424	1,000
Wines (ordinaire)	4,346	4,096	2,493	2,817
Gunny bags	2,830	4,857	3,688	4,166
Building materials	6,612	3,561	3,953	5,701
Agricultural machinery, boats, motor cars	2,210	674	793	2,189
Potatoes	1,000	456	347	298
Tea		1,240	789	1,190

Imports for the year 1933 show an increase of £3,957 over those for 1932. The decreases under wines, beer, spirits, groceries, rice and sugar, have been more than offset by the increases in petrol, kerosene, lubricating oils, biscuits, tobacco, tinned fish, gunny bags, building materials and machinery. This is to some extent due to the revival of recruiting of native labour consequent on the large numbers of Tonkinese repatriated.

The exchange continued to assist imports from British sources, particularly from Australia which now claims some 60 per cent. of the New Hebrides import trade. The chief articles so imported are flour, beer, fine and "trade" cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meats and fish, potatoes, butter, onions, tinned milk, biscuits, haberdashery, millinery, and clothing. Some of these articles formerly came almost exclusively from France. Imports from Japan are now becoming considerable and are on the increase.

The principal importing firms are (British) Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, (French) Comptoirs Français des Nouvelles-Hébrides, la Compagnie Franco-Hébridaise, and Messrs. Gubbay Frères.

There are three steamers employed in the inter-island trade. Two of these (one British and one French) carry trade rooms, where the settler is able to purchase most of his requirements and is able to

dispose of his produce. The third vessel (French) confines itself to the freighting of cargo and the carriage of passengers. In addition there are a number of small trading craft operating chiefly among natives, some of which are native owned.

There are three large stores in Vila, one of which is British. In addition there are numerous small shops in the hands of Japanese and Chinese traders. There are two stores at Segond Channel, Santo, both French.

During the year under review the small European trader passed through an extremely difficult period. The price of copra became so low that the natives have rarely had the wherewithal to purchase from him more than the barest essentials. He has been forced in an attempt to stimulate his turnover to buy copra at a dangerously small margin and also to reduce his profit on trade goods to the lowest possible limit. Native trading seems to be on the increase and is growing at the expense of the white trader. The native trader, owing to his lower standard of living, can usually undersell the European.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour and Wages.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Native labour may be divided into three main classes :—

(a) plantation labour, boats' crews of local small vessels, employees of traders, Government messengers, Constabulary, etc., on contract and otherwise;

(b) domestic labour;

(c) casual labour, working on steamers, wharves, Government works, etc.

The supply of native labour during the year was equal to the demand. The tendency to employ "free labour" (not under contract) is increasing except in the case of certain plantations which have difficulty in obtaining labour near at hand. The growth of a "free" labour market is a satisfactory feature as it has a tendency to bring the wages and treatment of labour into more exact relationship with prices. It is doubtful, however, if certain plantations would ever be able to be run without a few contracted men at least to ensure the proper harvesting of certain seasonal crops.

In consequence of the gradual disappearance of Tonkinese, French employers have been recruiting natives freely.

The native's aversion to long term engagements is as pronounced as ever; he prefers to work without engagement if possible and will not usually bind himself for more than twelve months.

By nature the native of the New Hebrides is lazy and of mercurial temperament. He will not work unless circumstances

compel him. His wants are less simple than formerly as he has become accustomed to European food and clothing. When times are good labour is exceedingly scarce and dear, as the majority of natives can obtain all they want by the sale of the produce of their lands, and with a minimum of exertion. When times are bad, like the present, the point arrives when the native, having exhausted his hoarded savings, cannot, without a very great deal of exertion himself, obtain the luxuries he desires. He is then faced with the choice of work on his own account, which is unpalatable, or, on the other hand, with either reverting to his natural state in the matter of food (of which there is plenty) and clothing or working for wages. This stage was reached during the course of 1931. Since then employers have found no difficulty in obtaining labour and the production of native-made copra has fallen off to a very considerable extent. Conversely, traders have found it difficult to obtain a living, there being no money to buy their wares.

Domestic labour remains by comparison difficult to secure, as the native, neither male or female, takes kindly to this form of service and can rarely be prevailed upon to stay with an employer for an extended period. For this reason the New Hebridean servant is not efficient, and can rarely be trained to the finer domestic arts.

Wages of most classes of native labour have now undergone considerable reduction, but not in ratio to the depression of prices. During the year the current rates of wages were:—

Class (a)—

Plantation labourers	...	{ 10s. to £1 10s. 0d. per month with food and clothing, whether under engagement or not, generally together with piece-work.
Boats' crews	...	
Traders' employees	...	
Government messengers	...	£3 per month without food.
Constabulary	...	{ From £2 per month with food and clothing.

Note.—Local or casual labour is frequently employed on plantations for picking cotton and seasonal crops on a daily wage from 1s. to 2s. with or without food, according to arrangement.

Class (b)—

Domestic labour	...	{ £1 to £2 per month with food and clothing, whether engaged or not.
-----------------	-----	---

Class (c)—

Casual labour, other than plantation.	{ 2s. to 4s. per day with or without food and according to skill.
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The employment of natives under engagement of any kind is governed by the provisions of the Protocol of 1914, and, in the case of British dependents, also by national legislation.

Asiatic Labour.

Asiatic labour consists of :—

(a) Indo-Chinese coolies imported under contract for the use of French settlers by the French Government. These Tonkinese are, generally speaking, satisfactory, being of a superior intelligence to the native, if not so physically strong, and are naturally hard workers. They receive approximately 120 francs per month per head, plus food, clothing, lodging, etc. The cost to the settler is now considerably higher than that of native labour as, in addition to wages, he is charged for the cost of transportation to and from Indo-China, Government inspection, and medical surveillance, etc. Owing to the depression a large number have been repatriated, there remaining at the end of the year some 1,560 against 1,800 at the end of 1932. There are also a very few Javanese and Chinese under contract.

(b) Free Chinese and Japanese labour of the artisan class. These are only a handful and work on daily wages which are unfixed and depend partly on skill and partly on demand. Such wages vary from 7s. 6d. to 15s. *per diem*. There are also a few Chinese employed as stewards, cooks, and firemen, on inter-island steamers at rates varying from £3 to £6 per month with rations.

Cost of Living.

The maintenance of a good standard of living among European residents is an important factor for the preservation of health and an equitable mental outlook, and it is desirable that it should be as high as circumstances permit. The general standard of European living is good. At Vila, the capital of the Group, living is more expensive than in other parts, as facilities for maintaining vegetable gardens and livestock are less. Market gardening is carried out by the Chinese community and by a few natives, and under normal conditions green vegetables can be obtained during seven to eight months of the year. The supply is generally unreliable being at times in excess of local requirements and at other times the reverse. Fresh meat of fair quality is obtainable from the local butchers, and arrangements for supplies of fresh milk can usually be made. Fish is difficult to obtain, and the quality is tropical. The stores maintain supplies of clothing, hosiery, boots, etc., but it is more desirable for wearing apparel to be obtained from Australia or Europe. Nearly all perishable food commodities are imported from Australia with the exception of rice

and sugar, of which a proportion is imported from Indo-China and Java.

The cost of living in the islands of the Group away from Vila is cheaper and generally more satisfactory. All European residents are able to maintain vegetable gardens and livestock and thus provide themselves with eggs, milk, butter, poultry and meat. The periodical visits of the island vessel supply them with such other commodities as they require.

The following table gives the average retail prices in the town of Vila during 1933 :—

Fresh milk	...	...	8d. to 10d. per quart.
Flour	...	...	2½d. to 3d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2½ to 4d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Fresh meat	...	...	8d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	3d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Tea	...	...	3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee (local)	...	...	1s. 3d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen.
Poultry	...	...	4s. to 7s. each.
Tinned meat	...	...	1s. to 2s. per lb.
Wood fuel	...	...	5s. 6d. to 11s. per cubic metre.
Kerosene	...	...	9s. to 10s. per tin (4 gallons).
Petrol	...	...	9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per tin (4 gallons).

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no schools controlled or supported by the Condominium Government, nor are there any facilities for European children to receive anything but a primary education, which is not of a very high standard.

The town of Vila has three schools : (1) a school for girls, supported and controlled by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission ; (2) a boys' school, supported and controlled by the Marist Mission ; and (3) an infants' school run by the French Government. Admission to these schools is not restricted to the children of Europeans and the entrance fees are purely nominal.

The British and French Missions in the Group have various good schools and training institutions for the benefit of the natives. The Presbyterian Mission maintains an excellent school at Tangoa, South Santo, and can accommodate up to sixty pupils. They also maintain other schools throughout the Group. The Melanesian Mission have a good school at Lolowai, Aoba, and schools in the Banks Group. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a utilitarian school at Aore Island, Santo, which is equipped with modern

machinery for teaching all kinds of woodcraft. The Marist Mission also maintains schools in various islands of the Group.

All these institutions carry out excellent work among the natives and deserve commendation.

The task of educating the New Hebridean has been left in the hands of the various mission bodies operating in the Group; but in order to appreciate the inestimable services rendered by these missions in educating and civilizing the wild inhabitants of these islands, a short sketch of missionary endeavour will be of assistance.

The island of Erromanga was the scene of the first essay to wean the native from heathenism, when in the year 1839 John Williams and Harris, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, landed at Dillons Bay, and in the same year were killed by the natives in whose welfare they strove.

It was not until 1857 that any further attempt was made to bring civilization to the Erromangans. In that year the Reverend G. N. and Mrs. Gordon took up the work, but were subsequently murdered by the natives, to be followed by Gordon's brother, who perished in the same manner. The Gordons were followed by Mr. and Mrs. McNair. Mr. McNair died on the island and was followed by the Reverend Doctor Robertson, who, after many years of danger and hardship had the satisfaction of seeing the whole island under the civilizing influence of Christianity when he left the Group in 1920.

Erromanga is well named "The Martyr's Isle".

In 1842 an endeavour was made by Messrs. Turner and Nisbet to convert the Tannese, but their efforts were not attended with success, and after a few months they were forced to flee, barely escaping with their lives. Sixteen years later the Reverend Doctor J. G. Paton took up the work on Tanna but, owing to the hostility of the natives, was compelled to abandon the island after four years. He settled on the adjacent island of Aniwa, where his efforts were attended with every success. Tanna was afterwards occupied by the Reverends Watt and Neilson, whose work materially contributed to the subjugation of the warlike Tannese.

About the year 1850 the control of the missions passed into the charge of the various Presbyterian Church Bodies in the Colonies, and in later years the more northern islands of the Group were endowed with missionaries. The following names figure prominently in the list of those devoted men and women who in the early days braved the hardships and dangers of this Group in the task of claiming its inhabitants for civilization: the Reverend Milne of Nguna; Doctors Mackenzie and Macdonald of Efate; Michelsen of Tongoa; Smail and Fraser of Epi; Morton and Watt-Leggatt of Malekula; Annand and Mackenzie of Santo.

Other workers in the New Hebrides mission-field include the Catholic, Melanesian, Church of Christ, and Seventh Day Adventist denominations.

The Catholic Mission was first established on the island of Aneityum in the year 1848, but their stay was not of long duration and the attempt was soon abandoned. They returned to the Group however in 1887, and since that date their influence has gradually extended to the whole Group with the exception of the southern islands, and the Banks and Torres. The year 1933, however, has seen the establishment by the Marist Mission of a post on the island of Tanna in the southern portion of the Group.

The Melanesian Mission was in the field about the year 1850, and by agreement with the Presbyterian Missions the northern part of the Group, comprising Aoba, Pentecost, Maeovo, and the Banks and Torres, as yet untouched by the Presbyterians, was abandoned as a Melanesian Mission sphere of influence.

It was on Aoba Island in the year 1905 that the Reverend Godden of this Mission, the latest of mission martyrs at native hands, was brutally murdered by a native of that island.

In 1912 the Seventh Day Adventists started operations on Efate, but later transferred their activities to Ambrym, Malekula, and Santo, and in 1932 to Tanna.

In the task of civilizing the native the importance of education was never lost sight of. Each mission village had its school, where the rudiments of reading and writing were imparted to young and old. To-day there are four good central schools, in addition to the mission station schools, where facilities are provided for primary education of the native. Of these the Training Institution established many years ago by the Presbyterian Mission at Tangoa renders excellent services in fashioning from the raw material teachers in whose care is confided the task of education. This institution suffered an irreparable loss during the year in the death of its Head and organiser, the Reverend F. G. Bowie, M.A., who had been over thirty-six years in the Group as a missionary. Another invaluable institution of this nature is the Melanesian Mission school on Aoba. The Catholic Mission school at Vila also renders good services in this direction. The year 1925 saw the Seventh Day Adventists installed on the island of Aore, where natives from all parts of the Group, in addition to their scholastic studies, receive practical instructions in various arts and crafts.

Apart from the good educational work achieved by the missions, there is the equally important and beneficial medical work undertaken by the Presbyterian Mission, about which much could be written. A few years ago this denomination maintained no less than four well-equipped hospitals in the Group. To-day there are two, one at Tanna and the other at Vila. These hospitals are primarily intended for native patients, but their services are no less appreciated by white sufferers. The hospital established at Dip Point, Ambrym, under the superintendence of Doctor Bowie, to whose skill and kindness, not only hundreds of natives but many

Europeans alive to-day owe their lives, will always be remembered in connexion with missionary endeavour in this Group. This hospital, in the year 1913, was engulfed, together with the adjoining mission station and native villages, in the tremendous volcanic outburst on that island, and to-day, where the hospital stood, is nothing but a shallow lake.

The Mission hospital at Vila was opened in 1912, and is a well appointed building standing on the small island of Iririki in Vila Harbour.

Tanna hospital has been in existence over 25 years and its beneficial services are well known and appreciated by all.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Europe.—A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes line is maintained between the terminal points of Dunkirk and Noumea (New Caledonia), via Vila, on both inward and outward voyages. The route is via Tahiti, Panama, Martinique, and Marseilles, and the period of the voyage approximately 65 days between Vila and Marseilles. The following vessels are engaged in this service :—*Ville de Verdun*, *Ville de Strasbourg*, and *Ville d'Amiens*.

Australia.—The s.s. *Morinda* (Burns Philp line) and the s.s. *Laperouse* (Messageries Maritimes) maintain respectively six- and twelve-weekly communications with Sydney, New South Wales, the former via Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island on the outward and homeward voyages from Sydney, and the latter via Lifou, Loyalty Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia. The s.s. *Laperouse* also maintains a service with Indo-China. There are also periodical visits from "Tourist" steamers from Australia.

Dutch Line.—A regular service is also maintained by the Royal Packet Navigation Company's steamer *Van Rees* between Saigon and Noumea and Sydney, touching at Vila about every two months via Batavia, Papua and New Guinea.

New Caledonia.—Communication is maintained with Noumea by the s.s. *Laperouse* every twelve weeks, and by the Messageries line of steamers previously mentioned, approximately every two months. The French inter-island steamers also pay occasional visits to Noumea.

Inter-Island.—The following steamers make periodical voyages round the Group. They have no fixed itinerary but usually connect at Vila with the British or French mail vessels :—

S.S. *Makambo* (Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company), s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes) and s.s. *Pervenche* (privately owned).

The port of Vila is the port of entry in the Group. The tonnage entered and cleared during 1933 was as follows:—

ENTERED.

				<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	34,615	(14 vessels).
French	...	...	...	102,922	(37 vessels).
Other	...	...	...	21,269	(9 vessels).
				<hr/>	
				158,806	(60 vessels).
				<hr/>	

CLEARED.

				<i>Tons.</i>	
British	...	...	...	34,615	(14 vessels).
French	...	...	...	105,583	(37 vessels).
Other	...	...	...	21,269	(9 vessels).
				<hr/>	
				161,467	(60 vessels).
				<hr/>	

Ports.

Vessels of any size can enter the Port of Vila but the number of anchorages for large vessels is limited. All loading and discharging is carried out in lighters as the wharves and jetties at Vila are not suitable for vessels exceeding 100 tons.

Railways.

There are no railways in the Group. A two-foot trolley rail track runs from the outskirts of Mélé to Vila—a distance of about four miles—and is used for various commercial purposes. The small wharves, privately-owned by the commercial houses in Vila, are also provided with rails for the transport on trolleys of merchandize and produce to and from the bulk store sheds.

Posts.

Mail communication from and to Europe and Australia is maintained by the mail steamers s.s. *Morinda* and s.s. *Laperouse*, which call at Vila and various island ports every six and twelve weeks respectively. These lines are subsidized by His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and the French Government, respectively. The mails, both inward and outward, are sorted at Vila and re-bagged for distribution round the Group by the inter-island steamers, which receive a grant from the Condominium Government for the services performed. The average time for European postal matter to reach Vila by the regular mail routes is 42 to 49 days. The Condominium Government has a postage stamp issue designed to represent the dual control. There are two sets of stamps—one British and one French. Both are inscribed in English and French currency.

The postal matter handled by the Vila Post Office for 1933 was as follows :—

	<i>From or to British territory.</i>		<i>From or to French territory.</i>		<i>From or to other places.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Des- patched.</i>	
Letters	24,000	19,000	55,000	38,000	3,000	2,000	141,000
Other articles	46,000	2,000	30,000	4,000	500	500	83,000
Registered articles ...	300	1,000	3,200	3,300	100	200	8,100
Totals	70,300	22,000	88,200	45,300	3,600	2,700	232,100

Radio-Telegraph.

Communication with the New Hebrides is by radio-telegraph. The Condominium Government maintains a station at Vila. The Station is powered at $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts and the call sign is F J X. Reception and transmission are carried out on wave lengths of 17 to 40 metres and 21 to 37 metres respectively and also on the 600 and 800 metre bands. A daily service is maintained with the station at Suva, Fiji, (V P D and V R P) and with the French Government station at Noumea, New Caledonia (F J P). Severe statics interfere with the service on the intermediate bands during the hot and rainy season from November to April. The terminal charge of the Vila Station is 3d. or 1 franc 50 centimes per word (minimum charge 1s. 6d.). The rate per word for telegrams despatched from Vila to Australia and the United Kingdom is as follows :—

<i>To</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Deferred.</i>	<i>D.L.T.</i>
Australia	1s. or 6·20 frs.	—	—
United Kingdom ...	2s. 5d. or 14·93 frs.	1s. 2d. or 7·47 frs.	10d. or 4·98 frs. (Minimum charge of 25 words.)

The traffic handled by the Station during the year under report was as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Words received.</i>	<i>Words despatched.</i>
Official	29,980	34,801
Private	12,094	13,028
Relayed	6,308	—
L.C.O.	460	396
Relayed L.C.O. ...	245	—
D.L.T.	746	315
Relayed D.L.T. ...	98	—
X.L.T.	—	60
Total... ..	49,931	48,600

Total words received and despatched = 98,531.

Roads.

With the exception of the islands of Efate, Tanna and Tongoa, there are very few public highways in the Group suitable for wheeled transport. Tanna has several good roads, one of which traverses the island. There is also a fair road on the island of Tongoa. Vila, the capital and seat of Government, has several roads and these link up with the outlying districts.

Telephones.

Telephone communication is established in the town of Vila and the outlying districts. The system is operated by a central exchange and the service is continuous. There are 60 telephones and 86 miles of wire. During the hurricane season the service is liable to interruption. There are no telephone systems in the other islands of the Group. The annual subscription rate is £4 (unlimited calls).

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Noumea (New Caledonia) and Sydney (Australia). It has been the practice in the past for the larger British and French commercial houses to act as bankers for their clients, but depressed conditions have severely restricted these operations. The Banque de l'Indochine, at Noumea, issues a local note which circulates in the New Hebrides and is guaranteed by the Bank of France.

The currencies circulating in the New Hebrides Group are sterling, Australian and French currency. Owing to the variation in the rates of exchange of sterling and Australian currency, the position of the three currencies is complicated. The situation is aggravated by the lack of local banking facilities.

The Condominium Government adopts the rate of 124 francs to the pound sterling. Sterling therefore remains at gold parity with the franc for Government purposes, while Australian currency remains at the prevailing discount rate against sterling.

Australian currency is used by British residents throughout the Group while sterling is confined mostly to Government transactions. The average local commercial rates of exchange during the year for sterling and Australian money in relation to the franc were: pound sterling = 84 francs, and pound Australian = 75 francs. The British and French systems of weights and measures are both employed throughout the Group.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Condominium maintains a Public Works Department normally controlled by a Superintendent and an Assistant. No works of outstanding importance were undertaken during the year, operations being confined mainly to essential repairs to buildings, and the upkeep of the more important roads.

In normal times building material is mostly imported from Australia. Dwelling houses and other buildings are all made of wood and galvanized iron owing to the prevalence of earth tremors.

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is carried out partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contract under Public Works supervision. Semi-metalled roads exist in Efate for a few miles round Vila. There are unmetalled or semi-metalled roads in various parts of the Group, the best being those in the islands of Tanna and Tongoa, which have been made by the natives themselves to facilitate the cartage of produce to the beaches. Such roads are comparatively easy of construction as the underlying hard coral is generally close to the surface and thus cartage of material is minimized. The chief difficulty in maintaining roads is the keeping down of bush.

The use of motor vehicles, and in some islands ox-wagons, has increased the importance of road construction. Most plantations now keep motor transport for their own use and maintain very fair motor ways within their own boundaries. These frequently link up with similar roads on adjoining properties. In this manner most of the existing public roads (now maintained by the Condominium) have come into being and it is probable that public roads and island arteries of the future will be similarly evolved.

The Public Works Department also maintains the harbour light system of Vila Harbour. This consists of an automatic lighthouse on Pango Point, which guides vessels to the mouth of Vila Harbour, and a pair of leading lights on the hills above the harbour which give a line to the deep water entrance. A green light shows the lateral margin of safety for large ships.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Convention of 1914 provided for the immediate introduction of three Courts, namely the Joint Court, and the French and British National Courts, and the subsequent formation of two others—Courts of First Instance and Native Courts.

The scope and functions of these Courts is briefly as follows:—

(1) *Joint Court*.—The Court is composed of a British and a French Judge, with a President of neutral nationality. There is also a Public Prosecutor and a Native Advocate. The Joint

Court is a Court of final adjudication in matters of purely Condominium nature. Broadly speaking, and subject to certain exceptions, its civil jurisdiction is confined to certain proceedings in respect of rights over immovable property—its chief function being that of a land Court governing the registration of indefeasible titles to land. It may also settle cases between any parties, native or non-native, brought before it by consent of both. Its criminal jurisdiction, broadly speaking, is confined to offences—(a) connected with the recruitment of native labourers, or (b) committed by natives against non-natives, or (c) committed by natives against natives in areas where the Native Code is in force and involving a penalty of over one year's confinement, or (d) against the Convention, or Joint Regulations passed in pursuance thereof, in areas where no Court of First Instance exists.

There is an appeal to the Joint Court from all judgments of Courts of First Instance and from important civil judgments of Native Courts. The Joint Court also has certain revisionary powers in criminal cases of Native Courts, and judgments of Courts of First Instance involving sentence of imprisonment.

(2) *Courts of First Instance*.—The composition of these Courts consists of a British and a French District Agent with a British or French Assessor chosen by lot. Their jurisdiction is over breaches of the 1914 Convention, or of Joint Regulations made thereunder, except those connected with the recruitment of native labour.

(3) *Native Courts*.—These are composed of either a British or French District Agent, assisted by two native Assessors. The British and French Agents preside over the Courts in turn, month and month about. A necessary corollary to the full and complete functioning of these Courts is the promulgation in the area of the Native Code.

(4) and (5) *National Courts*.—The British and French Governments have established in the Group, in conformity with their existing legal systems, Courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than those reserved to the Joint Court, and over all criminal cases in which a non-native is the defendant. In civil cases the jurisdiction over actions between non-natives belongs in some cases to the Court of the Power under whose law the contract was concluded, or the act or thing in question originated, and in other cases to the Court of the Power to which the defendant belongs. In criminal cases, non-natives are justiciable by the Court of their own nationality or the nationality applied to them.

Courts of First Instance have so far been set up in Central Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

A Code of Native Criminal Law has been instituted and two Native Courts—one in the Central District No. 1 and one in

the Southern District—have been formed to administer Penal Law only within their competence and jurisdiction.

Police.

The policing of the Group is carried out by two separate forces of armed native constabulary, British and French, each in the charge of a National Commandant under the orders of the respective Resident Commissioners. The headquarters are at Vila, and small detachments are located at the District Agencies on the islands of Tanna, Malekula, and Santo, respectively, in order to assist the District Agents in the carrying out of their duties.

The British force is composed of natives recruited from the islands of the New Hebrides, and the French force partly of New Hebrideans and Loyalty Islanders. In addition, the French have enrolled a number of Tonkinese police, for the purpose of facilitating police operations among the Tonkinese coolies in the Group.

The duties of the native constabulary consist in the maintenance of law and order among the native population of the more civilised areas, general police and patrol work, the guarding of native prisoners, and the repression of native disorders.

Both the British and French Commandants, in addition to their duties as police officers of the Condominium, also act as police officers in so far as their own nationals are concerned, and are charged with the conduct of police cases before their respective National Courts.

The cost of the maintenance of the two forces is defrayed by the respective national Governments, except when the two corps are acting jointly, when the expenses are met from Condominium funds.

The usual term of enlistment for natives of the Group is two years. Some re-engage for further terms. The civilising influence of the period spent under discipline combined with the regular food and regular hours of work, is an important factor in the lives of these natives. When they return to their homes they have acquired a certain knowledge of, and respect for, the law and white man's justice which cannot fail to be of assistance to them and their fellow islanders in their everyday life and their relations with Europeans.

Prisons.

Each Government maintains its own national prison, which is situated in the town of Vila, and accommodation is provided for both natives and whites. The cost of maintenance of prisoners sentenced by the national tribunals is met from national funds, and that of natives sentenced by the Resident Commissioners and the Native and Mixed Courts, from Condominium funds.

There is no Condominium prison staff. Each Commandant acts as prison keeper and is responsible for the supervision of prisoners

placed in his charge. He is assisted by police constables who act as warders.

In addition to the national prisons at headquarters each District Agency is provided with a temporary lock-up in which natives under short sentences are confined.

The class of native prisoner with which the Administration is called upon to deal is almost exclusively confined to those sentenced for breaches of local liquor laws and offenders against the provisions of the Native Penal Code.

Native prisoners are employed in works of general utility, such as the making and cleaning of roads, weeding Government paddocks, transport of material to various Government buildings, etc.

The daily average of native prisoners confined in the British prison was 3.12 and in the French prison 11.8. No deaths occurred in the British prison. Generally speaking, the health of prisoners was good.

The following judgments, other than civil, were recorded by the various Courts :—

				<i>Nature of Judgment.</i>	
				<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Imprisonment.</i>
Joint Court	...	...	...	—	2*
Courts of First Instance	...	...	...	21	2
Native Courts	...	...	...	11	16
Resident Commissioners' Court	...	...	...	15	51
British National Court	...	...	...	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	47	71

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

There was no important legislation during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

By Article 5 of the Convention of 1914 each of the two Powers is required to defray the expenses of its own Administration in the Group. The cost of the joint services is defrayed out of local taxation. The joint services include finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public works, ports and harbours, public health, the Joint Court and the Summary Courts and lands registry. In the event of revenue from local taxation proving insufficient to meet jointly approved expenditure, the two Signatory Powers contribute the deficit in equal proportions. Since the year 1921 the Condominium has been self-supporting, but owing to the falling off

* Judgments of Court of First Instance, Central District No. 1, revised by Joint Court.

in revenue, due to the general commercial depression, contributions were required in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, from each Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

CONDOMINIUM REVENUE.

Year.			French Currency. Francs.	British Currency. £	Remarks. Converted at
					francs 124 = £
1927	...	...	3,037,711 or	24,497	francs 124 = £
1928	...	...	3,463,551 or	27,932	francs 124 = £
1929	...	...	3,549,562 or	28,624	francs 124 = £
1930	...	...	2,402,829 or	19,378	francs 124 = £
1931	...	...	1,592,941 or	12,846	francs 124 = £
1932	...	...	1,242,635 or	10,021	francs 124 = £
1933	...	...	1,379,644 or	11,126	francs 124 = £

CONDOMINIUM EXPENDITURE.

Year.			French Currency. Francs.	British Currency. £	Remarks. Converted at
					francs 124 = £
1927	...	...	2,220,479 or	17,907	francs 124 = £
1928	...	...	3,568,404 or	28,777	francs 124 = £
1929	...	...	3,210,639 or	25,892	francs 124 = £
1930	...	...	3,509,011 or	28,298	francs 124 = £
1931	...	...	3,013,698 or	24,304	francs 124 = £
1932	...	...	2,455,448 or	19,802	francs 124 = £
1933	...	...	2,358,346 or	19,019	francs 124 = £

The chief sources of Condominium revenue are import and export taxes and port dues, which normally account for some four-fifths of the receipts. Other sources of income are postal and telegraphic receipts, Court fees and fines, survey fees, trading licences, taxes on vehicles, lands registry fees, and miscellaneous receipts.

The following is a brief table of the principal import duties :—

General merchandize, unspecified ...	6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Gramophones, records, perfumery, lace, rifles, revolvers, and cartridges.	20 „ „
Spirits and tobacco ...	12 „ „
Wines and petrol, lubricating and combustible oils.	5 „ „
Kerosene ...	3 „ „
Shotguns and cartridges, detonators	100 „ „
Beer ...	6d. per gallon.
Dynamite ...	9d. per lb.
Fuse ...	2d. per 24 feet.

No duty is levied on the following articles :—

Live stock, books, cereals and seeds, ship's biscuit, fertilizers, medical appliances and drugs for hospitals, microscopes, plants, vaccines and lymphs, fresh vegetables and fruit.

The main heads of taxation and actual yields for the year 1933 are tabulated as follows :—

	£
Inland Revenue (trading and other licences) ...	565
Post Office	503
Port dues	919
Court and Survey fees	262
Import duties	7,164
Export duties	900
Wireless Telegraph (gross)	755
Lands registry	4

EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES ENTIRELY BRITISH.

	£
1927-28	16,048
1928-29	11,966
1929-30	9,506
1930-31	10,314
1931-32	9,540
1932-33	9,106

This expenditure is defrayed from funds provided by Parliament on Civil Estimates, Vote for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, Class II, 9. Certain miscellaneous receipts, such as Court fees and fines, and rent, totalling about a hundred pounds annually, are applied in reduction of the Vote on which expenditure is provided for. The expenditure on British services includes, among other things, the personal emoluments of the British national staff, Police Force, and District Agents, and maintenance of houses of officers and police barracks.

The French Government maintains at national expense services similar to the above.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Land owned by settlers in the New Hebrides was acquired originally from native owners, either by purchase or barter. Ownership at the present day is based on these native deeds, but such deeds do not constitute a valid title until judgment has been pronounced upon them by the Joint Court. The procedure in regard to obtaining indefeasible titles to land in the New Hebrides

is set out in Articles 22 to 27 of the Protocol of 1914. Approximately 1,000 claims have been lodged in the Joint Court representing an area of 2,150,000 acres, more or less.

The registration of Efate and adjacent islands was completed during the year 1932, all applications for title, etc., having been finally adjudicated.

Survey of claims on the islands of the Southern Group was completed during the year and those of Epi and adjacent islands will be started in 1934.

The speed with which titles are granted is dependent to a large extent on the progress of land surveys of the properties affected, and of the claims of opposing applicants for title.

A staff of surveyors is attached to the Court, but owing to the difficult nature of the country to be surveyed and identified, progress is necessarily slow. For financial reasons the staff of surveyors has recently been reduced.

In the grant of land titles, due consideration is given to the needs of the indigenous population that may be occupying lands coming up for registration. The Court instructs its surveyors to report on such matters in the course of their work, and is guided by such reports in deciding the desirability or necessity of making native reserves. The Protocol provides for the appointment of an official Native Advocate by the two Governments to watch over native interests in land matters and to bring to the notice of the Court instances of usurpation of land by settlers, as well as to assist them in opposing claims before the Court. The Torrens system of land registration has been adapted to the New Hebrides.

Atmospheric Disturbances.

A hurricane of great intensity visited the Group during April, 1933. Extensive damage to plantations and buildings occurred throughout the islands, and the Administration found it necessary to adopt food relief measures in some areas. Three lives were lost at sea.

General.

Depressed prices and conditions for primary production continued throughout 1933 and the operations of planter, merchant, and trader were further restricted.

During June, H.M.S. *Dunedin* flying the Broad Pendant of the Commodore Commanding the New Zealand Station (Captain F. Burges Watson, D.S.O.), H.M.S. *Laburnum* (Commander R. Ramsbotham), and the French Light Cruiser *Savorgnan de Brazza* (Captain Rosati), visited Vila and subsequently made a tour of the Group.

During May, Monsieur A. Carlotti (Gouverneur des Colonies), Resident Commissioner for the French Republic, proceeded on leave to France and Monsieur H. Sautot (Administrateur-en-Chef des Colonies) assumed duty as French Resident Commissioner. Monsieur Jore (Gouverneur des Colonies), High Commissioner for France in the New Hebrides, proceeded on duty to Africa, and Monsieur Siadous assumed duty at Noumea, New Caledonia, as French High Commissioner.

The rainfall in the Group was almost continuous throughout the year and amounted to some 40 or 50 per cent. above the average. It was considerably in excess of requirements and hindered rather than helped the maturing and preparation of crops.

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- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
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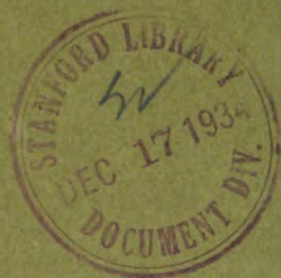
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No 1682

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1599 (Price 5s. od.) and for
Report for 1932 see No. 1655 (Price 4s. od.))*

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PRINTED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
1933.

CHAPTER I

A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling group), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 217 square miles. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore and forming part of the Settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island.

Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles South of the western extremity of Java. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 62 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands lie about 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 108 square miles. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town.

On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. Headquarters are at Butterworth.

The *Dindings*, area about 183 square miles, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang. Lumut, the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a harbour with deep anchorage.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth. A recent revisionary survey shows that the total area is about 637 square miles.

Labuan is an island, some 40 square miles in area, lying six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, and distant about 725 miles from Singapore. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. Headquarters are at the town of Victoria.

B.—HISTORY

Malacca said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore in 1365, and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the grand entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But, when the Dutch pushed their commercial operations in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled. While it has never recovered its commercial pre-eminence, its agricultural resources have been adequately developed.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to that more central port, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable, that trade has become large and important owing partly to the development of tin-mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, partly to the development of trade with neighbouring countries, but mainly to its key position on the main ocean highway to the Far East.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth it was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a Settlement on it in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired a title for the whole island. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal; in 1826 it was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1889 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—CLIMATE

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures found in continental tropical areas are never experienced.

The Mean Temperature during 1933 was:—

Singapore (Mount Faber) ..	80°.4F.
Penang (District Hospital) ..	82°.0F.
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam) ..	80°.6F.
Malacca (Bukit China) ..	79°.5F.

The Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature varied as follows:—

	<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>	<i>Highest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	89.0 June	84.7 Dec:	71.0 Feb:	75.6 June.
Penang ..	91.9 Feb:	87.2 Nov:	72.7 Dec:	75.5 March, April, May.

The extremes of temperature (Highest Maximum and Lowest Minimum) recorded were:—

	<i>Highest °F.</i>	<i>Lowest °F.</i>
Singapore ..	93 on several days	68 on March 12th.
Penang ..	95 on May 26th	70 on several days.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches while February, May, June, July and September the dry months with between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 inches. Rain falls, on the average, on half the days in the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135.92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63.21 inches.

Records of 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of 107.13 inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches. Rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

The force of the monsoons is not much felt though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time *viz.*:—

S. W. from May to October,

N. E. from November to April,

but at the coastal stations, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

The Rainfall recorded was as follows:—

		1931	1932	1933	No. of Rainfall days in 1933
Singapore	..	100.67	77.49	82.52	200
Penang	..	103.97	109.11	97.37	174
Malacca	..	107.19	71.60	95.91	180
Province Wellesley		79.87	108.77	88.33	179
Dindings	..	92.31	68.52	59.02	171
Labuan	..	138.73	155.58	121.93	169

Although the days are hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, the nights are almost always reasonably cool, and it rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained. The effect of the heat and humidity, without seasonal change, is, however, cumulative; and after a few years a change to a bracing climate becomes imperative for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

CHAPTER II

Government

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, during His Majesty's pleasure. His office is constituted and his powers defined by the Letters Patent dated the 17th February, 1911, as amended by the Letters Patent dated the 18th August, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are appointed under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, as amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931. The appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, and are subject to the approval or disallowance of HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The Legislative Council is constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, and its procedure is governed by the Standing Orders made by the Council. Under Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, its constitution was enlarged and for the first time contained an elective element, provision being made for the election of two members by the Chambers of Commerce, Singapore and Penang, respectively. The Council is now composed of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* Members, two Official Members, two elected Unofficial Members and eleven Nominated Unofficial Members. The appointments of the Nominated Unofficial Members are subject to the confirmation or disallowance of HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The system of Government is similar to that obtaining in all Crown Colonies. Legislation may be effected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Orders of the King in Council, and Ordinances of the Legislative Council. The Governor convokes and prorogues the Councils, initiates legislation, and assents to or vetoes Bills, or reserves them for the Royal pleasure. The King has the right of veto on the Ordinances of the Colony.

For practical purposes the administration of ordinary affairs, subject to the direction of the Governor in matters requiring submission to him, is carried on in Singapore by the Colonial Secretary, in Penang and Malacca by the Resident Councillors assisted by their District Officers, and in Labuan by the Resident. The administration of the Towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, is vested in the Municipalities whose members are appointed by the Governor. Similar bodies, known as Rural Boards, administer the Rural areas within the three Settlements.

The Municipalities and Rural Boards are constituted under Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal) which also prescribes their duties and defines their powers. By its provisions, the essential and ultimate control remains vested in the Governor in Council.

There has been no change in the system of Government of the Colony since its severance from India in 1867.

CHAPTER III

Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

In estimating the mean population of the Straits Settlements for the years 1932 and 1933 the method of calculating by geometrical progression has been discarded in favour of a calculation based on the figures obtained in the census of 1931, which takes account of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration figures since the census.

This change has been rendered necessary because since the date of the last census, there has been a general exodus of immigrant labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, and since these immigrants under normal conditions form such a large proportion of the total population, the excess of the figures for emigration since 1931 over those for immigration has become the dominant factor.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1933, is estimated, as follows:—

	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Labuan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Europeans ..	7,611	1,486	306	21	9,424
Eurasians ..	7,051	2,393	2,070	36	11,550
Malaysians ..	67,050	121,436	99,070	5,048	292,604
Chinese ..	383,617	161,606	60,059	2,094	607,376
Indians ..	40,991	46,615	18,757	139	106,502
Others ..	8,180	2,494	630	67	11,371
	<hr/> 514,500	<hr/> 336,030	<hr/> 180,892	<hr/> 7,405	<hr/> 1,038,827

Births.—The number of births registered during the year amounted to 42,538 as compared with 41,106 in the previous year.

The birth-rate for the year was equal to 40.95 per thousand of the estimated population as against 38.18 in the preceding year.

The highest birth rate was that of the Chinese which was 43.21 per thousand.

The percentage of males born was 52.26.

Deaths.—The crude death rate was 24.26 per thousand, that for 1932 was 22.80 (corrected), and the average for the ten years 1924–1933 was 27.23 as recorded in the annual reports of the registration of births and deaths.

Infant Mortality.—The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of children under one year) was 168.04 per thousand as against 162.43 in 1932 and an average of 188.17 over the ten years 1924 to 1933.

B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

Measurements of migration are dealt with on a Malayan basis in the absence of inter-Settlement or inter-State control, or of control between the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Migration is a subject of interest owing to the attraction of the country to foreign capital and to labour from India, China and the neighbouring countries of the Archipelago, and also to the situation of Singapore and Penang at the junction of ocean trade-routes. Until 1930 immigration was practically free, and one of the lucrative trades of Singapore was the importation of labourers from China. In that year a quota system was applied to the immigration of adult male labourers from China with the objects of reducing unemployment, raising the standard of labour and improving the sex ratio. In 1932 the Aliens Ordinance which is administered by the Immigration Department extended this control, subject to certain temporary exceptions, to all adult male immigrants of other than British or British protected nationality.

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Government Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure or ultimate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included

in the Appendices. Consideration has also been given, in consultation with the Immigration Department, to the collection of information to distinguish temporary from permanent or semi-permanent visitors.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in inter-censal years.

The following are points of interest. The population of Malaya by the Census Report on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, of which that of the Straits Settlements was 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The population on the 30th June, 1933, was estimated at 4,151,142 and 1,038,827 respectively. The Malayan emigrational surplus for the year was 38,449 persons, as compared with 162,978 in 1932 and 187,529 in 1931, a loss to the population in three years of 388,956 persons, due largely to the slump in the prices of rubber and tin. The reduced deficit for the year showed reviving confidence, and in the month of October, 1933, there was for the first time since July, 1930 a surplus which has since been maintained. A further reference to movements of Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

Races of which there was a migrational surplus during the year were Europeans (including Americans), Northern Indians and Malays (including natives of the Malayan Archipelago). The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus during the last three years:—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

<i>Race</i>		<i>1931</i>		<i>1932</i>		<i>1933</i>
Europeans and Americans	—	495	—	569	+	301
Eurasians ..	.. —	24	—	61	—	72
Japanese ..	.. +	384	—	798	—	130
Chinese ..	.. —	112,965	—	97,518	—	31,178
Malays ..	.. —	3,110	—	3,996	+	304
Northern Indians	.. +	1,256	+	1,680	+	3,757
Southern Indians	.. —	71,811	—	61,320	—	11,175
Others ..	.. —	764	—	396	—	256
Total ..	—	187,529	—	162,978	—	38,449

The total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 250,000, a decrease of 6 per cent, and of departures 289,000, a decrease of 32 per cent. There was an excess of departures to all countries with the exception of Netherlands India and Other Countries representing chiefly North Borneo and Sarawak from which, as in 1931 and 1932, there was an excess of arrivals due principally to Chinese. This feature may disappear with the inclusion of these countries in the area from which immigration is controlled, with effect from 1934.

The means of transport continued to be principally by sea, though the number of recorded passengers by land considerably increased and those by air doubled. The increase in land movements was due partly to the fact that migration between Perak and Siam by the Kroh-Betong route was not recorded prior to 1933 and partly to the development of trade between Northern Malaya and Southern Siam. The increase of migration by air was due to the development of civil aviation, the Royal Dutch Indian Airways having included

Singapore in the direct route from Batavia to Amsterdam with effect from May, 1933. Imperial Airways, Limited, inaugurated an air mail service from Singapore to London on the last day of the year.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION

The total number of immigrants from Southern India that arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1933 was 20,242. This is an increase of 2,508 over the figure for 1932, which was 17,734.

The immigrants were of the following classes:—

Assisted immigrants (labourers assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund to rejoin their families in Malaya)	20
Non-assisted immigrants (labourers, traders, and others who paid their own passages) ..	20,222
Total ..	20,242

Of the non-assisted immigrants 9,222 or rather more than 45% were of the labouring classes, the remaining 11,000 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. There were no assisted immigrants for the Colony.

The following table shows the number of assisted passages taken during the last five years for labourers and their families emigrating from Southern India to Malaya and paid for from the Indian Immigration Fund:—

1929	76,248
1930	36,957
1931	91
1932	12
1933	13

In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 969 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

(ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

The number of deck passengers that left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1933 was 32,738 (28,064 adults, 2,726 minors and 1,948 infants) as against 84,501 (66,988 adults, 11,338 minors and 6,175 infants) in 1932.

Of the total number 21,017 adults accompanied by 1,229 minors and 1,154 infants paid their own passages, while 7,047 adults, 1,497 minors and 794 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department; of the latter 1,650 adults, 195 minors and 94 infants were from the Colony.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department 3,266 adults, accompanied by 614 minors and 353 infants were fit unemployed labourers for whom work could not be found in Malaya, and

2,890 adults, accompanied by 685 minors and 332 infants, were unfit for further work. The remaining 891 adults, 198 minors and 109 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or granted free passages by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The repatriates from the Colony were made up as follows:—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Infants</i>
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund	1,528	150	78
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments	75	26	9
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ..	47	19	7
	<hr/> 1,650	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 94

In addition to the above, 553 deck passengers left for South India by the Messageries Maritimes steamers.

(iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese labourers arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by proclamation under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance from January 1st to March 31st. From April 1st to the end of the year, restriction was imposed under the Aliens Ordinance. The quota was fixed at 1,000 throughout the year. Under the Aliens Ordinance, however, it applied to all adult male alien Chinese and not to labourers only. At the same time alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony or a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State were exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and were therefore not counted against the quota.

The total number of adult male Chinese entering the Colony under the quota was 11,286, and with certificates of admission or certificates of residence 2,249 making a total of 13,535 compared with 50,120 in 1931 and 18,741 in 1932.

No restriction was placed on the immigration of women and children. Eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one women and 6,062 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the previous two years were:—

	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
1931	17,042	11,923
1932	8,652	6,141

The number of women per thousand men arriving in the Colony from China ports during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 was 340, 462 and 605 respectively.

(iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malayan ports for China during the year was 86,555 as against 161,809 in 1932.

Fares for deck passengers from Singapore to China ports during the year were from \$12 to \$15 (to Hong Kong) and from \$15 to \$17 (to Swatow and Amoy). For passengers counted against the quota, fares from China ports to Singapore remained high, and were in the neighbourhood of \$75 (Hong Kong currency) \$95 (China currency) and \$100 (China currency) from Hong Kong, Swatow and Amoy respectively. For passengers in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence fares from China ports to Singapore were from 30% to 50% lower than those quoted above.

CHAPTER IV

Health

A.—PREVALENCE OF, AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM, PRINCIPAL DISEASES

(i).—GENERAL

(a) *Malaria*.—One thousand seven hundred and eighteen deaths were registered as due to malaria fever and 2,944 deaths as due to fever unspecified, as compared with 2,601 and 2,051 deaths respectively for the year 1932.

(b) *Tuberculosis*.—Deaths to the number of 2,167 were registered as due to tuberculosis as compared with 2,071 in the year 1932.

Whilst pulmonary tuberculosis still continues to present one of the chief problems for preventive and curative measures in this country, the available statistics during recent years tend to show that this disease is not markedly on the increase.

Steps have been taken to provide better housing and living conditions and some instruction has been given in the maintenance of a proper nutritional regimen. Propaganda is carried out in schools, infant welfare clinics, dispensaries and elsewhere, with a view to teaching the public how the disease may be avoided.

(c) *Pneumonia*.—Pneumonia accounted for 1,992 deaths as compared with 1,860 in 1932.

(d) *Beri-Beri*.—This disease is definitely on the decrease. Only 721 deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

(e) *Dysentery*.—Dysentery caused 475 deaths. The disease was less evident than in former years.

(ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) *Plague*.—One fatal case of plague occurred in the Straits Settlements during the year.

(b) *Cholera*.—One case of cholera occurred.

(c) *Small-pox*.—There were two cases of small-pox with one death.

(d) *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There were four cases of which 3 died. One of the three deaths was an imported fatal case.

(iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of these diseases is undertaken by a special branch of the Medical Department known as the "Social Hygiene Branch", under the control of the Chief Medical Officer, Social Hygiene.

There are 26 treatment centres in the Straits Settlements as follows:—

Singapore 8, Penang (including Province Wellesley) 12 and Malacca District 6.

The number of new cases treated continues to show a progressive decrease for Singapore as follows:—

(1931) 17,378; (1932) 14,926; (1933) 11,961.

Penang.—The figures here show a small rise of 834 in 1932, followed by a fall in 1933 of 787 cases as follows:—

(1931) 7,612; (1932) 8,546; (1933) 7,759.

Malacca.—The figures show a slight rise yearly as follows:—

(1931) 3,069; (1932) 3,228; (1933) 3,636

Number of Seamen Treated.—There were 670 new admissions to the clinics from sailors, visiting the port of Singapore, of whom 157 were British and 75 were other Europeans. Of the remainder 363 cases were drawn from Chinese plying on local craft, 12 Malays, 42 Indians and 21 other races.

Serological Reactions.—There were ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight specimens of blood examined by the Kahn Test, of which 4,497 were positive.

Propaganda.—Pamphlets and leaflets were freely distributed to the public, while posters calling attention to the dangers of venereal disease and the facilities for free treatment were posted daily throughout the town of Singapore.

(iv).—YAWS

The treatment of Yaws more, perhaps, than that of any other disease has fostered the faith which Asiatics, particularly the Malays, now have in intravenous and hypodermic medications. The rapidity with which visible signs of the disease disappear has impressed the inhabitants so much that patients now freely and voluntarily seek treatment. Epidemic foci of the disease still exist in the rural areas and these accounted for most of the 8,060 cases treated during 1933.

B.—HOSPITALS, ETC.

(i).—HOSPITALS

Fifty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-seven patients were treated in the hospitals of the Colony as compared with 54,442 in the previous year. The malaria admissions were 5,333 as compared with 5,845 in 1932. Admissions for venereal disease were 3,298 with 166 deaths, as against 3,745 with 189 deaths in the previous year.

The new General Hospital in Malacca has been completed and will be ready for occupation early in 1934.

(ii).—DISPENSARIES

Out-patients attendances at Government Dispensaries showed a decrease over last year, the figures being 223,552 patients with 451,018 attendances compared with 260,882 out-patients and 525,081 attendances in 1932.

The number of people seeking advice at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, increased from 36,000 to 38,507.

At a similar dispensary in Penang the attendances for 1933 were 19,756 compared with 19,942 in 1932.

(iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

Motor Travelling Dispensaries are provided in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley. They visit outlying districts of each Settlement and dispense treatment for minor ailments. Attendances for the whole of the Settlements totalled 120,270 compared with 164,000 in 1932.

(iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Pulau Jerejak Settlement.—Modern treatment for leprosy has been given during the past three years to all curable cases at Pulau Jerejak with encouraging results. The success so far achieved has been reflected in the number of cases discharged as cured or free from infection which increased from 5 in 1932 to 45 in 1933. The patients have been encouraged to take an active part in the work of the Settlement and 123 able-bodied patients are now employed as artisans, wood-cutters, dhobies, etc. A few educated inmates serve as teachers, dressers and overseers. The dramatic troupes formed in the previous year gave several successful performances. Nineteen boys now attend the Chinese School and 9 attend the English School. The Boy Scouts muster 39 and they have drilled regularly throughout the year. Outdoor sports have been extended and have proved popular. The brass band has maintained a high standard and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

Singapore Settlement.—The Settlement at Singapore has accommodation for both males and females, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak, Penang, as early as possible.

(v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

The hospital for the treatment of mental patients is suitably situated in pleasant surroundings in the Rural Area of Singapore. There were 1,332 patients at the beginning of the year, admissions numbered 386 and 1,359 patients remained at the end of the year. Compared with 1932 the admissions showed a reduction of 48. Patients whose mental and physical condition permit are employed in light manual labour in the hospital and its environment.

Industries.—Seven thousand six hundred and eighty yards of cotton cloth were woven for use in the institution. Eighty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds of vegetables were grown for the use of the patients and a small quantity of fruit was also available. One thousand nine hundred and ten cocoanuts were harvested.

C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

(i).—QUARANTINE

Nine hundred and sixty-five visits in Singapore, and 359 visits in Penang (as against 1,183 and 378 respectively in 1932) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. 254,297 persons were examined during the year. The figure shows an increase of 13,020 immigrants as compared with that of 1932.

Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-two persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was one for small-pox, twelve for chicken-pox and one for measles, and at Penang Quarantine Station one for small-pox, seven for chicken-pox and four for measles.

(ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

Singapore.—The more populous sections of the rural area in Singapore, have been gazetted as "Compulsory Nightsoil Removal Areas". In these areas, the conservancy removal was carried out by Chinese labour under the supervision of the Health Officer. The nightsoil of approximately one-quarter of the houses in the rural area of Singapore was removed by this method. Disposal is either by trenching or septic tank treatment.

During the year eight hundred and seventy latrines were constructed or reconstructed, and three hundred and forty of an insanitary type were demolished.

Household refuse was collected by the Health Department and incinerated. Six new incinerators were erected in 1933. The number of serviceable incinerators is twenty-four.

Penang.—Considerable extension of conservancy measures in Penang and Province Wellesley has been undertaken during the year and an organised system of night-soil removal and disposal exists in all gazetted village areas.

Pit and "bore hole" latrines are the rule in the rural areas outside village limits. In the Northern Settlement this work has resulted in the construction of 4,291 latrines of various types during the year.

Malacca.—Nine hundred and fifty-one new latrines were constructed or reconstructed during the year, and 166 insanitary latrines were abolished. There are 30 village incinerators.

(iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The continued need for economy resulted in a reduction in expenditure on permanent anti-malarial works, such expenditure being limited to the completion of existing works. The annual cost of oiling certain breeding places for the control of dangerous mosquitoes was reduced by continuing the extension where possible of the oiling interval from a seven to a ten day period. It is understood that these economies have not resulted in an appreciable danger to health. A total expenditure of \$132,820.68 was incurred on all anti-malarial measures undertaken during the year.

CHAPTER V

Housing

The character of the housing of the wage earning population of the Straits Settlements varies in urban and rural areas. In municipal areas the houses may be classified as:—

- (a) Compound houses occupied by the well-to-do residents.
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by moderately well-paid employees.

- (c) Terrace houses for the clerical class.
- (d) Shop-houses.
- (e) Common lodging houses which are frequently overcrowded.
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the outskirts of the city.

Old shop-houses in most cases are built in rows, of solid construction and two or more stories. They are, in a large number of cases, insufficiently ventilated and, in many streets, are not provided with back lanes. The former defect conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and the latter interferes with the proper collection of night soil. The upper stories of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles by the erection of temporary partitions, without regard to the entry of light and air. The worst type of overcrowding is found in these cubicles, and it is not unknown to find in a street of these houses an average of 46 people per house. The majority of the labouring and artisan class find a home in such cubicles or in common lodging houses. With so many of the wage earners living in such ill-ventilated and insanitary dwellings, it is not surprising that tuberculosis in urban areas is so prevalent and that the infantile death rate is high. The common lodging houses are found in the densely populated areas and frequently consist of an overcrowded dormitory over a shop or store.

The landlords of this type of house property are almost exclusively Asiatic, and in the large towns Chinese property owners predominate.

In rural areas, houses of the wage earners are generally of the Malay and Chinese types, built of planks and attaps. Brick and tile shop-houses are found in some of the larger villages. The former type of house is usually owned by the occupier. These houses are, as a general rule, clean, well-ventilated and not overcrowded; moreover, this type of house, being built of planks and palm-leaves, is admirably suited to the climate and is cool and comfortable to live in. The brick and tile shop-houses in the villages lend themselves to overcrowding like those in the towns, but the evils are less pronounced as the houses are not built so closely together. A large number of labourers on rubber estates are housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. These buildings in most cases conform to the standard design prescribed by the health authorities, and are therefore satisfactory when not overcrowded. Most of the houses, occupied by Malay small holders and peasants, in rural areas, are detached and built of planks or bamboo with attap roofs. They are raised about four to six feet above the ground level. These houses are well-ventilated, cool and commodious. Practically all are owned by the occupier.

It will be noted that action to relieve defects is required chiefly in the case of shop-houses and common lodging houses in towns, many of which contain cubicles and are dangerously overcrowded. Steps to ameliorate these conditions are being taken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore. On rebuilding by the owners, proper air space must be provided and back lanes must be made of a width of 15 to 20 feet. The Improvement Trust has entered on a fixed

programme of driving back lanes through existing congested areas, and it is anticipated that action will be completed in all the worst areas in five years. When this involves reconstruction, the Trust recovers the cost of the land. The Trust has also acquired several large blocks of slums and pulled them down or established open spaces in their centres. Roughly 50 acres of land bordering on the Chinese area, and formerly occupied by squatters, has been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale with a view to relieving the congestion. The Trust has built 118 better class cottages at Lavender Street for occupation by the clerical classes, and two large blocks of tenements comprising about 250 rooms at Kreta Ayer Road. It has also erected 224 artisans' dwellings in Balestier and Kim Kiat Roads.

In Penang, amelioration has been effected by the issue of nuisance notices under the Municipal Ordinance, resulting in the improvement of many buildings during the past 10 years. The Municipality has also demanded alterations in buildings to comply with by-laws under the Municipal Ordinance with a view to improving light and ventilation and avoiding overcrowding. The Health Department freely uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary dwellings. Steps have also been taken to maintain the common lodging houses in a sanitary and uncrowded condition.

In Malacca, amelioration is effected by constant inspection and action under the Municipal Ordinance and by-laws. In rural areas, gazetted village-planning schemes have been evolved so as to ensure a suitable layout of buildings. Nuisance notices are served on the owners of insanitary property requiring them to abate nuisances and the provisions of the notices are enforced by prosecution. Where the property is so insanitary that abatement of the nuisance in reality amounts to total demolition of the insanitary property, similar nuisance notices are served, closing orders are obtained and these are followed by demolition orders. The work of providing all dwellings with sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. It can be stated with confidence that almost all buildings now being erected in rural areas are of moderately good and sanitary type without being too expensive.

There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER VI

Production

A.—AGRICULTURE

(a) CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEAN AND ASIATICS

Rubber.—Prices for rubber showed improvement after the first quarter of the year. The average price per pound for standard smoked sheet in Singapore was 10.21 cents, or 3.24 cents higher than the figure for 1932 which was the lowest recorded during the existence of the industry. The lowest price for the year was 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per lb. in March. After March a steady rise occurred to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. in July, followed by a slight decline to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in September and a recovery to 14 cents in December.

The rise in price in the middle of the year was ascribed to speculative buying combined with a more optimistic tone in the world's markets for most products; it was further stimulated by the new financial policy in the United States of America and by the anticipation that international restriction of output would in the near future become an accomplished fact.

This average price enabled the owners of large properties, with the aid of the strictest economy, to avoid losses or to obtain a small profit. It also provided the owners of small holdings with the necessities of life.

The total area under rubber at the end of 1933 was 336,404 acres. Of the total area 62 per cent consisted of estates of 100 acres or more and 38 per cent of small properties of less than 100 acres each. Production as declared was 56,562 tons as compared with 49,862 tons in 1932; with the exception of a small quantity absorbed by a Singapore manufacturer it is all exported. Newly planted areas which were confined to land already alienated amounted to 374 acres.

There was a considerable increase in the tappable area on large estates, this being estimated at 202,771 acres at the close of 1933 as compared with 190,661 acres in 1932.

There has been little change in measures for maintenance and disease control on estates, only such work being undertaken as was consistent with the strictest economy.

In response to the higher prices during the second half of the year, the number of small holdings in tapping increased rapidly and there was some improvement in their maintenance.

There was a vigorous recrudescence of mouldy rot disease of the renewing bark during the wet weather in the last quarter of the year. Control measures were, however, carried out satisfactorily and steps were taken to render supplies of cheap approved disinfectants readily available to owners of small holdings at cost price. Leaf mildew was again prevalent in Malacca in the early part of the year, but dusting with flowers of sulphur for its control was only undertaken in one or two instances since the economic value of this treatment is still doubtful.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The area planted with coconuts is estimated to have increased by about 200 acres to approximately 83,276 acres, the whole of the extension having taken place in Malacca. It continues to be almost impossible to take even a rough estimate of the total production, since no means exist for estimating local consumption either of fresh nuts or of oil.

The steady increase during recent years in the local production and export of coconut oil became more marked in 1933, apparently under the stimulus of the prevailing low price for copra.

Market prices for coconut oil and copra went steadily from bad to worse in the second half of the year. The price of "Sundried" copra in Singapore opened at \$5.45 per picul, fell to \$3.65 early in March and then remained steady round \$4 until the end of July. Thereafter it declined each month to the lowest figure for the year, namely \$3 at the end of December. The average Singapore price for "Sundried" copra was \$3.89 and for "Mixed" copra \$3.44 per picul, a fall of \$1.85 and \$1.78 respectively from the corresponding figures for 1932.

The average price of coconut oil was \$7.67 and of copra cake \$1.65 per picul, as compared with \$10.04* and \$2.10 respectively in 1932.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to improve the quality of copra produced by small holders met with further success in Province Wellesley and Penang where 9 kilns of approved pattern were in operation or in course of erection by Malays. On these kilns, copra of good quality was prepared and sold direct to exporters at prices considerably above those given by the local middlemen. In Malacca, however, little progress in copra improvement has yet been made, the chief difficulties experienced being lack of capital among Malay small holders and the fact that nut supplies are sold forward to Chinese kiln owners. At the Coconut Experiment Station in Selangor the Department of Agriculture gave several training courses in the preparation of good quality copra to its Malay Officers and to Malay Headmen from various parts of the country.

Caterpillars of *Artona catoxantha* did damage over a considerable area in Province Wellesley during the first half of the year, but were eventually controlled by natural agencies.

Coffee.—Singapore prices of coffee, after showing improvement towards the end of 1932 and in the earlier part of 1933, declined steadily during the remainder of the year. Palembang coffee averaged \$15.60 and Sourabaya coffee \$21.20 per picul, the corresponding prices in the previous year being \$17.74 and \$24.12. Imports increased by about 1,100 tons to some 6,100 tons and exports by about 600 tons to approximately 5,600 tons. In spite of this evidence of the existence of a both a local and an export market, there was no appreciable change in the planted area or its production in the Colony, the prevailing price being too low to encourage any development.

(b) CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Padi.—The steady increase in the area under padi cultivation, manifested during the past few seasons, was maintained in the season 1932-33. The total area planted with rice was 70,530 acres, being some 2,500 acres greater than that of the previous season. With the exception of some four thousand acres in Penang Island and a few hundred acres in the Dindings, the rice land is about equally divided between Malacca and Province Wellesley.

The total crop harvested was estimated at 24,010,000 gantangs or 35,000 tons of milled rice. This represents a decrease in crop of approximately 2,400,000 gantangs of padi or 4,000 tons of rice as compared with the season 1931-32, in spite of the increase in the planted area.

While estimates of the padi crop are admittedly open to error, it is recognised that the yields obtained in the 1932 harvest were exceptionally good, and that drought at the beginning of the planting season reduced the crop reaped in 1933 in the northern portion of Province Wellesley and part of the coastal area of Malacca. Moreover in the Dindings, adverse weather conditions, combined with the depredations of rats and birds during a wet harvest, resulted in very low yields.

* Owing to a typographical error, the figure given in the 1932 report is \$13.

Although the price of padi at 5 to 8 cents per gantang has remained exceptionally low throughout the year, padi growers have realised the benefit of possessing their own supply of this staple food in difficult times, while the money derived from the sale of even a small surplus is a welcome addition to the family resources.

Work for the season 1933-34 commenced as usual about the beginning of July. The weather throughout the second half of the year was normal and favourable on the whole, though planting was delayed somewhat by drought in the south of Province Wellesley and also in the Dindings where the seasonal difficulties of the last few years were again experienced. Reaping commenced in the north of Province Wellesley at the end of December.

The systematic measures for the control of rats in padi fields, carried out under the supervision of the special staff employed by the Department of Agriculture in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca were successful in preventing any serious damage to the standing crop. A species of crab, known in Kedah as a pest in padi fields, appeared for the first time in Province Wellesley during October and did some damage before it was successfully brought under control.

Investigations on padi carried out during the year comprised the further selection and testing of pure strains, cultivation and manurial experiments and further work on padi soils. While some recent promising selections are still under trial, others have already proved their worth and are becoming popular, as is shown by the fact that stocks of seed from the Pulau Gadong Padi Experiment Station in Malacca were exhausted early in the season, some 4,000 gantangs, sufficient to plant about 1,000 acres, being readily sold to padi growers. Manurial experiments confirmed the results of previous work which disclosed the existence of a "bar" of unknown origin beyond which it has not yet been found possible to increase yields in Malaya by manuring. Preliminary experiments conducted on the Station in Malacca in the cultivation of padi by mechanical means gave promising results.

The Department of Drainage and Irrigation completed work on a scheme which will add some 3,000 acres to the available padi land in Malacca. A scheme has been approved for irrigating an extensive area of padi land in the south of Province Wellesley from the Krian Irrigation Reservoir in Perak, whereby an extension of some 4,500 acres will be added to the padi land in Province Wellesley in addition to the provision of water to the existing padi area. Several other minor works have also been completed.

Legislation to enforce the annual cultivation of padi land in Province Wellesley and to fix dates for cultivation operations was under consideration.

Pineapples.—While considerable areas of pineapples are grown for local consumption as fresh fruit in the other Settlements, by far the largest area planted with this crop is in Singapore Island where the fruits are grown mainly for canning. The area planted in 1933 comprised 9,500 acres of which 3,700 acres contain pineapples as a sole crop, the remainder being interplanted with rubber or fruit trees. The main area in which pineapples are cultivated in Malaya is, however, the State of Johore from whence 26,430,800 fresh fruits

were exported to the canning factories in Singapore, as compared with 35,767,339 fruits in 1932. There were five canning factories operating in the Island during the year.

The average prices of canned pineapples for 1933 showed a further decline as compared with those of 1932. For a case of 48 tins (72 lbs. of fruit) these were: Cubes \$3.11; Sliced Flat \$3; Sliced Tall \$3.19.

Exports from Malaya were 59,582 tons as compared with 66,291 tons in 1932. Lack of internal organisation in the industry is believed to be one of the factors responsible for this decline in exports. Great Britain took about 77 per cent of the total exports as compared with 84 per cent in 1932, so that the Malayan canned fruit has successfully retained its strong position in the British market, in securing which the Malayan Information Agency has by its propaganda work played so important a part during recent years. A further 15 per cent of the exports were sent to British Possessions and Protectorates.

At the Pineapple Experiment Station maintained by the Department of Agriculture in Singapore Island, investigations into the cultivation and manuring of pineapples were continued. Marked increases in yield of fruit were obtained by the use of chemical fertilisers, while the value of some form of soil mulch in pineapple cultivation was also clearly demonstrated. Work on the selection and improvement of varieties was commenced, together with a botanical survey of varietal characters. Efforts to establish the cultivation of pineapples as a main crop have met with some success as an outcome of the work in progress at this Station.

An experimental consignment of graded canned pineapples was sent to the Canadian Exhibition at Toronto and received favourable comment. Further trial consignments of graded fruit are being prepared for despatch to England.

Legislation designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Pineapple Conference, appointed by His Excellency the Governor at the end of 1930, was very fully discussed with representatives of the industry. A Bill embodying the results of these discussions was introduced in the October Meeting of the Legislative Council.

Fruit.—There has been a gradual extension of the area planted with local fruit trees and bananas in Singapore Island and an increase in the production of fruit, with a corresponding reduction in imports from other parts of the Peninsula. In the middle of the year there was a normal, but not excessive, crop of fruits in Penang Settlement; reasonable prices were obtained on the local markets and a considerable portion of the rambutan crop was exported.

There is still a large import of tropical fruit into Malaya from the Netherlands India, and of temperate or sub-tropical fruit, such as oranges, apples, pears and plums from California, Australia and China.

There has been an increasing demand for planting material of good quality, to meet which stocks of budded, grafted or marcotted fruit trees are gradually being built up at the three Agricultural Stations, where experiments are also in progress to adapt the etiolation method of vegetative propagation as practised at East Malling in England to the reproduction of various local fruit trees.

A number of budded citrus fruit trees imported from South Africa were successfully established on all three Stations.

Vegetables.—The cultivation of vegetables as a market garden crop for sale in the town markets continues to be an important activity of Chinese small holders in all three Settlements. In Singapore Island, the area so occupied has shown considerable extension in recent years and was estimated to be some 3,000 acres at the end of 1933. As a result, local production supplies a much larger share of Malayan vegetables for the Singapore markets than it formerly did and has caused a corresponding reduction in imports from other parts of the Peninsula.

Efforts to effect improvement of the conditions under which the vegetables are grown have been handicapped by the low average prices obtained, since these militate against the use of chemical fertilisers, a practice which the Department of Agriculture is endeavouring to encourage. The services of the Chinese Sub-Inspector of Agriculture attached to the Department of Agriculture in Singapore Island appear to be appreciated by Chinese market gardeners and owners of larger holdings. Two Chinese Students are at present undergoing training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, to qualify them for service as Agricultural Assistants in Malacca and Penang.

Malays, if they grow vegetables at all, only do so in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of their own families. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that on an area of 10 acres in Province Wellesley vegetables have been planted in rotation with padi, as a catch crop between seasons, for two years in succession.

Tobacco.—This crop is grown almost entirely by Chinese either in rotation with vegetables or as a sole crop. In Penang Settlement, there was an increase in the planted area which was 45 acres in October, 1933 as compared with 41 acres at the end of 1932. In Singapore Island, where better prices were realised, extension of the planted area has been rapid and the crop has become of considerable local importance and value. While in Penang Settlement production is confined to leaf suitable for the preparation of cheroots, in Singapore attention has also been paid to the possibility of producing yellow leaf for the preparation of cigarettes.

It must, however, be realised that with a short-term crop such as tobacco there are large fluctuations in the planted area even in one year and that the area cultivated is closely dependent on local prices. Considerable improvement in local methods of curing is necessary if the industry is to become firmly established.

Experiments in kiln drying for the preparation of yellow leaf at the Pineapple Experiment Station, Singapore, met with some success during the dry season, but gave disappointing results in the wet weather at the end of the year. It is becoming evident that careful attention will have to be given to the planting season if the object is to produce cigarette tobacco. The use of suitable fertilisers is also a factor of importance. Seed of both types of tobacco were distributed from this Station.

Several well known pests and diseases of this crop have made their appearance. For a few of these, such as the leaf-eating caterpillars, control measures have been devised; others are still under investigation.

Derris Root.—A species of this plant having a high toxic content is grown by Chinese in Singapore Island. During 1933 the planted area amounted to 550 acres of which 200 acres were planted in rotation with vegetables. The grower at present sells on the total weight of root, but the possibility of using the toxic content as a basis of valuation is under investigation by the Department of Agriculture.

Numerous enquiries regarding planting methods and planting material have been received during the year and some sixty thousand cuttings have been purchased in Singapore Island and despatched to Sumatra.

These enquiries, combined with a rise in price during the second half of the year, indicate the possibility that, if the existing difficulties connected with valuation and purchase can be overcome, this crop may prove to be of considerable economic importance.

Investigation of the toxic principles and their method of action on insects is in progress, while studies of the relative toxic content of the roots of different species and varieties of *Derris* are being continued.

Cloves.—An average crop, which ripened somewhat early, was reaped by Chinese growers in Penang Island in the last quarter of the year. Direct shipment to England by one of the principal growers has not been without effect in maintaining a satisfactory local price for this spice.

Mushrooms.—At the Bukit Merah Padi Test Station in Province Wellesley, mushrooms have been successfully cultivated on specially prepared heaps of padi straw. There are indications that this form of mushroom cultivation may prove a useful minor source of income to padi growers.

Other Crops.—Tapioca and arecanuts, though both crops of minor importance, continue to hold a place in the agricultural economics of the Colony. The former is now mainly grown in small plots along with vegetables, sugar cane and tobacco for local consumption. Chinese gardeners have recently planted a number of such plots in Penang Island. Arecanut palms are found mainly in mixed cultivation with fruit trees and coconuts, though there are a few small properties where the palms are a sole crop. The produce is mostly consumed locally. Small areas are also planted with pepper and nutmegs, the latter almost entirely in Penang Island whence there is still a limited export trade.

(c) LIVESTOCK

A privately owned herd of over 100 head of cattle has been successfully maintained in Singapore throughout the year on modern scientific lines and has supplied milk of a high degree of purity.

A privately owned pig farm in Singapore was closed at the end of the year and the stock sold. Pig rearing continues, however, to be a flourishing business among Chinese small holders throughout the Colony. A pure and a cross bred Middle White Boar from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, were sold in 1932 to breeders in Penang and Singapore respectively. These have been bred with the common Chinese sows and their off-spring have become numerous and more widely distributed.

Pigs, whether of the first or second cross, are of a satisfactory type, they are superior to the pure bred local Chinese animal in that they are of better shape, grow more rapidly, attain greater final weight and command good prices on the local markets.

A small stock of pure bred poultry is kept at the Pineapple Station in Singapore. A few birds of each of three pure breeds were imported from England for the Agricultural Station in Malacca during the year. These birds are intended for grading up the local fowls by crossing. The Department of Agriculture is devoting considerable attention to the better housing, feeding and general care of village poultry in an endeavour to reduce the heavy losses at present widely experienced as a result of the ravages of epidemic diseases among badly-fed fowls kept under insanitary conditions.

(d) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

The Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture maintains the Pineapple Experiment Station in Singapore which contains an area devoted to fruit trees, tobacco and other general crops; two Agricultural Stations, one at Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley and one at Sungei Udang in Malacca; the Pulau Gadong Padi Experiment Station in Malacca, another Padi Test Station at Bukit Merah in Province Wellesley and Padi Test Plots in Penang and the Dindings. On all these, demonstrations were given and from them planting material of good quality was supplied.

A scheme drawn up by the Director of Agriculture for joint agricultural services in Labuan and the Protected State of Brunei was adopted. Progress was made in the establishment of a main Agricultural and Padi Station at Kelanas and in the laying out of four additional Padi Test Plots in Brunei and measures for starting a similar plot in Labuan were discussed. A commencement was also made in recruiting and training a subordinate staff; the work in Labuan and Brunei is at present supervised by the Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, who pays periodical visits.

School Gardens, of which there are 126 in the Colony, are also used for instruction and propaganda. These were regularly visited by officers of the Department of Agriculture. The annual competitions in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca showed that in the majority of the gardens a high standard of maintenance was attained.

A successful Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition in which both Singapore and Johore participated was held in Singapore during April.

The Rural Lecture Caravan, jointly maintained by the Departments of Agricultural and Co-operation and the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, made tours in Penang, Province Wellesley, the Dindings and Malacca during the year. The lectures and film displays were well attended and have unquestionably produced useful results.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, began definitely to prove its value, the number of students present at the close of the preceeding school year, which was 30, was increased to 53 at the opening of the new school year in May.

In the Federated Malay States, 12 Government Scholarships have been established as an alternative to definite recruiting for Government Service. A similar scheme for the establishment of 6 Agricultural Scholarships in the Straits Settlements was awaiting final confirmation at the close of the year. Avenues of employment, other than Government Service, have begun to present themselves and it is anticipated that appointments can easily be found for the 24 students who will complete their training in April, 1934.

There has been an increasing demand in the Colony recently for vocational training and the Government has under consideration the possibility of establishing Farm Schools in Malacca and Singapore in connection with the Agricultural Stations.

The Department of Agriculture continued to publish monthly the Malayan Agricultural Journal in English and also quarterly agricultural journals in the Malay and Chinese languages. In addition, 10 Special Bulletins on general or scientific subjects were issued and leaflets in English and Malay were prepared as required.

(e) RETRENCHMENT

The proposals for Departmental retrenchment, necessitating an appreciable reduction of staff, were put into effect during the year.

(f) METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

Owing to economic conditions no use was made during the year of the arrangements described in the following paragraphs for the recruitment of labour from the Madras Presidency. A minimum establishment was maintained which was used to repatriate and assist unemployed Indians.

Elaborate machinery exists for the recruitment, in normal times, of South Indian labour, chiefly for work on rubber, coconut and oil palm estates. The same procedure applies in regard to recruitment of South Indian labour for the Railways, the Municipalities and the Public Works Departments.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the Rules made thereunder, and a special General Order of the Government of India defines the conditions under which emigration, for the purpose of performing unskilled work, is permitted to the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States.

There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labour for skilled work, but the recruiting of skilled labour in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The foundation of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labour is the Indian Immigration Fund. This Fund is maintained by contributions from all employers (including the Governments of Malaya) of South Indian labour. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may only be used for the importation of and in the interests of South Indian labour. Included in these interests are the maintenance of homes for decrepit and unemployed Indian labourers and the repatriation of and assistance to Indian labourers in need of relief; during the past three years the resources of the Fund have been extensively used for these purposes.

From the Fund are paid the general expenses of recruiting, the principal items being the cost of the train fares of emigrants from their homes to the ports of Negapatam and Madras and their feeding in the Emigration Camps at these places while awaiting shipment, of passages from Madras or Negapatam to the Straits, of the expenses of quarantine on arrival at Penang, Port Swettenham or Singapore, of transport thence to their places of employment in Malaya and of the payment of recruiting allowances to the employers by whose agents they had been recruited.

These agents, known as Kanganies, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers. The recruiting allowance paid to the employer is intended to recoup him for this expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

The kangany or agent who recruits must fulfil the following conditions before he can obtain a licence:—

- (i) he must be an Indian of the labouring classes;
- (ii) he must have been employed as a labourer on the place of employment for which he intends to recruit for a period of not less than three months.

Licences are issued by the Deputy Controller of Labour in Penang and are endorsed by the Agent of the Government of India. The number of labourers each kangany is authorised to recruit is limited in the first instance to twenty and the maximum commission is limited to Rs. 10 per head for each labourer recruited.

On arrival in India the kangany takes his licence for registration to the office of the Malayan Emigration Commissioner in Madras, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service appointed by the Malayan Governments, with the approval of the Government of India, to supervise emigration to Malaya, or in Negapatam to the office of the Assistant Emigration Commissioner. Only on endorsement by one or other of these officials does the licence become valid. The period of currency of the licence is usually six months and is limited, in any case, to one year.

After having his licence registered the kangany proceeds to the office of his employer's financial agents where he obtains a small advance (usually about Rs. 20) before leaving for his own village where he informs his friends and relations of the conditions of labour on his estate.

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Munsiff or Headman whose duty it is to see that there is no valid objection to the person emigrating. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman he takes them to the port of embarkation, *i.e.*, Madras or Negapatam, either himself prepaying the

train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the charge of the Fund.

Before they are permitted to embark all emigrants are inspected by the officials of the Indian Government—the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector.

After the emigrants are shipped, unless he is himself returning to the Colony in which case he is paid the balance due to him on arrival at the estate, the kangany receives his commission less the amount of his advance from the financial agents.

The commission of Rs. 10 is sufficient to cover all legitimate charges and is kept purposely low to prevent the kangany from dealing with professional recruiters.

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10. The latter figure is designed to cover all legitimate out of pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to their own requirements.

Besides the emigrants recruited by kanganies for individual employers any *bonâ fide* agricultural labourer who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing. They are for the most part returning emigrants who are proceeding to their old places of employment and, as they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable, though each receives a gift of \$2 on being released from the immigration depôts. This is paid partly as an inducement and partly to ensure that they will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

The Controller of Labour, Malaya, as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Indian Immigration Committee, which consists partly of unofficials, administers the Indian Immigration Fund.

All labourers, whether recruited by kanganies or non-recruited, are landed in Malaya free of debt and any labourer may terminate his agreement with his employer by giving one month's notice of his intention to do so. There is no 'contract' or indentured labour in the Colony.

There are 84 estates in the Colony owned by Europeans and 181 owned by Asiatics. The number of South Indian labourers (excluding their dependants) on the European owned estates on the 31st December, 1933, was 13,198 and on the Asiatic-owned estates 2,155.

B.—FORESTRY

Except for Singapore Island, where the forests have been depleted owing to pressure of population, the Straits Settlements are fairly well provided with forests, in respect of which a conservative policy is followed. The decision taken in 1931 to abandon the attempt to

continue the protection of the Singapore forests, except a small area retained on the ground of amenity, was called in question towards the close of the year under report, and the possibility of reviving the forest organization is still under consideration. While it is not likely that any large area of the forest land of the island will be found suitable for growing timber on a commercial scale, there appear to be considerable possibilities of development in the local sawmill industry provided that expert advice and supervision can be made available.

The industry referred to has hitherto drawn a large part of its supplies of raw material from the islands in Dutch territory adjacent to Johore, but imports from that source fell heavily in 1933 and there are indications of an increasing disposition to turn for supplies to the East Coast of the Peninsula, which yields timber of a generally superior quality though at somewhat higher cost owing to the factor of transport. The better part of the out-turn of the mills has for many years past been exported to a wide range of Eastern markets, small quantities having been shipped as far afield as South Africa, and the low-grade output goes largely to supply the packing-cases required by the pine-apple industry. Until 1933 there had been no attempt to cut select material for high-grade markets such as the United Kingdom, but during the year under report a number of experimental consignments have been shipped to London and Liverpool, with the assistance of the Forest Department, and have achieved a very encouraging measure of success. The total exports from Malayan mills to the United Kingdom since these experiments were begun about the middle of 1932 have amounted to 13,839 c. ft. valued c.i.f. at about £2,075, and of this quantity 7,500 c. ft. were cut in Singapore.

Success in this business is entirely dependent on careful cutting and seasoning of the timber shipped, and under the tuition of the Forest Engineer certain mills have already attained a high standard of production, which is reflected in the improved quality of the rest of their output and is not restricted to the material actually cut for export to the United Kingdom.

There is still, however, much more educational work to be done before high-grade production can be organised on a large scale, and this cannot be accomplished in the course of occasional visits by the technical experts in the absence of a forest officer permanently stationed in Singapore.

Apart from the mill-sawn output two experimental shipments to Liverpool of *keruing* and one of *sepetir* in the form of hand-sawn flitches were made from Malacca. The former timber is plentiful throughout Malaya though not very popular in the local market. The demand for it in the United Kingdom in the form mentioned is still on a limited scale but is being maintained and further developments are hoped for. The results of the experiment with *sepetir* are not yet known, and it is not available in large quantities, but its qualities as a furniture wood are such as to justify the hope that it may be acceptable to overseas markets.

The Settlement of Malacca is well provided with forests, chiefly of the plains type, which promise to constitute a valuable asset when they have been brought under regular management. The forests of

Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings are mainly hilly, but contain fair quantities of superior hardwoods and constitute a useful source of local supply.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present occupy 181 square miles or 12 per cent of the total area of the Colony. In the event of its being decided to revoke the Singapore reserves the area would be reduced by 25 square miles and the percentage to 10.

The effects of the continuing depression were evidenced by a further fall in the revenue of the Settlements, excluding Singapore, from \$23,050 to \$21,250, but an improvement was noticeable during the latter part of the year. Expenditure was reduced from \$68,103 to \$65,883.

The out-turn of timber, firewood and charcoal in cubic feet amounted to 202,960, 346,790 and 66,816 as against 278,325, 380,806 and 53,675 in 1932.

A revision of the Malacca working scheme to provide for the curtailment of operations owing to decreased demand was brought into effect during the year. The provisions of the working plans for Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings were generally followed.

The staff arrangements remained as before, only one full time officer being employed as Assistant Conservator in charge of Malacca and the remaining forests being controlled by joint arrangements with the Federated Malay States. A scheme of revision of these arrangements was under consideration at the close of the year and will, it is hoped, be brought into operation in 1935. Supervisory charge of Singapore continued to be held by the Commissioner of Lands. The subordinate staff employed at the close of the year consisted of 2 forest rangers, 5 foresters and 27 forest guards, the number of the latter having been reduced by 3.

The Federated Malay States organizations for forest research and education, forest engineering and marketing also serve the needs of the Colony. The main research organization deals with forest botany, oecology, silviculture, wood technology, timber testing and investigation of forest products generally, and a school for training forest subordinates is attached to it. The Forest Engineer is concerned with the improvement of methods of extraction, conversion and transport of timber and other forest produce. The Timber Purchase Section serves as an agency for direct purchase of timber on behalf of Government departments and others from forest contractors, and assists the latter in marketing their output. The work done by the Timber Purchase Section for the Colony increased largely during the year.

C.—FISHERIES

The total amount of fish, estimated as fresh fish, landed in the Colony during 1933 amounted to 24,700 tons. This is an increase of 4,700 tons on the 1932 figures, and is accounted for by the inclusion of 5,486 tons of 'bilis' (*Stolephorus*) which for the first time has been included in the landings of Singapore.

If this new source had not been included in the figures for 1933, they would have shown a decrease in landings of 786 tons.

The following table shows the distribution of the landings in the various centres of the Colony:—

			<i>Tons</i>
Singapore	..	..	15,650
Penang and Province Wellesley	..	..	4,700
Dindings	..	..	2,500
Malacca	..	..	1,850
Total			24,700

This, valued at a conservatively low figure of \$5 per pikul or approximately \$84 per ton on landing, would amount to \$1,914,800.

There were 12,612 fishermen employed in the Colony, of whom 6,652 were Malays, 4,497 Chinese, 903 Japanese, 501 Indians, 76 Eurasians and 1 Siamese. This is an increase of 180 on the total number registered in 1932. This is not a significant figure, and is due simply to more people taking up hand lining and other kinds of "one man" methods.

There is a decrease of 149 in the number of fishing boats employed in the Colony from 1932. With the exception of the Japanese powered vessels and some Chinese owned fish carriers, there are nothing but sailing and rowing boats employed in the industry. All the Japanese powered craft are based on Singapore, and are used to fish in the waters of the Rhio Archipelago, Gulf of Siam, South Burma, the East and West Coast of Malaya, and Sumatra.

They have increased by five during the year and now total 72. Their non-powered craft amount to 88 as against 90 in 1932. They landed 4,500 tons of fresh fish for the Singapore market during the year, which is approximately 60% of the fresh fish landed in Singapore. (This estimate is based on the fresh fish landed, and neglects the 5,486 tons of 'bilis' (*Stolephorus*) which is all dried, and never appears as a fresh fish).

The total revenue derived from the licence fees paid for nets, traps and boats and miscellaneous sources amounts to \$12,678 which is a decrease of \$1,122. This is directly due to the depressed conditions in the Colony.

The fishery has been normal throughout the year as far as can be ascertained, although prices remained low in spite of the rise in the price of rubber.

The industry is financed by dealers who live in the various fishing centres, and find money for the fishermen to enable them to provide boats and gear necessary for fishing. The fishermen, however, must sell their catches to these financiers who fix the price from day to day as the fish are landed. The objections to this method of conducting an industry are many, but the remedy lies with the fishermen themselves, and nothing but years of education and elimination of old established customs will effect any change.

D.—MINERALS

Tin.—Mining operations in the Colony were confined to the Settlement of Malacca where there were five places at which tin was worked during the year, and to Christmas Island where deposits of

phosphate of lime were worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. The production of tin-in-ore in Malacca at 72 per cent amounted to 54 tons, on which royalty of \$9,128 was paid, as compared with 35 tons and \$3,834 in 1932. The whole of the production went, as previously, to Singapore for smelting. The labourers were Chinese. No new prospecting licence was issued during the year.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. Tin smelter production based on smelters' declarations amounted to 46,942 tons as compared with 49,945 tons in 1932. The decrease was due principally to the fact that ore from Netherlands India which used to come to Singapore for smelting was no longer imported.

Imports of tin-in-ore, at 72 per cent, into Singapore and Penang amounted, from countries outside Malaya, to 16,662 tons as compared with 20,488 tons in 1932 and from the Malay States and Malacca to 23,760 tons, as compared with 28,408 tons in 1932, a total for smelting purposes of 40,422 tons, as compared with 48,896 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 53,931 tons. The price of tin was £146 a ton at the beginning and £227 a ton at the end of the year, an increase of price of 35 per cent. The international control of tin continued during the year.

The production of phosphates of lime as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 91,280 tons of which the final value as declared for royalty purposes was \$1,305,054 or \$15.50 per ton. This output was exported, with the exception of 200 tons, to Japan. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

CHAPTER VII

Commerce

The Colony of the Straits Settlements is part of the Malayan Registration Area. Statistics of Malayan trade have been published since 1922, separate figures for the Straits Settlements being discontinued in 1928. The trade of the Colony, of which more than three-fourths is with foreign countries and the balance with the Malay States, consists principally of the entrepôt trade of the free ports of Singapore and Penang which serve as collecting and distributing centres for the countries of the Malayan Archipelago: Malaya, Netherlands India, North Borneo, Sarawak, Indo-China, Siam and Southern Burma.

The commodities known in the world's markets as Straits Produce, including such articles as rubber, tin, copra, arecanuts, palm-oil, pineapples, gums and unground spices, are collected from these countries, while manufactured goods consisting chiefly of household stores, machinery, piecegoods, building material and electrical equipment, are distributed in exchange. Singapore is also an important distributing centre for mineral oils—lubricating oil, liquid fuel, kerosene and motor spirit—and there is a trade at both ports in bunker coal, oil fuel and ships' stores. The historical function of Malacca as an entrepôt market between East and West has been

assumed largely by Singapore, but Malacca still remains the principal collecting and distributing station on the mainland for the centre of the Peninsula, though its importance has diminished with the development of long-haulage railway traffic from Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham.

The ports of the Colony are free from port or light dues (with the exception of port dues at Labuan) and from import duties except on liquor, tobacco and petroleum. Preferences on liquor and tobacco and a 20 per cent *ad valorem* tax on the first registration of non-British motor vehicles were introduced as a result of the Ottawa Agreements in 1932.

A Trade Commission was appointed by the Government of the Straits Settlements in February, 1933 to enquire into "the trade of the Colony, the directions in which it has gained or lost, and the reasons for these gains or losses, and its future potentialities". The Commission continued its sessions throughout the year and its report is awaited.

The foreign trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States in merchandise, bullion and specie, amounted in value to \$760 (\$89) millions, as compared with \$747 (\$87) millions in 1932, an increase of 1.7 per cent. This is the first time since 1930 that the result of the year has shown an upward tendency. It is not possible to indicate the trade in terms of quantity, though from the figures of the principal exports it is probable that this also increased, nor to distinguish between exports and re-exports owing to the nature of the Straits Settlements trade. There is also a considerable transshipment trade at the ports of Singapore and Penang, but of this also no figures are available.

The increase in the value of trade was due entirely to exports and principally to the higher values of rubber and tin. Imports declined in value owing partly to the continued downward trend of general prices and partly to the reduced purchasing power of the country. The \$760 millions consisted of imports \$358 (\$380) millions and exports \$402 (\$366) millions, the figures for 1932 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 (\$13) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$55 millions, as compared with an unfavourable balance of one million dollars in 1932.

With regard to the use of statistics for the measurement of Malayan trade, a word of warning is necessary. A considerable portion of the declared trade values of Malaya and of the Colony relates to the import and export of mineral oils. These are included in the trade figures but are not merchandise in the usual sense. Singapore by virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields is a storage and distributing centre for mineral oils in the hands of two principal companies, and allowance should be made for this feature in an examination of Malayan trade. Imports from Japan, for example, in 1933 amounted to \$26,592,862 and exports to Japan amounted to \$36,683,753. The latter, however, included \$14,975,986 representing motor spirit, and if this is deducted there is a balance of trade of \$5 millions in favour of Japan. In other

words the position is reversed. The following figures show the distribution of trade in mineral oils in 1933 and their relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya:—

TRADE: MINERAL OILS, 1933

VALUES IN \$000

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating oil	..	1,891	730	2,621
Kerosene	..	11,500	7,759	19,259
Liquid Fuel	..	10,196	2,884	13,080
Motor Spirit	..	39,726	32,457	72,183
A. Total	..	63,313	43,830	107,143
B. Malaya	..	358,000	402,000	760,000
C. Percentage A and B		18	11	14

Of the \$760 millions, representing the trade of Malaya, \$671 (\$676) millions or 88 (90) per cent represented the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$327 (\$349) millions, and of exports \$344 (\$327) millions. The figures indicate a slight decline not only in gross Colony trade but in the proportion of Malayan trade carried by Colony merchants. Both results may be attributed to the natural development of direct routing which seeks to eliminate the middleman, and the second also to the development of the Federated Malay States through their own ocean-port, Port Swettenham, under the stimulus of the Ottawa Agreements and an active railway policy. This trade, however, it is likely, is still flowing through Colony ports in the form of transit cargo, involving handling, finance and insurance, but unfortunately no figures are available to measure it.

Of Malayan trade (and generally speaking the same proportions apply to the Colony) 14 (15) per cent was with the United Kingdom, 15 (17) per cent with other British countries and 71 (68) per cent with non-British countries. The following are the countries with which the principal trade was done, with values in millions of dollars:—

TABLE I

		1932	1933
		\$	\$
1. Netherlands India	..	190	152
2. United States of America	..	79	131
3. United Kingdom	..	114	106
4. Siam	..	61	67
5. Japan	..	57	63
6. India and Burma	..	48	44
7. China (excluding Hong Kong)	..	26	26
8. Australia	..	30	25
9. Hong Kong	..	9	10

The following tables show the corresponding figures for the import and export trades:—

TABLE II
IMPORTS OF
Total merchandise including Bullion and Specie
(in millions of dollars)

			1932	1933
			\$	\$
1.	Netherlands India	.. ..	133	111
2.	Siam	.. ..	48	53
3.	United Kingdom	.. ..	56	51
4.	India and Burma	.. ..	34	31
5.	Japan	.. ..	17	27
6.	China (excluding Hong Kong)	.. ..	22	20
7.	Australia	.. ..	8	8
8.	United States of America	.. ..	7	5
9.	Netherlands	.. ..	5	3
10.	Hong Kong	.. ..	3	6

TABLE III
EXPORTS OF
Total merchandise including Bullion and Specie
(in millions of dollars)

			1932	1933
			\$	\$
1.	United States of America	.. ..	72	126
2.	United Kingdom	.. ..	58	55
3.	Netherlands India	.. ..	57	41
4.	Japan	.. ..	40	36
5.	Australia	.. ..	22	17
6.	Netherlands	.. ..	14	17
7.	Siam	.. ..	13	14
8.	India and Burma	.. ..	14	13
9.	China (excluding Hong Kong)	.. ..	4	6
10.	Hong Kong	.. ..	6	4

The above tables indicate how the trade of Malaya is dominated by imports of produce from Netherlands India, exports of rubber and tin to America, and imports of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom and Japan, while there is a large miscellaneous trade with India and China not unconnected with the immigrant population of those countries in Malaya.

The principal imports in order of gross values declared were motor spirit, rice, tin-ore, rubber, cotton piecegoods, kerosene, cigarettes, liquid fuel, dried and salted fish, sugar, milk and copra; the principal exports being rubber, tin, motor spirit, copra, rice, kerosene, dried and salted fish and tinned pineapples.

The following notes are added on certain features of the principal commodities:—

(i) *Rubber*.—Practically the entire output of native rubber in the surrounding countries, Netherlands India, Sarawak, North Borneo, Siam, Indo-China and Burma comes to Singapore and Penang for milling and re-export as crepe rubber. Of these imports, 83 per cent as compared with 81 per cent of the previous year came from Netherlands India. Imports increased, under the influence of a rise

in price, from 92,874 tons valued at \$9,787,000 to 168,115 tons valued at \$21,053,000, an increase of 81 per cent in quantity and 115 per cent in value. Exports increased from 478,836 tons to 573,412 tons (or 68 per cent of world output) and in value from \$77,803,169 to \$122,439,683 an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value. Of these, 55 (57) per cent went to the United States of America, 20 (15) per cent to the Continent of Europe, 13 (14) per cent to the United Kingdom, 9 (9) per cent to Japan and 3 (5) per cent to Other Countries. Malayan domestic exports increased from 405,209 tons to 448,690 tons or by 11 per cent. The price of rubber was 2 13/32d. a lb. at the beginning and 4 5/16d. at the end of the year. The rise was due partly to the continuance of negotiations regarding restriction and partly to increased consumption in the United States where the majority of the world's rubber is absorbed. An interesting local development was the installation by one of the principal producing companies of a bulk latex plant in the Singapore Harbour Board premises, from which latex is conveyed direct in a pipe line to ships at the wharves, and the increase in bulk shipments to Europe and America.

(ii) *Tin*.—Imports of ore decreased from 28 to 23 thousand tons or by 18 per cent, the gross value, however, increasing from \$23 to \$26 millions, of which 61 (44) per cent came from Siam, 9 (35) per cent from Netherlands India and 30 (21) per cent from other countries including Australia, Japan, Indo-China, Burma, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Union of South Africa. This with practically the entire output of the Malay States was smelted in Singapore and Penang. Exports of tin increased from 47,908 to 53,931 tons or by 12 per cent, and in value from \$55,687,036 to \$88,716,233. Of these, 57 (42) per cent went to the United States of America, 28 (34) per cent to the Continent of Europe, 5 (12) per cent to the United Kingdom and 10 (12) per cent to other countries. The decrease in imports of ore was due to the change in policy of the principal Netherlands Indian mines which commenced sending their ores to Holland for smelting. There was also, as already mentioned, a decrease of imports into Singapore and Penang from the Malay States and Malacca. The increase of exports would appear to be due principally to withdrawals from smelters' stocks.

(iii) *Cotton piecegoods*.—Imports decreased from 150 to 146 millions yards, and in gross value from \$18 to \$16 millions, of which yardage 68 (57) per cent came from Japan, 18 (26) per cent from the United Kingdom and 14 (17) per cent from other countries including increased amounts from Russia. The entrepôt trade in this article is important as shown from the fact that re-exports (principally to Sumatra) amounted to 19,151,703 yards, as compared with 19,775,143 yards in 1932.

(iv) *Preserved Pineapples*.—This is a Malayan industry. Exports decreased from 66,292 tons or 2,034,257 cases, to 59,581 tons or 1,875,287 cases, and in total values from \$7,914,000 to \$6,285,000, of which 77 (84) per cent went to the United Kingdom, 10 (5) per cent to Canada, 5 (4) per cent to the Continent of Europe and 8 (7) per cent to other countries. The decline in production was due partly to slump conditions in the rubber industry, pineapples being originally a catchcrop planted between young rubber to give a return while the rubber is maturing, and partly to the exhaustion of old pineapple lands. The industry is now being reorganised, under the guidance

of the Department of Agriculture on a permanent basis, and a bill for the improvement of the Pineapple Industry (since enacted), was introduced in October. The increase of imports to Canada is a hopeful sign, due largely to the preferential import duty obtained under the Ottawa Agreements.

(v) *Copra*.—Imports, which came principally from Netherlands India (Sumatra and Borneo) and the State of North Borneo, increased from 100,143 tons to 100,290 tons, gross values declining from \$8 to \$6 millions. Exports increased in quantity from 197,000 to 211,000 tons, gross values declining from \$19 to \$15 millions. Of shipments 66 (69) per cent went to the Continent of Europe (principally Germany, Holland and Norway), 23 (24) per cent to the United Kingdom, 8 (5) per cent to the United States of America and 3 (2) per cent to other countries. The steady decline in the price of the commodity during the year caused great concern to producers, the causes being said to be partly the competition of other vegetable oils and of whale oil, the strength of buying combines, the incidence of freights amounting at the end of the year to 36 per cent of the value of the commodity, and the tendency of an unregulated industry to over-produce.

(vi) *Rice*.—Imports increased in quantity from 592,209 tons to 592,912 tons (or say 50,000 tons a month), gross values decreasing from \$40 to \$34 millions. Of imports, 59 (60) per cent came from Siam, 37 (37) per cent from Burma, 2.6 (1.5) per cent from Saigon and .4 (1.5) per cent from other countries. Domestic exports increased from 1,917 to 2,950 tons, re-exports declining from 183 to 160 thousand tons. Values of gross exports declined from \$12.6 to \$9.5 millions. Of these 79 (83) per cent were to Netherlands India, 10 (7) per cent to Sarawak, 5 (3) per cent to North Borneo and 6 (7) per cent to other countries. The decline in exports to Netherlands India was partly due to the policy of the Netherlands Indian Government in promoting the cultivation of rice in Java for the supply of their East Indian territories. Similar policies, of economic nationalism, in China, the Federated Malay States, where an import duty of 15 cents a pikul was imposed in October, and elsewhere are likely to have a detrimental effect on the entrepôt trade of the Straits Settlements ports. The wholesale price of rice declined from \$3.97 to \$3.52 a pikul during the year. The cheapness of this staple article of diet was of inestimable value in enabling the country to weather the storm of the general depression, and Malaya was fortunate in having the three great rice granaries of the world, Burma, Siam and Indo-China, at its door.

(vii) *Palm oil*.—Imports increased from 14 to 281 tons, coming principally from Sumatra and Sarawak. Exports increased from 7,906 tons to 12,381 tons or by 57 per cent. Of these 28 (45) per cent went to the United Kingdom, 24 (12) per cent to the United States of America, 23 (0) to Canada, 13 (15) per cent to Sumatra presumably for re-export, and 12 (11) per cent to other countries. Production is principally in the States of Johore and Selangor. The bulking plant in the Singapore Harbour Board premises from which oil is conveyed direct in a pipe line to ships at the wharves was extended during the year.

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya will be found in the publications issued by the Statistics Department.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and the Cost of Living

A.—WAGES

Standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers are prescribed by law in certain key districts in Malaya and these rates tend in practice to regulate the rate of wages earned in other districts and by labourers of other races. There was no change in standard rates during the year.

In the Colony the only key district in which standard wages were in force was Province Wellesley where the prescribed rates were 40 cents a day for an able-bodied adult male labourer, 32 cents for an able-bodied adult female, and 16 cents for children of 10 years and over. No Indian child of under 10 years of age may be allowed to work.

The average price per gantang (8 lbs.) of No. 2 Siam rice in Singapore, Penang and Malacca declined from 25, 29 and 27 cents in January respectively, to 23, 26 and 24 cents, in December, 1933, or approximately by 10 per cent.

In the island of Penang and in the Dindings daily rates varying from 28 to 40 cents for a male labourer, from 24 to 32 cents for a female labourer, and for children 16 to 20 cents were paid. The labour forces on Province Wellesley estates are very settled. On the older estates which have employed Tamil labour for a long time many of the labourers have been born on the estates and are frequently not entirely dependent on their check-roll wages.

In Singapore the daily rates of wages on estates ranged from 28 to 55 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian male labourer, from 24 to 30 cents for an able-bodied adult Indian female labourer, and for children from 15 to 20 cents. Many employers paid their tappers by results. The rates of wages paid to Chinese and Javanese labourers were about the same as those paid to Indians. Government Departments paid from 40 to 96 cents and miscellaneous employers from 50 to 80 cents.

In Malacca, able-bodied Indian adult male labourers on estates earned 28 to 40 cents and able-bodied adult female labourers 24 to 32 cents a day. Store and factory labourers received 40 to 50 cents. In the Government Departments the rates of wages were from 40 cents to \$1.35 (Health Department) for males and 25 to 40 cents for females. Chinese were mostly employed on contract at rates varying from 35 to 45 cents a day. Javanese and Malays earned as much as Southern Indians.

The law requires every employer to provide at least 24 days' work in each month to every labourer employed.

Workmen employed in skilled trades naturally commanded higher rates of wages.

There is no indentured labour in the Colony.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 9 of 1932) came into force on the 1st of October, 1933. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under Ordinance 197 (Labour) to

regulate and enforce proper conditions of health and labour. Protection from machinery is secured under Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery).

For further particulars, reference is invited to the Blue Book section 23.

B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 21 per cent as compared with 1932, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber and tin. There were increases also in the prices of damar, rattans and tapioca flake. The price of tin was £146.5.0 per ton at the beginning and £227.10.0 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £229 and £142 respectively, and the average for the year £200. The price of rubber was 2.13/32 pence per lb. at the beginning and 4.5/16 pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 4.17/32 pence and 2 pence, and the average for the year 3.7/32 pence. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
100	64	41	37	45

There was, however, a continued decline in retail values, as shown by a fall of 11 per cent in the index of food prices, representing the difference of the average of the two years for Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and of 8.6 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 4.8 per cent in the general cost of living for Asiatics, Eurasians and Europeans respectively. The fact that the wholesale index increased while the retail index continued to decline may be explained by the usual time-lag between the two. The decline in market prices as reported by the Municipal Authorities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, was noticeable principally in the prices of meat, eggs, fish and curry-stuffs due possibly to an abundance of supplies available and more intensive competition in markets and in their neighbourhood. House rents as represented by municipal assessments also declined, the figures for the principal towns being 24 per cent in Kuala Lumpur, 12 per cent in Singapore, 16 per cent in Penang, 10 per cent in Malacca and 4 per cent in Johore Bahru as compared with those of 1932.

The general cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards were as follows:—

Standard	1914	1932	1933	Percentage increase + or decrease—as Compared with 1932
Asiatic	100	108.6	99.3	—8.6
Eurasian	100	113.1	105.7	—6.5
European	100	129.2	123.0	—4.8

CHAPTER IX

Education and Welfare Institutions

A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in the Colony in English and in various vernacular languages—Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools, *i.e.*, places where fifteen or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, except where the teaching is of a purely religious character, and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools, must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Ordinance, 1926. To be a supervisor, a member of the committee of management or a teacher of an unregistered school is an offence against the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Director of Education may refuse to register any school that is insanitary or that is likely to be used for the purpose of propaganda detrimental to the interests of the pupils or as a meeting place of an unlawful society. The Director of Education may also, in certain circumstances, refuse to register a person as a supervisor, a member of a committee of management or a teacher. The Director of Education, however, interferes as little and as seldom as possible.

There was constituted in 1909 an Education Board, composed of four official and four unofficial members, with the following functions:—

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government Schools, and to receive all such fees;
- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

This Board, in addition to school fees, receives the proceeds of an education rate of 2 per cent on property in municipalities and 1 per cent on property in rural areas to be devoted to the purposes of education within the Colony.

B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION

The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English speaking when they join. Of those admitted in 1933 approximately 13% of the boys and 26% of the girls were English speaking. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "Direct Method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and they are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though one or two stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for the first six years (*i.e.* for the years spent in the Primary Division of the school) and \$41 (£5 12s.) a year for the remaining period. These rates will remain in force for pupils enrolled prior to 1st January, 1934, but the rate for those enrolled on or after that date will be \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year depending on the results of an examination, the successful pupils up to 50 per cent. of the available places paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1933 there were 24 Government and 31 Aided Schools in the Colony—27 situated in Singapore, 19 in Penang, 8 in Malacca and 1 in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 25,161 (9,434 in Government and 15,727 in Aided Schools).

Of the 25,161 pupils in English Schools, 4,186 or 16.64 per cent. of the pupils were enjoying free education. The details of the nationalities so benefited were 914 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,296 Malays, 1,701 Chinese, 237 Indians and 38 others.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Portugese Catholic Church, and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of Missionary teachers at the rate of £420 a year for a man and £280 a year for a lady missionary. These rates have since been revised as set out below. Capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government under certain conditions.

The recommendations of the 1932 Grants-in-Aid Committee were approved by Government with slight modifications and are to take effect from 1st January, 1934. The more important changes are as follows:—

- (i) Salary allowances for European Missionary teachers have been reduced to \$3,000 (£350) a year for a man and \$1,800 (£210) a year for a lady missionary. Allowances at these rates, however, are to be payable only to a limited number of such teachers. All other Missionary teachers will be paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women.

For the missionary staffs of the Christian Brothers' Schools and the Convent Schools, it was decided to allow a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women.

- (ii) An age limit for Missionary teachers of 55 in the case of men and 50 in the case of women has been introduced, provision being made for exceptional cases.
- (iii) Lay teachers will be subject to the same rules as regards age of retirement as teachers in Government Schools.
- (iv) No leave (including sick leave) will ordinarily be allowed to a teacher who has reached the age limit.
Asiatic missionary teachers will not be eligible for pay while on leave other than sick leave.
- (v) The annual capitation rate to cover all contingent expenditure has been reduced from \$3 (7s.) a year per pupil to \$2.40 (5s. 7d.) a year per pupil.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore, which were designed in 1930 to accommodate the many surplus pupils who were not qualified to enter the Government and Aided morning schools have reached a most satisfactory standard. Except in the cases of three primary classes for which no suitable unemployed teachers were available, all schools were staffed by trained teachers who had been retrenched from Government and Aided Schools in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. They give a sound elementary English education to boys in classes from Primary to Junior Cambridge on the same lines as that given in the ordinary schools. The enrolment increased from 724 in 1932 to 767 in 1933. The total expenditure was \$27,172 and the total revenue \$26,759. As will be seen, these schools are now practically self supporting.

The private English schools may be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies and accommodated in proper school buildings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit and accommodated in any sort of building from shop-house or private house to office or godown. In schools of the latter class overcrowding is common, and the staffs are usually cheap and meagre. The pupils are very often over the usual age or dull or both. In Singapore in 1933 there were 56 private schools with an enrolment of 5,547.

There is no central college for the training of teachers for English Schools. Such training is supplied at Normal Classes held at one centre in each of the three Settlements. The students who attend these Normal Classes, men and women alike, are required to hold Cambridge School Certificates with credits in at least two of the subjects English, Elementary Mathematics, History, Geography and Drawing, or Certificates accepted by the Director of Education in lieu thereof, and they must be at least 16 years of age; they must also have satisfied the Education Department in an Oral English Examination. Those selected are appointed Student Teachers and they then spend three years in an English school studying and watching the teaching. In the mornings they are present for at least two hours in the class rooms studying teaching methods or themselves teaching prepared lessons. In the afternoons and on Saturday mornings they attend the Normal Classes. The Normal Class

Instructors are European Masters and Mistresses, the majority being Government officers. The subjects of instruction are English (Language and Literature), the Theory and Practice of Teaching, Hygiene, Physical Training and, in some centres, Art. An examination has to be passed each year, those for the first and third years being conducted by a central authority and that for the second year by the local Inspector of Schools and the Instructors. Student Teachers who pass the third year examination become "Trained Teachers".

At the beginning of 1933 there were second and third year Normal Class students in all Settlements, but in no Settlement were there any first year students owing to the depression and lack of demand for teachers. At the Annual examinations held in March 1933, 99 students passed (45 men and 54 women); of these, 24 men and 22 women completed the three-year course and became "trained teachers". In the 1933-1934 session which started in April only third year classes were formed.

Certain selected students, student teachers or teachers are given three-year scholarships to Raffles College there to undergo a course of practically university standard to fit them for the teaching of subjects in the secondary classes of the English schools. They are allowed to specialise in certain branches.

In 1933 only one student scholarship to Raffles College was awarded; it was given to a girl from Malacca. All others were withheld in view of the uncertainty of the staffing position three years ahead, an effect of the slump. At the end of the year 28 Colony students were in training for work in classes in the secondary divisions of schools, of whom 19 were in the third year of their course, 8 in the second year and one in the first year. Fifteen students completed their courses and obtained their diplomas in May.

C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Technical Education.—Pupils from the Straits Settlements are admitted to the Government Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, which provides courses of training for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and which gives accommodation also to a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own untrained subordinates.

Agricultural Education.—There is no school of agriculture in the Straits Settlements but pupils may proceed to the School of Agriculture, Malaya, at Serdang, Federated Malay States, where one-year and two-year courses of study are followed. Government is providing a number of scholarships to this school in 1934.

Commercial Education.—Courses of study covering two years are provided by the Commercial Department of Raffles Institution, Singapore, and the Government Commercial School, Penang.

In addition, Evening Classes are conducted at Singapore in Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, Structural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Surveying, Chemistry and Navigation.

The Nautical Classes had an enrolment of 134 at the end of the year, one third of the students coming from places other than Singapore. An increase in the enrolment would seem to show that the classes are meeting a need. They not only help local men to obtain employment, but they also assist them to get promotion. They were attended by a large number of men employed on local vessels, and although few of these could be present often most of them attended when circumstances permitted. The total number of passes up to 15th December was:—

Master, Local Trade, 1; Second Class Gunner, 1; Third Class Gunner, 9; and Helmsmen, 26.

There was also an evening class at Malacca, but Typewriting was the only subject taught. Ten students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination.

Industrial Education.—The Singapore Trade School continued to do very good work. There were 114 students undergoing training in the three classes—39 in the first, 31 in the second and 44 in the third year course. It was possible to accept a larger amount of repair work from the general public during the year, and there was no difficulty in combining instruction with useful work for Government Departments and private individuals, particularly in the motor repair shop. One hundred and thirteen different jobs were carried out, which varied in nature from minor repairs to complete overhauls of cars. In addition, work for the school included drawing-board stands, a mild steel motor-car lift, and stands for a developing cabinet and a sun-frame. Labour charges paid into revenue amounted to \$829.88.

Expert engineers have expressed the opinion that the standard of work of a student at the school is comparable with that of the apprentice in England with the same length of training, while the scope of the instruction is wider than that obtaining in most workshops. In addition to training in the use of tools and machinery a student gets a thorough knowledge of up-to-date store-keeping and is put through a sound elementary course in machine, design and plan drawing. The Association of Engineers, Singapore Branch, visited the school and were favourably impressed with the methods of training used and with the comprehensiveness of the curriculum. Eight students were placed with Government departments, with the Royal Air Force and with local firms, and since the end of the year several others have found suitable employment.

A Careers' Committee, including among its members several prominent local engineers, has been formed, and with its co-operation it is hoped that qualified students of the school will find more avenues of employment.

The staff of the school was increased by one motor mechanic.

The Trade School, Penang, is now fully equipped and is in a position to take on repair work for Government departments and, to a limited extent, for the general public. Thirty-eight new students were admitted during 1933, of whom 16 had Junior or School Certificates. The total enrolment was 71. Ten per cent of the boys enjoyed free places.

It has been decided to open a Trade School in Malacca in 1934. The opening of the new hospital at Malacca will make the old hospital buildings at Durian Daun available, and part of these buildings can be converted for use as a Trade School at very little cost. The subjects which it is hoped to teach include Motor Engineering, Electrical Wiring, Plumbing, Carpentry, Tailoring and Shoe-making. A start will be made with only one or two of these subjects, however.

D.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST-SECONDARY) EDUCATION

The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Raffles College, Singapore. The course of the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

Raffles College, Singapore, was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all the youths of British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three-year courses in Arts and Science. Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

Two scholarships, known as Queen's Scholarships, the value of which may amount to £500 for the first year and £400 for any subsequent year up to six years, may be awarded in each year after examination and selection. The examining body is appointed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and it is a condition that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examining body, is not fit to study for an honours degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Queen's Scholars are ordinarily required to proceed to a residential College at Oxford or Cambridge.

The annual examination for these scholarships, the tenth since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were Mr. KEONG SIEW TONG of St. Xavier's Institution, Penang, and Mr. BERNARD H. Y. MEGGS of Raffles Institution, Singapore. The former is taking Medicine and the latter Engineering, both at Cambridge University. Twelve candidates competed for this examination.

E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

Malay Vernacular Schools.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by the Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no desire for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed in the case of boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English School.

The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, Malay History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training. Boys do Basketry and Gardening in addition, and girls do Needlework and Domestic Science.

In 1933 there were 217 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 23,542 pupils. In addition there was an aided school at Pulau Bukom, Singapore, with 51 pupils.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay Vernacular Boys' Schools are in the first instance selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil-teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthdays about which time they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

The post of Assistant Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools, Singapore, was abolished on 1st April. In order to continue the excellent work started by this officer three trained lady teachers volunteered to visit the schools to encourage the development of craft work and domestic science. The teachers' training class continued to do very good work. Arrangements have been made in Singapore to give a one year intensive course in domestic science to pupils who have passed the highest class in the Malay Girls' school. A few girls' schools in Penang send their children to the boys' schools to be taught geography, arithmetic and composition. This method of using better trained male teachers in mixed classes has shown good results. Handwork, laundry and cookery are taught in many schools. A satisfactory standard of needlework and embroidery was maintained.

Government has realised that the education of Malay girls has reached a stage at which further progress can be achieved only by the institution of a Training Centre for Malay Women Teachers. It is proposed therefore to open such a centre in Malacca in 1934. Malacca has been decided on as the best place for the training centre because of its central position and because of the predominance of Malays in its population. It will be convenient also to open the centre in Malacca because owing to the opening in 1934 of the new Malacca hospital part of the old buildings at Durian Daun will be available for accommodating it and the expense of providing a special building will in consequence be avoided.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese Schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1933 was 10 in Singapore, 23 in Penang and 3 in Malacca.

The recommendations of the Grants-in-Aid Committee, 1932, have been approved and from 1st January, 1934, the grants-in-aid to Chinese vernacular schools will be in two grades:—

I. \$10 per year per pupil

II. \$ 5 per year per pupil,

in average attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I schools must teach English for a minimum number of hours each day with

reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are three types of schools:—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public schools, *i.e.*, schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own “committee members”;
- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on school fees, these schools being usually small and old in type.

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupies six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance or the length of holidays in any except the Aided Schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curricula.

The Chinese High School, Singapore—the only purely secondary school in the Colony—was closed throughout the year but remained on the register. In Penang there were two schools for males which provided a secondary education together with a primary course; in Malacca there was one, but the course of study was not complete. Four Girls' schools in Singapore and two in Penang provided a Normal Class. One girls' school in Singapore provided a physical training course.

At the close of 1933 there were 373 registered schools with 1,134 registered teachers and 24,853 pupils (of whom 6,477 were girls).

Tamil Vernacular Schools.—There were no Government Tamil schools in the Straits Settlements. Most of the Tamil schools in Penang and Province Wellesley and all those in Malacca were estate schools founded either voluntarily or by order of the Controller of Labour. The remainder were private schools run by mission bodies or committees.

Owing to lack of facilities and of trained teachers, Tamil schools fall behind Malay Schools in such important subjects as drill, gardening and handwork. There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers. Though there is no policy of co-education, a number of girls attend boys' schools. There is only one Tamil vernacular school for girls in the Colony, the Convent Tamil School, Penang, and even it has a few boys in its lower classes.

The number of Tamil schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1932 was 21 in Penang and 11 in Malacca with an average enrolment of 1,364 and 507 respectively. No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

The recommendations of the Grants-in-Aid Committee, 1932, that grants-in-aid should be paid at the rate of \$6 per pupil per year, have been approved by Government with effect from 1st January, 1934.

F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

Music.—Singing continued as a class subject in the lower classes of most schools and Folk Songs, Rounds and Nursery Rhymes were used as aids to the teaching of English. In some schools singing was introduced successfully into the higher standards. Lessons in musical appreciation illustrated by gramophone records continued to be given in senior schools. Part-singing and sight-singing of a high standard was continued at the American Mission schools. Several schools had orchestras.

Successful children's concerts, organised by Mr. E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., were held in Singapore, and a school children's orchestra was formed by him in October.

Art.—This subject has been given a great deal of attention in all English schools in Singapore and Penang and the standard of work is high. It is encouraged through handicrafts. In the lower standards potato printing with designs invented and cut by pupils leads to the decoration of books in a book binding class, and to the making of block printed table cloths, etc. Needlework, batik-work, poker-work and stencilling in the girls' schools, and carpentry, sketching, clay modelling, batik-work and book-binding in the boys' schools all make use of inventive art.

In Malay schools similar handicrafts were employed in the encouragement of art development. This development was most evident in the needle-work in girls' schools and in the cotton-printing class in one of the boys' schools.

Drama.—Dramatisation forms a part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls act scenes from Shakespeare.

In certain Penang Malay Schools sketches were presented for the first time in 1933. They were produced with the object of helping the Earl Haig Fund.

Parts of well known Tamil dramas are frequently acted in Tamil schools.

Recreation.—Schools are required, where they can, to provide facilities for outdoor recreation, and the majority of the institutions have a certain, though not always adequate, amount of playing-field accommodation. Municipal playing-fields, however, are often made use of. The games played were Association Football, Cricket, Hockey, Volley-Ball, Basket-Ball, Badminton, Tennis, etc. Rugby Football practice was started at the Raffles Institution, Singapore, and the Penang Free School. Inter-class, inter-house and inter-school matches and competitions were common. Association football was easily the most popular game in both English and Malay boys' schools. Sepak Raga is still played in the Malay schools. Boxing is taking

hold in certain schools. Practically every boys' school held an Athletic Sports Meeting, at which team events were common. Facilities for indoor games such as Ping-Pong and Badminton were often to be found. A number of schools had see-saw, swings, slides, etc., for the younger children.

Organised games were conducted in most of the girls' schools at the time allotted for Physical Training. In Malay girls' schools folk games were included in the Physical Training as part of the curriculum.

Systematic instruction in Swimming was given in Singapore at the Y.M.C.A. and Mount Emily Pools.

G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 13 boys and girls in the Home during 1933. This Home is at Penang. It gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor.

There are fifteen orphanages in the Colony (four in Singapore, six in Penang and five in Malacca), with 1,384 orphans in 1933, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support.

The orphans are educated in their own language and, in addition, receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught housekeeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.

Po Leung Kuk Homes, established in connection with rescue work among women and girls, are maintained at Singapore, Penang and Malacca. The Homes are supported by private and Government subscriptions, and are supervised by committees of which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is the Chairman.

Victims of traffickers, women and girls discovered on boats from China in suspicious circumstances, as well as mui tsai who complain of ill-treatment, are detained in the Homes, where they remain until suitable arrangements can be made for their welfare.

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

CHAPTER X

Communications and Transport

A.—SHIPPING

Communication by sea between the various Settlements which comprise the Colony is frequent and regular.

There is a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan, which is carried out by ships belonging to the Straits Shipping Company. Malacca is in constant and regular touch with Singapore and Penang through the vessels of the Straits Steamship Company. In addition to the local services between Singapore and Penang, a large majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at

Singapore, either eastward bound or westward bound, call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "Islander" belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

In regard to its external sea communications the Colony is extremely favourably situated, Singapore being a nodal point for traffic between Europe, Netherlands India and the Far East.

The slump in world trade continued throughout 1933, though it revived towards the end of the year, and shipping was proportionately affected—the tonnage showing a further decrease as compared with the year 1932. (See Tables at Appendix "C").

The tonnage of all vessels, *i.e.* merchant vessels, native craft, men-o'-war, etc., entered and cleared at the six ports of the Colony during the year 1933 was 45,316,600 tons, being a decrease of 464,688 tons as compared with the year 1932.

Of this decrease Singapore is responsible for 441,824 tons; Penang for 35,273 tons; Dindings for 21,272 tons; while Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island show a total increase of 33,681 tons.

Comparing the tonnage of merchant-vessels only (*i.e.* all vessels above 75 tons net register) the decrease is 368,167 tons.

In the last six years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1928	..	..	..	42,987,154 tons
1929	..	..	..	45,435,395 "
1930	..	..	..	46,588,856 "
1931	..	..	..	*43,632,445 "
1932	..	..	..	43,424,295 "
1933	..	..	..	43,056,128 "

B.—ROADS

The total mileage of metalled roads in the Colony at the end of 1933 was 978 of which 241 miles of roads and streets were maintained by the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and 737 miles in the rural areas were maintained by the Public Works Department for Government. In addition to the metalled roads, there are 131 miles of gravel roads, natural roads and hill paths maintained by Government.

The mileage in the various Settlements is as follows:—

SETTLEMENT		MUNICIPAL	GOVERNMENT ROADS			TOTAL ROADS MILE- AGE
		Roads & Streets	Metalled Roads	Unmetalled & natural Roads	Total	
Singapore ..	..	156	142	3	145	301
Penang ..	..	68	71	40	111	179
P. Wellesley ..	..	..	182	26	208	208
Dindings ..	..	..	34	19	53	53
Malacca ..	..	17	288	22	310	327
Labuan ..	..	..	20	21	41	41
TOTAL ..		241	737	131	868	1,109

* The decrease in the tonnage is partly due to the change in classification from "under 50 tons" in 1930 to "under 75 tons" in 1931.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure by the Public Works Department on the 868 miles of Government roads in 1933 was \$712,882 of which \$439,319 was in respect of annual road maintenance work and \$273,563 was on special expenditure on reconstruction or remetalling of roads.

The average cost of maintenance per mile was \$507 compared with an average cost per mile of \$847 for the past 5 years.

The Singapore Municipality spent \$152,141 on road maintenance and \$42,431 on road reconstruction—a total of \$194,572 compared with \$1,022,203 in 1932.

The Penang Municipality spent a total of \$106,970 and the Malacca Municipality a total of \$43,423 on road maintenance and reconstruction.

The principal road reconstruction work carried out during the year was on the main road from Singapore to Johore. One length of one mile was widened from 18'-30' and another length of 2 miles was widened from 18'-26' and the metalling and kerbing completed. This road is being surfaced with asphaltic concrete and during the year 5,300 tons of this mixture were transported and laid, at a cost of \$1.35 per square yard.

Traffic, Omnibuses and Tramways, etc.—Most of the roads in the Colony are subject to very heavy motor-lorry traffic, and loads of 14 tons on two axles have been found using the roads.

The principal form of transport in rural areas of the colony is by the hired car or 7 seater motor-bus, known locally as the "mosquito bus". Goods are transported principally by lorries but large numbers of the old fashioned bullock-carts still exist.

In all towns the rickshaw is popular for short journeys and 8,500 of these vehicles are licensed in Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Six thousand four hundred and ten motor-cars and 1,505 motor-lorries were licensed in Singapore and 1,800 cars and 260 lorries in Penang.

In Singapore, the Singapore Traction Company own and operate a service of electric trolley-buses and motor-buses. The trolley-bus routes cover 27 miles.

In Penang the Municipality owns and operates a small service of electric trams covering 5.9 route miles and an electric trolley-bus service covering 8.15 route miles. The Penang tramway services carry approximately 8,000,000 passengers per annum.

The Penang Municipality also operates the Penang Hill Railway which serves the Hotel and residences and bungalows on Penang Hill. The railway is worked by cable and carries passengers to the Hill Station, 2,250 feet above sea level. The number of passengers carried annually is now about 35,000.

C.—RAILWAYS

The railways in the Colony are owned by the Federated Malay States Government. Singapore and Penang (Prai) are the termini of the main West Coast Line. Singapore is connected with the mainland by a Causeway carrying both railway and road, but communication between Prai and the island of Penang is by ferry. Malacca is linked to the system by a branch line from Tampin.

From Penang another line runs North to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar and there connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam. Through traffic was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance from Singapore to Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours.

D.—AIRWAYS

The Royal Netherlands Airmail from Holland to Java continued to serve the Colony throughout the year, using Singapore as one of the principal stops. Towards the end of 1933 the Imperial Airways Indian Service was extended to Singapore and the regular service was commenced in December. Both air lines now maintain a weekly service between Singapore and Europe. Regular services are also maintained between Singapore and Netherlands India by the (Koninklijke, Nederlandsch Indische Luchtvaart Maatschappij).

Pending the completion of the Civil Aerodrome all commercial aircraft continue to use the R.A.F. base at Seletar.

Singapore Civil Aerodrome.—The construction of the Civil Aerodrome was commenced in 1931 and work is being hurried forward. By the end of 1933 \$2,109,258 had been expended and approximately 1/3rd of the work was completed. It is hoped that the aerodrome may be ready for use in 1936.

The work involves the reclamation of approximately 264 acres of the Kallang Basin, a tidal basin, situated only two miles from the centre of Singapore and between the business and residential areas, which form the Eastern portion of the city. The amount of filling necessary for the reclamation work is estimated to be 7,000,000 cubic yards. When it is completed Singapore will possess a landing ground of 1,000 yards diameter and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes practically in the heart of the city and fully equipped with hangars, workshops and offices for both land and seaplanes.

Penang Aerodrome.—The Penang Aerodrome is situated in the South East of the Island at Bagan Lepas, eleven miles from the town.

Work on the construction of the aerodrome was commenced in March 1932 and during 1933 considerable progress was made in bringing into condition for use what was formally padi land. During dry weather the surface is good and in June three light aeroplanes from the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club landed and spent a day making passenger flights. Other light aeroplanes were also given permission to land at their own risk and no mishaps occurred. The heavy continuous rains from October to December however made the surface too soft for commercial aircraft and the Aerodrome was not passed for all weather use. Work on improving the surface is being continued and two landing strips of 800 yards \times 100 yards are to be constructed in the direction of the prevailing winds, and it is hoped to have the landing ground ready for all weather use during 1934.

Emergency Landing Grounds.—At an Estate Golf course at Nebong Tebal, Province Wellesley, and at the Golf Course at Malacca, areas were marked out and levelled for use as emergency landing grounds. These two landing grounds are unsuitable for general use

by aircraft and are only prepared for cases of extreme emergency. (The emergency landing ground at Nebong Tebal has since been abandoned).

Flying Clubs.—The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its fifth successful year. It owns 3 Moth seaplanes, one flying boat and one Moth land plane.

Arrangements were made during the year for the commencement of a flying club in Penang.

Particulars of Air Mails and Public Transport Services are given in the postal section below.

E.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

(a) POSTS

All the towns and larger villages in the Straits Settlements are provided with postal facilities. In addition to the Head Post Offices at Singapore, Penang and Malacca and the Post Office at Labuan there were 39 Post Offices in the Colony offering full postal facilities and 18 offices at which limited postal duties are carried out by postal agents. The number of posting boxes, exclusive of those at Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Postal Agencies, was 196 on the 31st December. Eighty-four licences for the sale of stamps were issued during the year.

In general, the postage rates in 1933 remained unchanged, but with effect from the 1st November the rate of postage on each letter enclosed in a clubbed packet for China was raised from 8 cents to 12 cents per ounce.

The trade depression continued throughout the year but its effect on the volume of business conducted by the Post Office was not so marked as in 1932. The number of postal articles dealt with during 1933 is estimated at 39,767,277, a decrease of 2.44 per cent as compared with the figures for 1932 which however showed a decrease of 11 per cent as compared with 1931. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured letters, postcards, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels. Closed mails in transit to the number of 142,730 were handled at Singapore, Penang and Malacca during the year.

Regular weekly mails for Europe were forwarded alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and by the British India contract service *via* India. The average time taken in transit was 22 days both to and from London. Vessels of other lines were also utilised for the transport to Europe of correspondence specially superscribed for conveyance by those vessels.

During the year there were further developments in connection with air mails and the volume of air mail correspondence continued to increase. In May, the route of the Netherlands Air Service which hitherto had been *via* Alor Star and Medan was changed so that on both the homeward and outward flights a call at Singapore was made. This change proved of great value to the commercial community of Singapore and Southern Malaya generally. The most important development during the year was the extension in December of the Imperial Airways London-Karachi service to Alor Star and

Singapore. The Imperial Airways and the Netherlands services now provide between them a twice-weekly rapid, regular and reliable air mail; the usual time in transit between Singapore and London being between 9 and 10 days.

The operations of the Money Order Branch of the Post Office in 1933 amounted to \$4,496,744. The principal business was with India, which absorbed about 60% of the total value of money orders issued in the Colony, and with the Malay States, Great Britain, Netherlands India, Ceylon, China and Siam.

(b) TELEGRAPHS

Eleven submarine cables radiate from Singapore:—

To Penang 5, thence to Madras ..	..	2
to Colombo ..	..	2
to Deli ..	..	1
To Batavia 2, thence to Cocos ..	..	1
To Banjoewangi 1, thence to Port Darwin ..	..	1
To Hong Kong 1, thence to Manila ..	..	1
thence to North China ..	..	1
thence to Macao ..	..	1
To Cochin China 1, thence to Hong Kong ..	..	1
To Labuan 1, thence to Hong Kong ..	..	1

There is a system of Government Telegraph Lines in the Straits Settlements which, in conjunction with similar systems in the Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis provides telegraphic communication by land between Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Province Wellesley and the Dindings and all parts of the Malay Peninsula. There is also a line from Penang to Bangkok in Siam.

Various changes are in progress in the method of operating the Government Telegraph System with a view to increase of efficiency and reduction of costs of operation. These consist of the replacement of Morse working by the use of Teleprinter instruments on main lines and the telephoning of telegrams to and from minor offices. Some Morse operated circuits still remain in use but it is anticipated that these will be entirely eliminated in due course.

The total length of wire in use for Telegraph lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1933, was 388 miles consisting of 330 miles of overhead wire, 24 miles of wire in underground cables and 34 miles of wire in submarine cables.

There were at the end of the year 44 Telegraph Offices in the Straits Settlements. During the year 604,697 telegrams were dealt with; a decrease of 8.1% compared with 1932.

(c) TELEPHONES

The Telephone Exchange in Singapore is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited; the exchanges in Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca, by the Post Office.

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Telephone Exchanges in the Straits Settlements (excluding Singapore) on the 31st December, 1933, was 1,525, a decrease of 27 compared with 1932. In addition there were 844 extension lines, extension bells and private

lines, a decrease of 10 compared with 1932. The nett revenue derived from telephones was \$304,283, a decrease of \$27,761 compared with the previous year.

The total length of wire in use for Telephone Lines in the Straits Settlements at the 31st December, 1933, was 6,324 miles consisting of 2,688 miles of overhead wire, 3,516 miles of wire in underground cables and 120 miles of wire in submarine cables.

One additional telephone exchange, at Sungei Bakap in Province Wellesley, was opened during 1933. The exchange at Durian Tunggal, Malacca, was converted to Semi Automatic working on the 27th February, 1933.

The use of the long distance trunk facilities increased steadily during the year. The "Personal Call" service, referred to in last year's report, was restricted at the outset to calls between the larger exchanges. During 1933, however, a revision of the trunk control system permitted the extension of this service to calls between all Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Exchanges. This service is proving very popular.

(d) WIRELESS

There are two Government Wireless Stations in the Colony situated respectively at Paya Lebar, Singapore and Penaga, Province Wellesley. The stations were maintained in good working order throughout the year. The Paya Lebar Station carries out point to point communication with Kuching, Sarawak and Christmas Island on short wavelengths, in addition to a ship to shore service on long, medium and short wavelengths. The Penaga Station communicates with ships on long, medium and short wavelengths and receives the British Official Wireless Press transmitted by Rugby and Oxford, England. Point to point communication is established between Penaga and Bangkok, and telegraph traffic between Malaya and Siam is cleared by this means whenever there is a failure of the land line telegraph between Penang and Bangkok.

On April 1st a temporary broadcasting service on a short wavelength was commenced by a commercial firm in Singapore, and broadcast programmes are transmitted by this station on four occasions weekly.

Reception in Malaya of the broadcast programmes from the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station at Daventry, England, which were commenced on December 19th, 1932 and continued throughout the year, was of variable strength and quality.

CHAPTER XI

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary silver coins of the denominations of 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There is also a nickel coin of 5 cents denomination. These subsidiary coins are legal tender to the amount of two dollars. There are copper coins of the denominations of 1 cent, 1½

cent and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent, but there is now practically no circulation of coins of the last denomination. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued by the Colony in the denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes of the denominations of 25 cents and 10 cents were issued. These notes are no longer issued, but a fair quantity of them still remains in circulation.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of \$60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at 2s. 4d. Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony. When Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard during the War and again in September, 1931, the dollar automatically followed suit. The present position is therefore that the dollar is linked to sterling at the value of 2s. 4d. in terms of that currency.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{16}$ d. to the dollar, and, *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$66,964,286 in currency notes and \$3,370,834 in dollars and half dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$136,045 as compared with \$136,417 at the end of 1932.

At the beginning of the year 1933 the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$68,496,575. There was a slight demand by the public for Sterling during the months of March and April, and the consequent contraction in the Currency during those months amounted to \$1,772,800. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the year under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1933, the note circulation stood at \$66,964,286.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$44,888,641.96, consisting of \$19,509,194.30 in silver and \$2,504,005.34 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £2,668,801.12.1 in sterling and short dated investments in London.

The investments held by the Commissioners on account of the Currency Guarantee Fund were worth, at the average mean prices at the end of the year, \$87,256,338.57; the cost price of those investments having been \$79,800,158.85.

The requirements of the law are that, as a minimum, a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund being not less than $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the notes in circulation shall be kept in "liquid" form, *i.e.* in current silver coin in the Colony and in Cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment portion of the Fund. The liquid portion at the end of the year

was \$44,888,641.96 and the investment portion amounted to \$87,294,910. The excess value of the Fund over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$65,292,309.70 as compared with an excess of \$58,991,066.59 at the end of 1932.

There was a nett issue by the Treasury of \$201,559 in subsidiary silver coins during the year and a nett decrease of \$1,120 in the circulation of ten cent notes.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury \$9,383,113 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$724,075.90 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1931 was \$727,657.25 and at the end of 1932 \$725,228.

Fifteen million four hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven notes to the value of \$66,814,330.25 were destroyed during the year as against 16,242,301 $\frac{3}{4}$ to the value of \$73,732,750 in 1932.

B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year 1933:—

- The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
- „ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- „ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
- „ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
- Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.
- The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handels-
Maatschappij).
- „ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.
- „ National City Bank of New York.
- „ Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsche
Indische Handelsbank).
- „ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.
- „ Bank of Taiwan, Limited.
- „ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
- „ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.
- „ China and Southern Bank Limited.
- „ Kwong Lee Banking Company.
- „ Eastern Bank, Limited.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between 2/4 9/64 and 2/3 23/32. The higher rate was obtainable only over a very short period in November.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December was 33,055 as compared with 29,630 on the 31st December, 1932 an increase of 3,425. During the year 8,083 new accounts were opened while 4,626 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$6,843,085 as compared with \$5,725,444 on the 31st December, 1932. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$207 as compared with \$193 at the end of 1932.

The Book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December was \$7,455,874 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$7,567,508.

C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes, Chinese steelyards (called "daching") of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The undermentioned statement shows the principal local measures used with their relation to English standards:—

<i>Local Term</i>		<i>Relation to English Standard</i>	
The chupak	.. ..	equals	1 quart.
The gantang	.. ..	"	1 gallon.
The tahlil	.. ..	"	1½ ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	.. ..	"	1½ lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	.. ..	"	133½ lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	.. ..	"	5,333½ lbs.

CHAPTER XII

Public Works

The Public Works Department is under the administrative control of the Director of Public Works, Straits Settlements, (whose title was altered from that of Colonial Engineer on the 1st of January, 1932). The Director is responsible for all public works in the Colony except those under the control of the Municipalities, the Federated Malay States Railways and the Drainage and Irrigation Department; he is also the Adviser, Public Works to the Malay States both Federated and Unfederated.

To assist the Director in Singapore is the Deputy Director and Head Office Staff and the Government Architect, Assistant Architects, and Drawing Office Staff. The work of the various settlements is controlled by the local Branch Heads. Penang and Province Wellesley are now administered by the local Head in Penang, the appointment of Senior Executive Engineer, Province Wellesley having been abolished. It was decided that as from 1st January, 1934, Malacca should be placed under the administrative control of the State

Engineer, Negri Sembilan, as Settlement Engineer, Malacca, in addition, the appointment of Senior Executive Engineer, Malacca, being abolished.

The Public Works Department of the Dindings has, since 1932, been under the administrative control of the State Engineer, Perak, instead of being under the Penang Senior Executive Engineer.

Labuan is in the charge of one Assistant Engineer who is directly under the control of the Director of Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department of the Straits Settlements for the year 1933 was \$6,361,689 compared with \$8,874,769 in 1932.

The details of expenditure are shown in the following table:—

Head of Estimates	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
Personal Emoluments	627,439	Singapore ..	3,817,995	2,470,829
Other Charges ..	164,282	Penang ..	899,578	521,608
P. W. Annually Recurrent ..	1,676,828	Dindings ..	69,515	26,669
P. W. Extraordinary	3,846,292	Province Wellesley	524,168	208,061
Work done for other Departments ..	46,848	Malacca ..	1,014,372	608,555
		Labuan ..	36,061	10,570
Total ..	6,361,689	Total ..	6,361,689	3,846,292

The senior staff of the Department on 31st December, 1933, consisted of 26 Engineers and 4 Architects compared with 33 Engineers and 7 Architects in 1932.

The average value of work carried out per Engineer unit including Architects was \$212,000 and the cost of the establishment was 9.8% of total expenditure.

The Roads and Government Buildings in the Colony were maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year, the expenditure on maintenance work (Recurrent Expenditure) being as follows:—

	1933	1932
	\$	\$
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals ..	697,367	792,422
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works ..	979,471	910,371
	<u>1,676,828</u>	<u>1,702,793</u>

In addition to the road maintenance work a sum of \$738,180 was spent out of Public Works Extraordinary on reconstruction and other special work under Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals.

The roadwork is described in Chapter X-B.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.—The expenditure on new buildings and miscellaneous works (Extraordinary Expenditure) amounted to \$3,108,112.

The principal works of interest completed during the year were as follows:—

Singapore.—

The new pier which was built to replace Johnston's Pier and was declared open by His Excellency the Governor on June 3rd, 1933, and named Clifford Pier. The total cost of the pier was \$480,000 and the roadwork and approaches \$20,000.

	\$
The water borne sewerage scheme for St. John's Island Quarantine Station ..	129,405
Central Police Station ..	157,000
New English School at Jalan Besar ..	135,677
V.D. Clinic Tanjong Pagar ..	66,477
New Post Office, Queen Street ..	59,000
Customs Examination Station on West Coast	15,000
Reclamation at Serangoon & Balestier Roads	81,500
Reclamation at Mount Pleasant ..	39,620

Penang.—

New Nurses Quarters, General Hospital ..	241,483
Malay Boys School, Sungei Glugor ..	11,580

Malacca.—

New Bridge at Durian Tunggal ..	45,392
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The new General Hospital, built at a cost of \$2,030,000 was completed, except for minor interior details, ready for the official opening by His Excellency the Governor in February, 1934.

The following important works were in hand during the year but were not completed.

Singapore.—

New Civil Aerodrome (*see* Chapter X-D).

Reclamation of foreshore in front of Beach Road.

Reclamation, dredging and new road construction at Sungei Berlayar.

Police Station Beach Road, completed except for internal finishing.

New Police Barracks at Hill Street designed to accommodate 200 police, completed except for internal finishing.

New Sikh Police Barracks, Pearls Hill (commenced June, 1933).

Kandang Kerbau Hospital—New Maternity Ward—Dispensary and Quarters.

Reconstruction of Chief Justice's House.

Bukit Panjang Drain.

Mental Hospital—erection of 4 additional wards and children's wards.

Penang.—

Aerodrome (*see* Chapter X-D).

New General Hospital—Class III Wards.

Making good flood damage.

Province Wellesley.—

Water supply to Bukit Mertajam, Prai and Butterworth.

Malacca.—

Extension of the Northern Groyne.
Police Station, Pulau Sebang.

Waterworks.—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are adequate and up-to-date. The various installations in the rest of the Straits Settlements are controlled by the Public Works Department and were maintained throughout the year.

Work was commenced on the Cherok To'Kun Impounding Dam, 40 ft. high, for the water supply extension to Bukit Mertajam, Prai and Butterworth.

Electric Light and Power.—Power Stations are owned and operated by the Municipalities of Singapore and Penang and also by the Singapore Harbour Board. Electric current for Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley is obtained on contract from the Penang Municipality. Malacca Electric Lighting Ltd., supplies Electricity in the Malacca Municipal area.

Small installations outside these areas and the installations to all Government Buildings are maintained by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure on maintenance in 1933 being \$164,596.

Reclamation.—Apart from the Aerodrome reclamation, the principal reclamation work in progress in Singapore is on the foreshore in front of Beach Road where approx. 47 acres are being filled with dredgings and topped with red earth. The coral bund—enclosing the area being reclaimed—was completed except for a small access channel, and 292,800 cub. yards of mud and 10,500 cub. yards of red earth were dumped.

Work continued on the reclamation at “Labrador”, Sungei Berlayar, and 80% of it was completed by the end of 1933. The other reclamation works at Ayer Jerneh (Serangoon Road), Target Hill, Mount Pleasant and Mount Zion, Havelock Road, were completed during the year.

The Dredgers “Mudlark”, “Tembakul” and “Todak” and the two new small grab dredgers worked throughout the year, in the Singapore River, Telok Ayer Basin, the Inner Roads, Rochore River and Sungei Berlayar, and a total of 563,400 cubic yards of material was dredged.

The rivers and drainage channels in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Dindings, and the sea and river walls, lighthouses and beacons were maintained in good condition.

Sanitation.—The Singapore Municipal Sewage Department controls pumping plants disposal works and 62 miles of sewers, dealing with 4,000,000 gallons a day, but there is still a large part of Singapore not yet sewered. The schemes for extending the sewerage of Singapore are still under consideration.

Work on the Penang main sewerage scheme was continued during the year, and progress made with the laying of sewers by the Municipality.

Where possible Government buildings and quarters are connected to these Municipal sewage schemes, but elsewhere small septic tank installations are relied on in all districts for water-borne sewage.

The maintenance of all sanitary installations was carried out by departmental labour. The sewerage scheme to St. John's Island Quarantine Station was completed and put into service during the year. The system includes a complete salt water supply for its operation and cost \$129,405.

General.—The Public Works Department had 62 contracts in hand on 1st January, 1933. During the 1933, 186 contracts were entered into and 223 contracts were completed, leaving 25 unfinished at the close of the year. The fall in the prices of labour and materials, noted in the reports of the past 3 years, ceased during the year and at the close of the year there were signs of an upward tendency.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

The operations of the Department during 1933 were mainly for the extension and improvement of padi areas in the Settlement of Malacca and in Province Wellesley.

Malacca.—In Malacca the principal works under construction were the Irrigation Scheme at Chohong, the Bachang Drainage Scheme and the Tanjong Minyak Drainage and Irrigation Scheme.

The Chohong Scheme, designed to irrigate 670 acres, was begun towards the end of 1932 and all the works were completed by July, 1933. The Scheme operated successfully during the 1933 padi season. The irrigation works comprise the construction of reinforced concrete headworks on the Kesang River near the 26½ Mile Chabau-Chin Chin Road, the construction of 180 chains of irrigation canals and two reinforced concrete culverts under the Jasin-Chin Chin Road.

The Bachang Scheme is for the protection from inundation by the Malacca River of about 1,500 acres of potential padi land. The works involved the construction of some 3 miles of earth bund along the Malacca and Paya Rumpit Rivers, the digging of 70,000 feet of drains to take the internal drainage of the bunded area to the sea and the construction of two reinforced concrete culverts with one gate. The full lengths of the bund was completed during the year but it was not entirely finished to profile. The two reinforced concrete culverts were completed and 55,000 feet of drains constructed.

The Tanjong Minyak Scheme comprised the deepening and enlarging of two streams to discharge flood waters, the drainage of 1,500 acres and the construction of irrigation channels and headworks to irrigate this area. These works were completed by the end of the year and water was supplied during the irrigation season.

Other works carried out during the year were a small dam and off-take at Rim to replace a temporary brushwood dam formerly constructed annually; a small dam and a canal 50 chains long to irrigate 100 acres at Chabau, and a small dam with a radial gate at Sempang. New gates with lifting gear were erected on the old dam at Pulau Sebang which had been out of operation for some years. The sill was lowered and a new reinforced concrete floor laid.

A tide gauge at the mouth of the Malacca River was read every half hour throughout the year and a tidal curve plotted, also a gauge at Batu Berendam Bridge about 3 miles upstream was read continuously. A few current meter gaugings at the latter site were

taken and a discharge curve plotted. The maximum discharge observed was on 5th and 6th December when the gauge reading was 9' 1" corresponding to a discharge of 1,144 cubic feet per second equivalent to 3.3 cubic feet per second per square mile on the catchment of 216 square miles.

Four thousand acres in Duyong, 1,500 acres in Sebatu and 3,000 acres in Merlimau Forest Reserve were investigated for drainage and irrigation. Irrigation canals and bunds for the Sungei Putat Valley were located and the site of the irrigation headwork investigated.

Province Wellesley.—The new appointment of Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, Province Wellesley, was filled in January, and the Drainage and Irrigation Department first functioned in Penang and Province Wellesley in 1933. An office has been established at Bukit Mertajam. During the year most of its work was devoted to improvement of drainage. About twenty miles of drainage channels have been cleared of vegetation and partially regraded.

In the Northern District the main drains were for the most part badly graded and choked with weeds and silt. The three main streams which drain into the Prai estuary are the Kreh, the Jarak and the Kulim. Their channels are extremely tortuous, silted and blocked with dead and growing timber. They readily overflow after one day's rain, causing considerable areas of rice land to be abandoned. A by-pass channel of the Kulim river was partially cleared of snags and the bank cleared for a length of 200 chains and 1,000 tons of timber removed. Although this has served to re-establish the course of the stream through the forest belt across the padi land, more work is required in felling timber and cutting lead channels across bends.

The Central District comprising more hilly land than the North has a less clearly defined drainage system. The rice area North of Bukit Mertajam is served by a net-work of small drains which rise in the padi fields and run direct to the Prai estuary. These were without exception, at the beginning of the year, in very bad order. All were entirely overgrown with scrub and coarse grass and were badly silted. Many were only distinguishable from the adjoining fields by the extra luxuriance of vegetation and where banks did exist they were crumbled and broken so that the general form of the drain was a chain of irregular pools and runnels. A start was made during the year by clearing, de-silting and regrading 10 miles of these drains.

South of Bukit Mertajam the drainage of the Estates and small holdings is for the most part by the Sungei Junjong Mati and the Sungei To'Suboh, tributaries of the Sungei Junjong which forms the boundary between Central and South Districts. The Sungei To'Suboh has its origin in the Alma Drain which crosses the main road at the 10¼ Mile Post, whence its course to the mouth becomes tortuous. In August, construction of a diversion canal 75 chains in length was begun to by-pass the waters from East of the road into the Sungei Junjong Mati near its source in Bukit Tambun Estate. Tidal water has been excluded by the construction of a triple leaf gate. The road-side drain, tributary to the Alma Drain, has been graded for 80 chains, and it is anticipated that considerable improvement of the adjoining rubber and waste land will ensue.

It is in the South District that the most inconvenient flooding occurs. Several of the natural drainage channels of this area have been interfered with very seriously by diversions through and around estates, which seldom make any provision for storm water discharge through the canalised courses which have been constructed. The problem is complicated and any scheme of main drains will involve costly land acquisition.

In Trans-Krian the two most important streams are the Sungei Setar and the Sungei Acheh. These both have their origin in the rice fields and serve purely as drains, being controlled by tide gates at the road crossings. During the year they were both cleared of all vegetation and new banks built and the channels regraded.

Preparation of the plans for the extension of the Krian Irrigation Works to supply water to some 3,000 acres in Trans-Krian was undertaken by Head Quarters Office, Kuala Lumpur. A sum of \$10,000 was entered in the Estimates as a token towards the Colony's share of the Krian Irrigation Extension Scheme. In October, work was begun on the construction of two 36-inch pipe gates to control the drainage in the Sungei Ayer Hitam and Sungei Bakau which flow through new padi land south of Sungei Acheh. Prior to the planting season 10 chains of bund in the same area had been completed by the Malay applicants for the new land which was formerly a Forest Reserve. Progress, however, was very slow, but this is inevitable where work is voluntary and spasmodic.

CHAPTER XIII

Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories

A.—JUSTICE

The Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) The Supreme Court;
- (b) District Courts;
- (c) Police Courts;
- (d) Coroners' Courts.

An Ordinance (No. 5 of 1931) providing for the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal, to hear appeals from convictions had in trials before the Supreme Court, was passed in 1931, but had not yet been brought into force by the close of the year.

2. The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a Court of Record, and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction, in each case both original and appellate. When exercising appellate civil jurisdiction, the Court is styled the Court of Appeal. An appeal may lie from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council. Criminal trials are held before a Judge sitting with a jury of seven persons.

3. District Courts, presided over by a District Judge, are constituted in each of the four Settlements. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, for the exercise of which, in the case of

Singapore, separate Courts exist. In certain instances, the Judge is assisted by an Assistant District Judge. The jurisdiction of the District Court is, normally, limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when heard before a District Judge, and \$100, when heard before an Assistant District Judge.

4. Police Courts exist in varying numbers in each Settlement, the Governor having power to constitute as many Police Courts in each Settlement as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts is, in the main, criminal, and is regulated by the Criminal Code, but certain additional powers and duties are conferred on them by other Ordinances.

5. Coroners' Courts exist in each Settlement; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole Settlement or for a district thereof.

B.—POLICE

(i).—ORGANISATION

The organisation of the Straits Settlements Police is shown in the subjoined diagram. Briefly the scheme is that each Settlement is in charge of a Chief Police Officer, whose command is divided into a number of territorial divisions and departmental branches. In Penang and Malacca the Chief Police Officer is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for the whole of the Police arrangements of the Settlement. In Singapore the Chief Police Officer performs similar duties. In addition there are the following independent branches:—

- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in the work of a political kind and is not concerned with the investigation of any crime which is not of a violent or subversive nature. This branch is the investigating and recording machine for the Settlements. It deals with all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal, and in Settlements other than Singapore is largely through the local Chief Police Officer's Detective Branches.
- (b) The Dépôt, at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the Dépôt is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for recruiting men of the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese Contingents in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.
- (c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, the former being a member of the Attorney-General's staff, the latter an Officer of the Civil Service. They are in immediate charge of the Police prosecution staffs in the lower criminal courts.

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noticeable step towards the final elimination of secret society gangster has been achieved. Constant attrition is checking their activities and even slowly reducing the menace of their societies and gangs but there must be considerable improvement in town discipline generally and in the attitude of the general public before any further really appreciable improvement is seen. Funds are still readily available to gangsters of all kinds, the hawker and the prostitute being, of course, the most common and prolific sources of society revenue. The Police Department regrets the fact that while much shop property lies vacant the itinerant hawker swarms all over the town and may be said to subsidise crime by affording the opportunity for petty extortion. On the other hand the prostitute, whose disappearance cannot be hoped for, continues steadily but very slowly to increase her opposition to "squeeze". Deprived of funds and with an actively hostile public, the professional gangster and gunman will eventually disappear.

There were a number of serious affrays and gunfights between gangsters, but, for the second year in succession, there was only one murder case directly connected with society or gang activity. In addition there was one homicide which, there is reason to suspect, was connected indirectly with gang activities. In the middle of 1933 an intense price-cutting war developed amongst barbers owing to slump conditions. In July a five-foot way barber was murdered but the alleged reasons for this murder are still based on rumour only.

The Chinese societies are mainly Cantonese and Hokkien. The Teo Chiu societies were inactive during 1933; and there was reason to believe that the membership had decreased.

The Boyanese societies call for little comment. Towards the end of the year the police persuaded a number of "pondoks" to amalgamate and register as one association.

C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year there were 1,883 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). 15,378 were admitted during the year as compared with 21,673 during 1932 and 15,528 were discharged. 1,733 remained at the end of the year. There were 365 vagrants in the Houses of Detention at the beginning of the year; during the year 1,352 were admitted and 1,577 were discharged.

"Short-Sentence" and "Revenue-Grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties.

"Low-Grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence and thereafter, with "Middle-Grade" and "Upper-Grade" prisoners, on industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making and mat and basket-making.

Cooks, orderlies, clerks, etc. are selected from "Upper-Grade" prisoners when possible.

Remission of sentence may be earned by prisoners sentenced to Penal Servitude or Rigorous Imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners as far as accommodation will permit.

At present, there is no legal provision for the payment of fines to be deferred.

Under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code Courts may at their discretion release on probation any offender convicted of offences of a trivial nature.

Plans have been completed and tenders called for the erection of a New Convict Prison.

One additional Association Ward has been added to the Female Prison, Singapore, during the year.

The Prisons Ordinance was amended and re-enacted by Ordinance No. 17 of 1933 (Prisons).

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory throughout the year and the rations are reported to have been good and adequate.

D.—REFORMATORIES

The Reformatory, Singapore, is the only institution in the Straits Settlements specially organised for the reception of juvenile offenders. It is under the control of the Director of Education and it is not in any way connected with the Prisons Administration. Juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of 7 and 16 are admitted. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of 18.

At the end of 1932 the inmates numbered 120. Eighty were released and sixty-nine admitted during 1933. One absconded during the year. At the end of 1933 there were 108 inmates.

Of the 69 boys admitted during the year, 56 were from the Straits Settlements, 10 from the Federated Malay States and 3 from the Unfederated Malay States. There were 38 Chinese, 3 Malays, 1 Indians, 1 Eurasian and 2 others. Thirty-nine were committed for criminal offences including criminal breach of trust, fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 21 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, 15 were committed for vagrancy, 10 as being uncontrollable, 1 for begging and 4 for hawking without a licence.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Romanised Malay for two hours daily with the exception of 10 who continued their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise insisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

Boys released who had no parents or relatives or friends were as far as possible either found work or adopted by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIV

Legislation

Thirty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. Of these two were Supply Ordinances and twenty-seven were purely amending Ordinances.

Of the Ordinances which are not Amending Ordinances the following are the more important:—

- (1) The Registration of Dentists Ordinance (No. 16) requires registered dentists to re-register annually by taking out an annual practising certificate as is done in England. Provisions are also made for ensuring that the premises used are suitable for practising dentistry, and for the automatic registration in the Colony of persons already registered as dentists in the Federated Malay States and Johore.
- (2) The Prisons Ordinance (No. 17) is designed to meet modern requirements for the management and control of prisons. It replaces Ordinance No. 18.
- (3) The Traffic Regulation Ordinance (No. 19) makes provisions enabling traffic problems to be dealt with in a more comprehensive manner. The Ordinance is in the main adopted from the London Traffic Act, 1924.
- (4) The Contribution to Imperial Defence Ordinance (No. 25) gives effect to an Agreement which was reached between His Majesty's Imperial Government and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council as to the amount of the contribution to be made annually by the Colony for the purposes of Imperial Defence.
- (5) The Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance (No. 30) provides for the establishment of a Pharmacy Board for the purpose of training pharmacists and for the registration of properly qualified pharmacists.
- (6) The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (No. 37) gives effect to certain of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention which was signed at Paris in 1926, and to which the Government of the Straits Settlements has adhered.

The more important Amending Ordinances are as follows:—

- (1) The Ports (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1) imposes a limit on the liability of Harbour Boards in respect of accidents involving loss of or damage to vessels, or goods carried therein, or loss of life or personal injury. Opportunity is also taken to amend the law to empower the Boards to operate ferry services and to levy rates and charges and to make by-laws for the safety and convenience of persons using such ferries.
- (2) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6) provides that the Collector may be informed, in advance of all objections which are to be made against his award. Provisions are also made for an early termination of litigation and an early ascertainment of compensation to be paid. An unrestricted right of appeal is given where the amount of compensation awarded exceeds five thousand dollars. Lastly it lays down a simple procedure for the payment of compensation in Court in case of dispute as to the title to receive it.

- (3) The Divorce (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7) is the result of the application of section 1 of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926, to the Colony of the Straits Settlements. It provides that, where the parties to a marriage are British subjects domiciled in England and Scotland, the wife may obtain dissolution of the marriage on the ground of her husband's adultery alone. Re-marriage is not permitted before the expiration of the period allowed for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.
- (4) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8) contains provisions implementing the obligations undertaken by the Government on adhering to certain Labour Conventions relating to the fixing of the minimum age of children employed at sea and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons.
- (5) The Registration of United Kingdom Designs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 10) does away with the necessity to submit two certified representations of the design and removes doubts as to whether the Registrar has power to declare that exclusive privileges have not been acquired by any other person prior to the date of registration of the design in the United Kingdom.
- (6) The Minor Offences (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12) is to control the nuisance caused by the letting off of fireworks and crackers.
- (7) The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21) is passed to enable the Railway to compete on equal terms with other carriers.
- (8) The Chandu Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24) is passed to implement the Agreement and Final Act signed at Bangkok on 27th November 1931 by prohibiting minors from being in possession of chandu.
- (9) The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33) is to give effect to the recommendations of the Labour Department, Malaya and the Labour Bureau, Netherlands India, by abolishing the system of indentured labour and prohibiting the employment of women and young persons in night work.
- (10) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 36) effects a number of amendments, the majority of which are based on similar provisions of the law of criminal procedure in force in England, India or the Federated Malay States.

Of the Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year the more important was as follows:—

- (1) Ordinance No. 16 (Police Force). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 56 the new regulations for the organisation of the Police Force were made, and published as *Gazette Notification* No. 1954 of 13th October, 1933.

- (2) Ordinance No. 55 (Telegraphs). Regulations relating to Wireless Telegraphy made by the Governor in Council under sections 39 and 40 were published as *Gazette Notification No. 858 of 5th May, 1933.*
- (3) Ordinance No. 125 (Merchant Shipping). Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by sections 391 and 434 a new rule is made prohibiting the loading and unloading of explosives or the moving of any vessel carrying explosives within the limits of the harbour between sunset and sunrise.
- (4) Ordinance No. 135 (Municipal). By-laws for the regulation of buildings in the proximity of aerodromes made under section 57(1) (j) and published as *Gazette Notification No. 921 of 5th May, 1933,* were confirmed by the Governor in Council on 25th May, 1933.
- (5) The Aliens Ordinance 1932. Proclamations dated 20th February, 1933 and 25th August, 1933 and made by the Governor in Council under section 12 limit the number of aliens, which any shipping company or charterer or owner of any individual ship may bring into and land in the Colony during each month.
- (6) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1932. Under the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 34 the Workmen's Compensation Rules made to carry out the purposes of the Ordinance were published as *Gazette Notification No. 1677 of 25th August, 1933* and approved by Legislative Council on 2nd October, 1933.

Commissioners for the various Settlements appointed by His Excellency the Governor under section 22 were published in *Gazette Notification No. 1638 of 18th August, 1933.*

- (7) The Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1933. Regulations for the safety of traffic made by the Governor in Council under section 3 were published as *Gazette Notification No. 1970 of 13th October, 1933.*

FACTORY LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 42 (Machinery) makes provisions for the inspection of boilers, engines and other machinery and for regulating their control and working. Rules made by the Governor in Council under section 4 for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance and published as Notification No. 2142 in the *Gazette* of 30th October, 1931 were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th January, 1933, and published as *Gazette Notification No. 215 of 5th February, 1933.* Ordinance No. 197 (Labour) also contains numerous provisions aiming at the amelioration of the conditions under which labourers perform their work, and also contains provisions similar to those of the Truck Acts in England.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

Section 8 of Ordinance No. 111 (Civil Law) makes provisions for compensation similar to those adopted in Lord CAMPBELL'S Act (The Fatal Accidents Act, 1846).

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which was passed in 1932, came into force on 1st October, 1933. This Ordinance provides for the payment by certain classes of employers, to their workmen, of compensation for injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment.

No legislative provisions exist for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV

Public Finance and Taxation

The revenue for the year 1933 amounted to \$31,585,190.21 which was \$3,251,977.21 more than the original estimate of \$28,333,213 and \$2,152,117.52 in excess of the revised estimate of \$29,433,072.69.

The expenditure was \$30,476,290.73 being \$3,485,068.27 less than the original estimate.

It will be seen therefore that in respect of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure Headings, the year's working resulted in a surplus of about \$1,108,899.48.

(i).—REVENUE

The revenue was \$12,977,104.71 less than that of 1932. Details are shewn in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Port, Harbour, Wharf and Light Dues ..	2,436.32	2,428.20	..	8.12
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	18,811,399.98	20,094,241.83	1,282,841.85	..
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid ..	1,157,714.90	1,113,278.39	..	44,436.51
4. Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,161,061.29	1,980,867.50	..	180,193.79
5. Rents on Government Property ..	1,670,954.20	1,509,281.34	..	161,672.86
6. Interest ..	6,147,899.07	5,488,244.23	..	659,654.84
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	14,473,933.58	1,255,862.73	..	13,218,070.85
Total exclusive of Land Sales and grants-in-aid	44,425,399.34	31,444,204.22	1,282,841.85	14,264,036.97
8. Land Sales ..	130,981.29	140,985.99	10,004.70	..
9. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	5,914.29	..	..	5,914.29
TOTAL REVENUE ..	44,562,294.92	31,585,190.21	1,292,846.55	14,269,951.26

The increase under the head Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified is chiefly attributable to an increase under the following subheads:—

	\$
Opium	109,884
Stamp Duties (Estate Duties) ..	1,141,789

The increase under Opium Revenue is mainly due to reduced payments in 1933 on account of purchases of Opium.

The large increase in Stamp Duties (Estate Duties) is mainly due to the successful appeal to Privy Council in the Oei Tiong Han Estate Case.

There are decreases under the following subheads:—

	\$
Liquors	115,638
Petroleum Revenue	186,064
Stamp Duties Various Revenue Services	33,150
District and Police Courts ..	9,061

The decrease under Posts and Telegraphs is mainly due to the fact that an amount of \$171,443 was transferred from the Money Order Account in 1932 to Miscellaneous, Posts and Telegraphs. This receipt was in the nature of a windfall. There is an increase in the sale of Stamps to the extent of \$43,281.

The decrease in Rents on Government Property is due mainly to a reduction in rents received from the Telok Ayer Reclamation and Government Buildings let for profit.

The decrease under Interest is partly due to the repayment of loans by the different Municipalities and other bodies and to the lower rates of interest derived from Fixed Deposits.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Receipts is due to the transfer of \$10 millions in 1932 from the Currency Guarantee Fund and also to the revaluation of the Colony's Investments on 31st December, 1932, which were thereby increased to the extent of \$3,030,853.

(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure are set out below:—

Heads of Expenditure	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ..	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,039,673.46	2,438,947.83	399,274.37	..
3. Charitable Allowances ..	33,820.79	36,688.48	2,867.69	..
4. The Governor ..	125,059.92	116,862.07	..	8,197.85
5. Civil Service ..	732,224.83	700,349.37	..	31,875.46
6. General Clerical Service ..	1,119,367.63	1,126,044.87	6,677.24	..
7. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Resident ..	124,251.09	118,184.43	..	6,066.66
8. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	10,352.02	9,763.71	..	588.31
9. Agricultural Department ..	90,993.27	77,816.43	..	13,176.84
10. Analyst ..	14,195.43	3,529.10	..	10,666.33
11. Audit ..	37,405.33	49,420.56	12,015.23	..
12. Audit, External ..	..	..	..	..
13. Chinese Secretariat ..	225,439.75	81,073.62	..	144,366.13
14. Co-operative Societies ..	42,701.70	45,570.76	2,869.06	..
15. Drainage and Irrigation ..	19,657.18	125,520.65	115,863.47	..
16. Education ..	2,234,075.39	2,118,580.07	..	115,495.32
17. Fisheries ..	30,203.49	28,834.25	..	1,369.24
18. Forests ..	48,672.97	46,003.27	..	2,669.70
19. Gardens Botanical ..	112,463.47	119,543.71	7,080.24	..
20. Labour Department ..	140,010.98	24,080.91	..	115,930.07
21. Land and District Offices ..	285,044.04	247,962.64	..	37,081.40
22. Legal ..	398,164.08	397,275.38	..	888.70
23. Marine ..	599,074.39	528,654.83	..	70,419.56
24. Marine Surveys ..	92,447.03	81,488.23	..	10,958.80
25. Medical ..	480,826.31	457,989.77	..	22,836.54
26. Medical, Health Branch ..	569,700.89	528,725.41	..	40,975.48
27. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	110,293.06	94,119.87	..	16,173.19
28. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,156,868.46	2,023,176.69	..	133,691.77
29. Military Expenditure—				
I. Defence Contribution ..	3,947,142.84	3,960,000.00	12,857.16	..
II. Local Forces ..	369,635.89	362,452.88	..	7,183.01
30. Miscellaneous Services ..	2,499,611.81	1,687,001.48	..	812,610.33
31. Monopolies ..	1,231,610.56	1,146,620.31	..	84,990.25
32. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	49,080.26	45,437.19	..	3,643.07
33. Police ..	3,176,278.77	3,031,859.32	..	144,419.45
34. Post Office ..	1,713,250.01	1,597,778.38	..	115,471.63
35. Printing Office ..	212,591.16	223,914.65	11,323.49	..
36. Prisons ..	506,068.61	489,017.68	..	17,050.93
37. Public Works Department ..	794,178.22	737,188.89	..	56,989.33
38. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,034,621.87	1,041,243.90	6,622.03	..
39. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	5,762,213.03	3,486,078.90	..	2,276,134.13
40. Statistics ..	36,156.55	40,991.96	4,835.41	..
41. Survey Department ..	422,725.37	387,175.63	..	35,549.74
42. Transport ..	351,988.68	388,879.74	36,891.06	..
43. Treasury ..	91,529.92	87,257.01	..	4,272.91
44. Veterinary ..	72,098.05	79,688.27	7,590.22	..
45. Grants-in-aid Colonial Development Fund ..	15,630.69	10,414.23	..	5,216.46
TOTAL ..	34,196,482.65	30,476,290.73	626,766.67	4,346,958.59

The increase in Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. is mainly due to retrenchment.

The decrease under Governor is due principally to the reduction of votes and transfers of certain votes to Public Works Department and Botanical Gardens.

The increase under Audit is due to the discontinuance since 1st July, 1933, of the charge for audit of Monopolies accounts and also due to the share of Home Expenditure.

The large increase under Drainage and Irrigation is mainly due to increase in personnel and other expenditure on account of drainage of Bachang Swamp and Tanjong Minyak Areas, Irrigation Scheme at Chohong, Irrigation Scheme at Sungei Acheh and outfall drains at Sungei Junjong.

The decrease under Education is due to retrenchment and the exercise of strict economy.

The increase under Botanical Gardens is due to the inclusion of certain votes transferred from Government House.

The decrease under Labour Department is mainly due to the fact that repatriation was in full swing during 1932 whereas in 1933 owing to the improved financial outlook and the resultant increased demand for labour, the numbers repatriated each month fell rapidly until eventually in May 1933 repatriation ceased altogether.

The decrease under Land and District Offices is due to the vote "Maintenance, light, water, coolies, caretakers' wages etc. for Government Flats and Emergency Houses" having been transferred to the Public Works Department.

The decrease under Marine is due to the laying up of the s.s. "Sea Belle II" and Government launches in Singapore and Penang and retrenchment in personnel.

The decrease under Medical General Branch, Health Branch and Social Hygiene Branch is due to reduction of personnel.

The decrease under Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries is mainly due to reduced contributions to the Hospital Boards.

The big decrease under Miscellaneous Services is due to the fact that in 1932 large sums were expended under the following special heads:—

	\$	c.
Acquisition of land at Telok Blangah for Quarantine Camp and New Abbatoir, S. ..	58,571	00
Expenses in connection with the Singapore Manufacturers' Exhibition	22,294	22
Expenditure in connection with the repatriation of Unemployed Europeans from the Colony ..	37,237	31
Loss on sale of old round copper coins ..	160,847	84
Contribution to Singapore Improvement Trust	265,670	68
Loss on sale of 5 cents Nickel coins ..	81,074	04

The decrease under Monopolies is due to an all round reduction in the different branches of the Monopolies Department.

The decrease under Police is mainly due to the abolition of posts and the retirement of Police Officers and partly due to the introduction of new reduced rates of pay from 1st September, 1933, of the Rank and File.

The decrease under Post Office is mainly due to not filling vacant appointments, retirements under Pensions (Temporary Provisions Ordinance, 1932,) and economy exercised under other charges.

The decrease under Prisons is due to the reduction in the daily average population of the Prisons from 2,152 in 1932 to 2,028 in 1933.

The decrease under Public Works Department is due to the reduction of personnel.

The decrease in Public Works Extraordinary is accounted for partly by reduction in the programme of work and partly by savings made on the actual estimates due to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

The decrease under Survey is due to reductions in staff and in the number of Field Parties employed.

The increase under Transport is due to heavier expenditure on passages for European Officers going on furlough.

Exclusive of Defence Contribution the following table shows the Colony's expenditure for the last five years and the portion of it which has been spent in Public Works:—

<i>Year</i>			<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Public Works Extraordinary</i>
			\$	\$
1929	..	..	31,936,283	5,133,968
1930	..	..	35,000,586	5,658,712
1931	..	..	42,613,272	8,197,700
1932	..	..	30,249,340	5,762,470
1933	..	..	26,516,291	3,486,079

The amounts paid as Defence Contribution for the last five years are:—

				\$
1929	..	..	..	3,775,714
1930	..	..	..	4,239,728
1931	..	..	..	4,189,286
1932	..	..	..	3,947,143
1933	..	..	..	3,960,000

Refund of \$454,397 received in 1929 in respect of overpayment in the financial years 1927–1928 is not included in the above figure. Defence contribution was fixed by the new "Contribution to Imperial Defence Ordinance", No. 25 of 1933, at \$4,000,000 a year for a period of five years from 1st April, 1933.

(iii).—ASSETS AND

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December

			\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>						
Deposits:—						
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..	1,968,900.83			
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..	1,414,283.73			
Bankruptcy	..	..	855,464.58			
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..	735,600.89			
Police Reward Fund	..	..	3,797.62			
Savings Certificates Fund	..	..	227,380.00			
Companies Liquidation Account	..	..	245,754.95			
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	..	..	69,225.80			
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	..	..	675,892.48			
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	..	..	205,633.15			
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	..	..	87,483.45			
F.M.S. Agency	..	..	38,006.42			
					6,527,423.9	
Drafts and Remittances	..	..	..		45,655.0	
Suspense Account	{	Coins for reminting, etc. ..	2,504,005.34			
		Interest, Currency Commissioners ..	49,778.21			
		(Other items)	228,848.74			
					2,782,632.2	
Loans:—						
Straits Settlements 6% Loan 1916	..	..	1,800.00			
Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan 1919-1929	..	..	3,100.00			
					4,900.0	
Surplus:—						
Amount set aside for Opium Revenue	}	Replacement Reserve Fund	126,479,675.86		58,833,386.9	
Balance of general surplus		.. .. .			67,646,288.9	
TOTAL ..			..		135,840,287.1	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1933, amounted to \$67,646,288.94, of which approximately \$47 millions were liquid. Against this commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other administrations amounted to \$8,129,546 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounted to \$10,672,406. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1934 amounting to \$5,471,471 and further commitments in connection therewith amounting to \$5,209,008 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1934 against the surplus thus amounted to \$29,482,431.

LIABILITIES

1932 were as follows:—

<i>Assets</i>		\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash:—					
	\$ c.				
Cash in Treasuries	5,718,688.63				
Cash in Banks	5,025,085.97				
Cash with Crown Agents	3,531.61				
		10,747,306.21			
Cash in Transit .. ..	..	13,857.07			
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents) ..	..	1,868,571.44			
Fixed deposits (Colony) .. ..	..	6,650,000.00			
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General) ..	..	568,406.60			
				19,848,141.32	
Suspense { Subsidiary Coins held by the F.M.S.					
Account { Treasury .. ..	..	40,900.00			
{ Other items .. ..	..	72,627.24			
				113,527.24	
Suspense Stores Account, P. W. D. .. ..	..	..		124,996.09	
Investments (Surplus Funds):—					
Sterling Securities .. ..	..	31,523,379.64			
Dollar and Rupee Securities .. ..	..	999,400.27			
				32,522,779.91	
Investments (Specific Funds):—					
Accountant-General (Court) .. ..	..	981,378.94			
Accountant-General (Other) .. ..	..	845,857.13			
Bankruptcy .. ..	..	934,229.32			
Mercantile Marine Fund .. ..	..	670,609.22			
Savings Certificates Fund .. ..	..	201,902.50			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund .. ..	..	63,609.25			
				3,697,586.36	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund .. ..	..	..		58,833,386.92	
Advances .. ..	..	..		2,591,195.71	
Imprests .. ..	..	..		5,110.84	
Loans:—	\$ c.				
Municipality, Singapore	458,356.28				
Municipality, Penang	305,000.00				
Municipality, Malacca	325,431.66				
		1,088,787.94			
Kelantan Government .. ..	..	5,180,683.98			
Trengganu Government .. ..	..	4,177,894.99			
Singapore Harbour Board .. ..	..	4,769,577.82			
Penang Harbour Board .. ..	..	2,716,326.37			
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang .. ..	..	53,250.00			
Singapore Cricket Club .. ..	..	2,320.98			
Stadium Association .. ..	..	7,000.00			
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme ..	..	107,720.66			
				18,103,562.74	
TOTAL ..		..		135,840,287.13	

(iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½ % Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provisions of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December, 1933, to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.

The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised stands as follows:—

	\$
Singapore Harbour Board	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore ..	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang ..	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works ..	320,137
	<hr/>
	\$55,869,097
Loan Expenses and cost of conversion (1907) less interest received ..	3,388,205
	<hr/>
	\$59,257,302

The charge on account of interest on, and expenses of this loan was \$2,079,911 in 1933. This charge is, however, borne by the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loans have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund of this loan on the 31st December, 1933, was approximately \$17,983,779.

The indebtedness of the Colony under the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Victory Loan 1920 stands at \$15,074,300. The principal and the major portion of the interest on this loan is payable by His Majesty's Government.

The Sterling Loan issued under the provision of Ordinance No. 182 (Straits Settlements Loan No. 11) amounted to \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The whole of the proceeds has been handed over to the Federated Malay States Government, which has legislated for the payment of the interest and charges in connection with the loan and of the Sinking Fund Contributions to extinguish it.

(v).—TAXATION

Revenue from taxation is mainly derived from duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum, imported into and consumed in the Colony and from the profits on the opium monopoly, which is entirely controlled by the Government. The other main items are Stamp Duties, Estate (Death) Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licences which are issued to successful tenderers on payment of a monthly rent for a period of three years.

The yield from direct taxation is small and all of it obtained from licences.

The total revenue under the main head of Duties, Taxes and Licences for the year 1933 was \$20,094,241.83 forming the greater portion of the Colony's Revenue and the yields under the principal items were as follows:—

			\$	c.
Liquor Duties	..	..	2,441,498	77
Opium Revenue	..	..	7,001,231	12
Pawnbrokers' Licences	..	..	520,818	00
Petroleum Revenue	..	..	2,659,043	90
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	..	..	765,212	61
Stamp Duties (Estate Duties)	..	..	2,189,164	02
Tobacco Duties	..	..	3,920,694	39

The only fiscal measure approximating to a customs tariff is the imposition of duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony.

Excise revenue is comprised principally of the revenue from the opium monopoly and from duties on intoxicating liquors manufactured in the Colony. In the latter case the duties are seven-tenths of the amounts prescribed for imported liquors of similar brand. The only liquor manufactured locally which is subject to this duty, is samsoo. In addition the Government itself controls most of the manufacture and sale of toddy, but the revenue is so far unimportant.

Stamp duties including Estate (Death) Duties form an important source of Revenue. Estate Duties, revised with effect from 1st January, 1932 are based on a graduated scale from a minimum of 1% on estates with a principal value of over \$1,000 to 20% on estates with a principal value of over \$10,000,000.

Stamp Duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the provision of the Stamp Ordinance, 1929. The principal duties are:—

Agreement under hand only	..	25 cents.
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	.. ..	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Cheque	.. ..	4 cents.
Conveyance Maximum	.. ..	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof.
Mortgage Maximum	.. ..	\$1.00 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Receipt	.. ..	4 cents.

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932, and the amount collected in 1933 was Singapore \$204,967.90 and Penang \$80,025.85.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous

A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay, as well as being the language of the Malay inhabitants of the Colony, is also, in a modified form, the language spoken in the homes of many of the other settlers, particularly in Malacca.

Early Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English have all used and spread it as a *lingua franca* so that it has become, in a much debased form, the language of the shop and the market for the Colony's cosmopolitan population. Signs are not lacking, however, that it is gradually being superseded by English as the language of commerce.

Malay, as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese, Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra, belongs to the western branch of the Austronesian family which covers an area from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian.

With Islam the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet, but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements are those of the districts in the south of China, principally in the Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigrant Chinese population is almost entirely drawn.

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be: Hokkien, 43.2% ; Cantonese, 21.4% ; Tiu Chiu, 17.4% ; Hakka (Kheh), 7.9% ; Hailam, 5.4% ; Hok Chhia, 1.5% ; Hok Chiu, 1.3% and other dialects, 1.9%.

Of the Southern Indians who form over nine-tenths of the total Indian population, practically all speak one or other of the Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam. The vast majority (over 90%) speak Tamil and of the remainder the Malayalis are about four times as numerous as the Telugus.

The remaining Indian population consists of Northern Indians, whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani, with a few hundreds from Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujerati and Mahrati and a negligible number of Burmese and Nepalese.

B.—LAND TENURE

Singapore.—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the 999-year leases issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first of the present 99-year leases for land in the town was issued in 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of freehold grants was issued for land outside the limits of the town. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is occasionally found to be held under titles which were originally issued for land required for agricultural purposes. In the case of town lands the issue of 99-year leases continued.

After the transfer to the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were 99-year leases and 999-year leases. Ordinance No. II of 1886, now Ordinance No. 34 (Crown Lands), provided for a statutory form of Crown Title—the present

Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent and of which the form was simplified by the omission of various covenants and conditions previously inserted in leases, most of which are implied by virtue of the Statute.

The Statutory Grant has been the usual form of title issued in the past, but the policy now is to restrict the issue of such Grants, substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding 99-years. Monthly and annual permits are also issued for the temporary occupation of Crown Land.

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown, by indenture, grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the documents were issued. In Penang eleven different kinds of title are in the hands of the public as compared with eighteen in Singapore. Unoccupied Crown land is now alienated under lease.

Malacca.—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch.

The remainder of the land in the Town is chiefly held under leases of 99-years, but there are a few leases of 999-years and a few Statutory Grants.

Alienated land in the country is held under Statutory Grants or 99-year leases from the Crown in the case of estates, but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Ordinance.

Labuan.—Land in Labuan is held in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 127 (Labuan) and is alienated ordinarily by public auction.

The titles existing are leases of 999-years or less, but since 1919 leases for 30-years only have been granted.

Throughout the Colony alienation of the foreshore is governed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 69 (Foreshores).

C.—CO-OPERATION

There has been considerable progress during the year in the development of Co-operation amongst salary-earners and Indian labourers. Owing to the low prices ruling for agricultural products, rural thrift and credit societies were dormant till the last quarter when a rise in the price of rubber led to a small revival of activity.

In Singapore there are now 17 societies amongst salary-earners as compared with 12 societies at the end of 1932. The subscription capital increased from \$549,000 to \$646,700 and the membership from 5,226 to 5,774. Investments in gilt-edged securities and bank deposits increased from \$360,181 to \$485,500.

Three more societies were formed amongst the labourers of the Singapore Municipality, making a total of 4. Their total membership was 1,638 with subscription capital amounting to \$29,200, the whole of which is either invested in trustee securities or held on deposit in the bank. At the end of 1932 the one society with a membership of 744 held savings amounting to \$9,902. In addition, a society has been formed amongst the labourers on Bukit Sembawang Estate, but it had not started work at the end of the year.

In Malacca the number of salary-earners' societies remained unchanged, while the membership increased by 9 to 1,115. The subscription capital, however, rose from \$155,500 to \$162,600. Investments and cash on deposit at the bank totalled \$128,800.

The membership of the 8 Rural Credit Societies decreased from 319 to 302 and the share capital from \$8,411 to \$8,100. They held \$4,712 in cash or on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The demand for societies amongst Indian labourers increased and the number rose from 2 to 10, while the membership increased from 228 to 1,708. The subscription capital totalled \$13,109 as compared with \$1,016 at the end of 1932.

In Penang and Province Wellesley there was no change in the number of societies amongst salary-earners, but the membership increased from 2,668 to 3,081. The subscription capital increased by \$50,000 to \$284,400. These societies held gilt-edged investments or bank deposits amounting to 194,900 as compared with \$161,819 at the end of 1932.

The membership of the 6 Rural Credit Societies fell from 142 to 128 with a share capital of \$4,374 as against \$4,693. Cash in hand or in the Post Office Savings Bank totalled \$3,254, an increase of \$128.

Societies amongst Indian labourers are popular and their number increased from 8 with a membership of 1,007 and a subscription capital of \$19,681 to 12 societies with a membership of 1,586 and a subscription capital of \$27,747. Investments, and cash in hand or at a bank totalled \$25,497.

In rural areas efforts were concentrated on developing a willingness towards combined effort with a view to the production of a better product which could be jointly marketed. Little visible progress can be recorded. Owing to the low prices ruling for agricultural products, few members of rural societies had any surplus income out of which to repay their dues or add to their savings.

The development of thrift through co-operative societies is evidenced by the fact that the total savings of all members of co-operative societies in the Straits Settlements for the first time exceeded one million dollars. At the end of the year 15,332 members of societies had accumulated savings totalling \$1,176,230 of which \$884,097 were either invested in trustee securities or held on deposit in a bank. Societies experienced some difficulty in obtaining local trustee securities.

D.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was resident in Malaya throughout the year except for a brief visit to Sumatra on December the 29th when His Excellency made the trip by air.

Sir JOHN SCOTT, K.B.E., C.M.G., left the Colony on leave prior to retirement on April the 18th and Mr. A. S. HAYNES acted as Colonial Secretary until the 8th of December when Mr. A. CALDECOTT, C.M.G., C.B.E., who was appointed to the substantive post in succession to Sir JOHN SCOTT, arrived to take up his duties.

Major-General L. C. L. OLDFIELD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, and Captain M. R. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., R.N., as Captain-in-Charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments, remained at their posts throughout the year.

Group-Captain A. H. JACKSON was succeeded by Group-Captain SYDNEY W. SMITH, O.B.E., as Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, Far East, on the 10th November, 1933.

Sir BASIL BLACKETT, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., arrived in the Colony on 17th November, 1933, to enquire into the question of the Straits Settlements Currency Commission.

Captain EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was in Singapore from the 21st-24th of November, 1933.

The New Year Honours List contained the following names:—

Mr. TAN CHENG LOCK, C.B.E., (Civil Division).

Dr. H. A. TEMPANY, C.B.E., do.

The Birthday Honours List contained the following names:—

Sir WALTER CLARENCE HUGGARD, K.C., Knight Bachelor.

Captain ERIC NEWBOLD, O.B.E., (Military Division).

Major D. G. MACLEOD, O.B.E., (Military Division).

Mr. E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., (Civil Division).

Mrs. A. M. SIME, M.B.E., (Civil Division).

Miss P. R. ELLIOTT, M.B., M.B.E., (Civil Division).

G. L. HAM,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE, 21st July, 1934.

APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London
Blue Book (Straits Settlements).	\$6	The Government Printing Office Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ...	\$6	The Government Printing Office Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies and The Malayan Information Agency, London
Malayan Statistics, 1932 (C. S. Alexander)	\$1	Malayan Information Agency London
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 28th February, 1931 (R. Boulter)	2/-	H. M. Stationery Office, London
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50c.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ...	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London
The Geology of Malaya, 1931, (J. B. Scrivenor)	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 vols. (H. N. Ridley) ...	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London
The Birds of Singapore Island, 1927. (Sir John A. S. Bucknill and F. N. Chasen) ...	\$5	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore
Malayan Fishes, 1921 ...	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1914. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth)	15/-	Oxford University Press, London
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921. 2 vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke and R. St. J. Braddell) ...	Out of print	John Murray, London
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Song Ong Siang)	30/-	John Murray, London
Handbook to British Malaya, 1930 (Ed. by R. L. German) ...	5/-	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London

APPENDIX "A"—*continued*SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—
continued

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Historical Geography of British Dominions. Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	Not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills) ...	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham) ...	12/6	J. Lane, London
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc., Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ...	\$1 ea.	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. (Ed. by R. O. Winstedt) ...	12/6	Constable & Co., London
One set of the report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya—(Volumes I—III) ...	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932 ...	50c.	H. M. Stationery Office, London

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, FOR THE YEAR 1933

Nationalities	By SEA						By AIR		By RAIL		By ROAD		TOTAL
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah	
Europeans	— 197	566	— 31	— 16	— 78	— 6	— 5	— 2	14	7	— 17	66	301
Eurasians	— 123	21	...	4	27	...	...	...	24	...	— 18	— 7	— 72
Japanese	— 159	39	...	3	0	...	1	3	— 19	7	...	— 5	— 130
Chinese	— 25,763	— 3,745	1	148	— 2,687	...	— 7	0	339	— 421	86	871	— 31,178
Malays	1,805	267	...	131	1	6	3	— 1	— 9	— 1,290	— 117	— 492	304
Northern Indians	1,466	1,670	13	— 2	154	...	— 4	— 1	311	— 39	— 29	218	3,757
Southern Indians	— 2,387	— 4,174	...	2	— 4,722	...	— 1	...	106	31	— 32	2	— 11,175
Other Nationalities	207	— 230	...	— 21	...	...	7	4	— 155	— 242	170	4	— 256
TOTAL	— 25,151	— 5,586	— 17	249	— 7,305	0	— 6	3	611	— 1,947	43	657	— 38,449

TABLE II
 COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1932 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1933 ARE:—

	BY SEA						BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD		TOTAL
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah	
1932	— 85,014	— 42,145	24	311	— 37,937	7	— 7	16	2,296	— 821	...	292	— 162,978
1933:—													
January	— 3,771	— 1,088	2	— 52	— 821	...	...	4	115	— 33	...	— 200	— 5,844
February	— 3,127	— 512	5	80	— 793	...	6	— 1	93	— 28	...	— 5	— 4,282
March	— 5,175	— 2,530	— 15	— 12	— 1,686	...	0	— 13	— 205	— 86	...	— 148	— 9,870
April	— 4,036	— 2,018	— 7	0	— 1,189	...	0	2	119	— 46	...	— 17	— 7,192
May	— 4,082	— 1,076	— 3	32	— 937	— 1	0	3	134	— 148	...	223	— 5,855
June	— 3,019	— 482	— 1	30	— 512	...	— 3	7	47	— 65	...	203	— 3,809
July	— 1,495	159	7	— 39	— 423	...	— 1	8	69	— 448	— 42	31	— 2,174
August	— 1,640	— 37	— 9	95	— 441	...	— 5	4	57	— 150	— 323	105	— 2,344
September	— 911	— 91	1	— 38	— 273	1	1	— 1	— 10	— 262	67	124	— 1,392
October	505	533	3	— 8	— 107	...	— 6	— 3	— 40	— 193	— 11	220	893
November	847	1,528	...	70	73	...	3	2	143	— 208	158	6	2,622
December	753	28	...	91	— 190	...	— 1	5	89	— 280	194	115	798
TOTAL	— 25,151	— 5,586	— 17	249	— 7,305	0	— 6	3	611	— 1,947	43	657	— 38,449

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933

NATIONALITIES	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL		
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM							
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				
Europeans	210	51	4	1	266	1,114	336	23	13	1,486	11,636	6,344	19,805
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	75	28	3	2	108	423	219	712
Japanese	10	...	...	...	10	51	6	1	...	58	1,702	421	2,330
Chinese	13	...	...	...	13	14,079	1,734	592	275	16,680	87,716	21,693	124,460
Malays	1	...	...	...	1	7,141	2,653	577	308	10,679	32,087	10,251	48,087
Northern Indians	7	...	...	...	7	1,675	95	66	20	1,856	14,424	1,544	17,235
Southern Indians	...	...	...	...	...	513	53	30	7	633	22,032	2,756	27,928
Others	5	...	...	...	5	4,483	2,057	421	280	7,241	6,225	2,395	9,569
TOTAL	246	51	4	1	302	29,161	6,962	1,713	905	38,741	176,245	45,623	250,126

DEPARTURES TO

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA					INDIA							
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA							
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				
Europeans	3,351	1,564	246	222	5,383	1,130	562	50	41	1,783	921	492	1,507
Eurasians	287	189	6	2	484	8	11	1	...	20	31	20	55
Japanese	702	63	25	19	809	39	8	1	1	49	103	24	141
Chinese	37,100	4,267	1,304	767	43,438	57,009	16,361	8,545	7,422	89,337	858	179	1,183
Malays	24,083	5,435	2,050	1,352	32,920	4	2	1	...	7	64	8	79
Northern Indians	2,160	182	91	36	2,469	159	9	4	2	174	6,839	909	8,651
Southern Indians	989	37	26	15	1,067	62	1	1	...	64	26,345	6,353	36,794
Others	608	29	37	8	682	19	3	6	3	31	293	52	392
TOTAL	69,280	11,766	3,785	2,421	87,252	58,430	16,957	8,609	7,469	91,465	35,454	8,037	48,802

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933
DEPARTURES TO

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA									
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES				
	Children			Total		Children			Total	
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total
Europeans	440	146	28	10	624	4,470	2,907	617	529	8,523
Eurasians	...	16	4	2	28	40	27	13	8	88
Japanese	34	2	1	1	38	773	331	108	129	1,341
Chinese	1,095	169	88	52	1,404	3,234	842	219	163	4,438
Malays	182	29	7	10	228	1,249	443	159	109	1,960
Northern Indians	454	5	7	2	468	259	32	13	9	313
Southern Indians	209	8	5	4	226	373	30	15	8	426
Others	283	249	72	65	669	454	49	67	16	586
TOTAL	2,713	612	210	150	3,685	10,852	4,661	1,211	971	17,695
										176,729
										42,033
										17,109
										13,028
										248,899

NATIONALITIES	BY LAND									
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM				
	Children			Total		Children			Total	
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total
Europeans	207	59	1	1	268	1,055	339	15	7	1,416
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	87	14	7	1	109
Japanese	7	...	...	...	7	73	2	...	...	75
Chinese	13	...	...	...	13	13,399	1,581	494	331	15,805
Malays	2	...	...	...	2	8,185	3,277	702	423	12,587
Northern Indians	8	...	...	...	8	1,259	86	39	11	1,395
Southern Indians	...	...	...	...	...	457	40	16	13	526
Others	1	...	...	...	1	4,693	2,096	457	218	7,404
										6,351
										2,478
										6,469
										2,591
										1,608
										322
										9,825

NATIONALITIES	GRAND TOTAL									
	BY AIR					BY LAND				
	Children			Total		Children			Total	
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total
Europeans	11,574	6,069	1,009	852	19,504
Eurasians	469	265	31	19	784
Japanese	1,731	430	144	155	2,460
Chinese	112,708	23,399	10,761	8,770	155,638
Malays	33,769	9,194	2,923	1,897	47,783
Northern Indians	11,138	1,223	707	410	13,478
Southern Indians	28,435	6,469	2,591	1,608	39,103
Others	6,351	2,478	674	322	9,825

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933
 TABLE 111—Continued
 EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) ARRIVALS

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA									
	NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA				
			Children			M.	W.	Children		Total
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total			B.	G.	
Europeans ...	397	267	190	70	924	-	292	-	74	-
Eurasians ...	-	75	-	3	146	7	7	-	8	-
Japanese ...	20	85	15	1	119	19	9	...	...	...
Chinese ...	12,401	4,807	3,058	1,905	22,171	-39,987	-7,148	-4,852	-5,107	-57,094
Malays ...	-	846	1,613	754	4,011	1,922	77	2	1	87
Northern Indians ...	272	-	32	14	250	282	2	-	3	-
Southern Indians ...	389	28	21	13	451	-	24	6	4	7
Others ...	-	112	15	8	89	8	3	-	5	-
TOTAL ...	12,446	6,714	4,021	2,421	25,602	-39,910	-7,203	-4,850	-5,097	-57,060
										-5,770
										-3,645
										-766
										-553
										-10,734

NATIONALITIES	BY SEA									
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES				
			Children			M.	W.	Children		Total
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Total			B.	G.	
Europeans ...	-	41	-	13	6	-	33	-	167	-
Eurasians ...	4	...	-	1	3	23	5	4	5	37
Japanese ...	18	...	-	1	16	53	-	58	-	274
Chinese ...	224	154	135	44	557	2,102	409	239	143	2,893
Malays ...	-	18	17	13	15	19	41	-	17	7
Northern Indians ...	-	120	...	6	5	626	68	61	40	795
Southern Indians ...	61	...	8	12	7	385	141	71	55	652
Others ...	-	60	-	37	-	206	12	-	1	199
TOTAL ...	68	68	102	46	284	3,375	643	115	59	4,092
										-29,891
										-3,423
										-1,378
										-3,124
										-37,816

TABLE III—*continued*
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR 1933
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (−) ARRIVALS

NATIONALITIES	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM									
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans ...	3	8	3	...	2	59	3	8	6	70	62	275	5	41	301
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	4	1	1	46	46	10	10	72
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	3	22	4	1	...	17	29	9	35	57	130
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	0	680	153	98	56	875	24,992	1,706	1,399	3,081	31,178
Malays ...	1	...	...	...	1	1,044	624	125	115	1,908	1,682	1,057	623	306	304
Northern Indians ...	1	...	...	...	1	416	9	27	9	461	3,286	321	68	82	3,757
Southern Indians ...	...	...	...	...	...	86	13	14	6	107	6,403	3,713	566	493	11,175
Others ...	4	...	...	...	4	210	39	36	62	223	126	83	98	51	256
TOTAL ...	8	8	3	...	3	47	473	17	99	636	29,930	3,904	1,392	3,223	38,449

NOTES:—

1. Children are under 12 (English) years of age
2. China includes Hong Kong
3. India includes Burma and Ceylon
4. Europeans include Americans
5. Malays include all natives of the Malayan Archipelago

6. Southern Indians are natives of the Presidency of Madras and the States of Mysore and Travancore
7. For movements *via* individual ports or land-routes, see monthly Return Statistics 3; for movements of deck passengers (Chinese, Javanese add Southern Indians) see monthly Return Statistics 13
8. Net Arrivals to date, 1933: — 38,449
Net Arrivals same period, 1932: — 162,978

TABLE IV
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR 1933

Nationality	Singapore		Penang		Port Swettenham		Total		Net Arrivals during the year	Net Arrivals for the years 1932 and 1933	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures		1932	1933
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	24,985	72,479	3,479	11,174	...	2,902	28,464	86,555	58,091	-128,275	-58,091
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	50	87	...	...	...	...	50	87	37	-766	-37
3. Southern Indians from & to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	6,260	9,059	10,933	15,054	2,881	8,226	20,074	32,339	12,265	-66,306	-12,265
TOTAL ...	31,295	81,625	14,412	26,228	2,881	11,128	48,588	118,981	70,393	-195,347	-70,393

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers

(b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore

(c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras, as reported by the Labour Department

TABLE V
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1933

Port	Arrivals			Departures			Total Arrivals		Total Departures	
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1932	1933
(13)										
Singapore ...	13,065	7,219	2,940	1,761	47,666	12,897	6,214	5,702	29,623	24,985
Penang ...	1,520	1,215	464	280	5,927	2,204	1,756	1,287	3,911	3,479
Port Swettenham ...	...	..	...	...	1,747	582	328	245	...	...
TOTAL ...	14,585	8,434	3,404	2,041	55,340	15,683	8,298	7,234	33,534	28,464
									161,809	86,555

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age

Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1933.

NATIONALITY	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under				Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4418	9,549,412	..	..	62	343,684	2671	7,498,134	..	16	23,768	..
American	84	456,660	..	..	2	3,226	80	446,200	..	..	..	..
Belgian	2	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	74	18,822	..	..	..	..	..	3,834	..	..	..	..
Czecho Slovakian	2	4,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	153	607,672	..	..	..	..	..	334,948	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4501	6,237,173	..	..	..	..	88	1,253,589	..	..	..	..
French	404	1,896,696	..	..	..	..	1075	782,634	..	..	..	..
German	338	1,479,036	..	..	..	..	92	768,586	..	..	..	..
Greek	4	12,590	..	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	132	778,360	..	..	..	16,206	..	160,482	..	2	712	..
Japanese	1278	5,126,301	..	..	6	..	240	1,052,012	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	803	1,437,662	..	..	..	..	158	237,702	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	8	10,512	..	..	2	3,514	4	5,256	..	..	..	..
Russian	82	241,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	82	320,666	..	..	..	..	32	119,598	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	147	77,979	..	..	..	..	2	202	..	..	..	..
Siamese	344	183,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4,016	..
Yugo Slavian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12856	28,438,611	28581	1,169,042	72	365,630	4665	12,669,077	12183	530,985	30	28,496
± 1932	- 598	- 319,927	- 2228	- 102,151	- 12	- 19,746	- 269	- 44,947	- 265	- 6,456	+ 4	+ 3,218

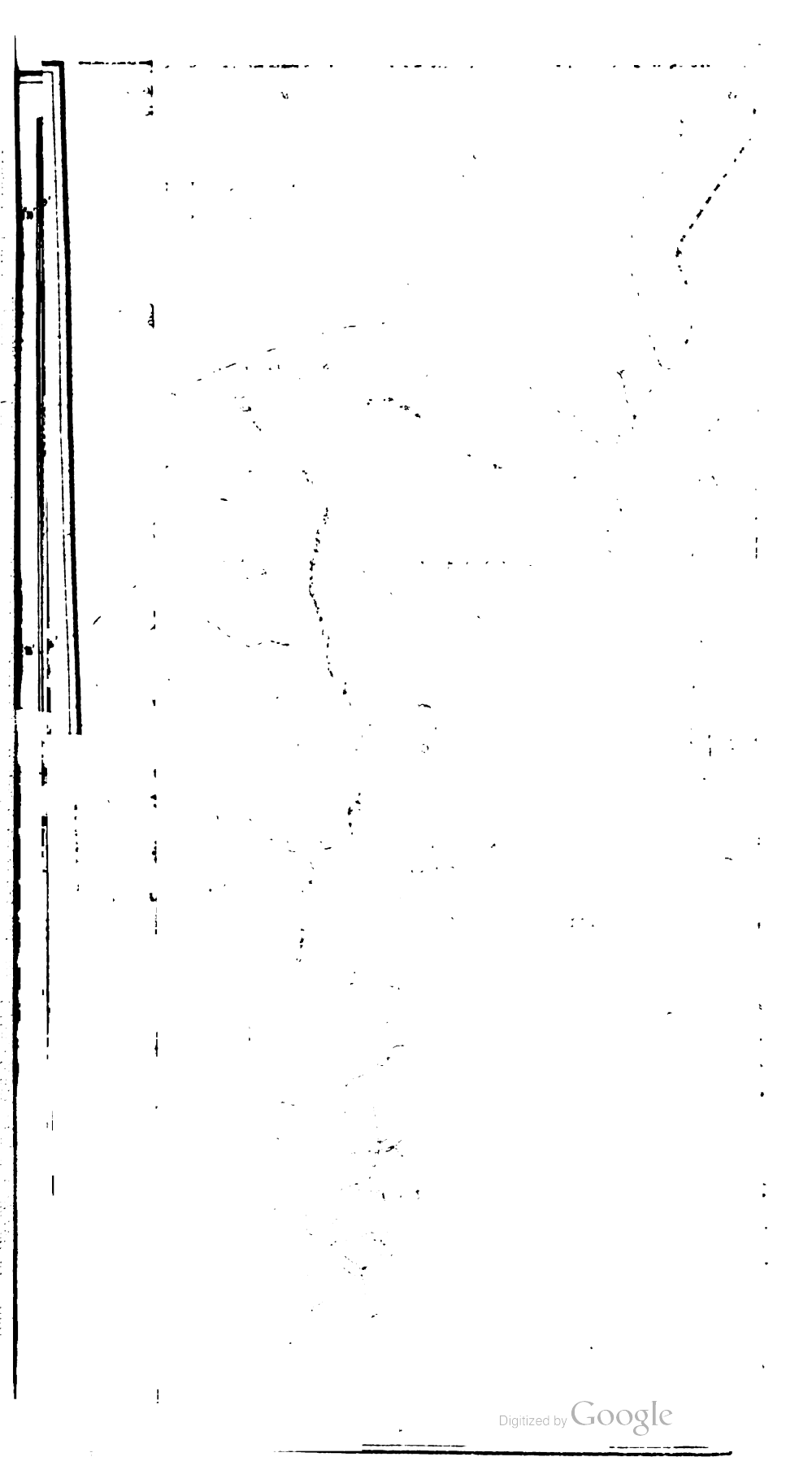
APPENDIX "C"—continued

Nationality, number and tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1933.

NATIONALITY	MALACCA						LABUAN					
	MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT SHIPS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under				Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under			
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	872	897,014	..	..	..	..	266	232,662	..	..	12	11,228
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czecho Slovakia	4	8,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	70	260,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	20	66,074	..	..	..	..	6	2,108	..	..	..	..
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	56	250,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8,586
Norwegian	83	66,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	346	..	..	..	..
Siamese	30	20,654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugo Slavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1135	1,569,870	4928	98,427	..	..	274	235,116	2776	29,190	16	19,814
± 1932 ..	- 162	+ 20,453	- 91	- 8,953	..	..	- 4	+ 526	- 147	- 793	+ 16	+ 19,814

Notes:—To the above figures must be added:—

(a) Dredgers: total net tonnage arrived and departed during the year 1933 was 93,224 tons—a decrease of 21,979 tons and



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ON THE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE
PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU
FOR THE YEAR
1933

BY
C. C. BROWN
British Adviser, Trengganu

Published by Authority.

SINGAPORE :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
BY W. T. CHERRY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1933

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trèngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and $5^{\circ} 55''$ North latitude and the meridians of $102^{\circ} 20''$ and $103^{\circ} 30''$ East longitude. It is bounded by Kèlantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Bèsut, Trèngganu, Dungun and Kèmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles, its length being about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trèngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trèngganu and the Kèmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pèrhèntian,, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1932 and 1933:—

		1932	1933
Kuala Trèngganu	..	92.23"	111.36"
Kèmaman	..	80.44"	107.36"
Bèsut	..	100.87"	122.63"

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trèngganu on 28th May, 1933, the lowest 73° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trèngganu on 5th December, 1933.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 77° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trèngganu on 13th January, 1933, the lowest 66° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trèngganu on several occasions during the month of February, 1933.

4. The early history of Trèngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trèngganu

and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jëbat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trëngganu prince, Mëgat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Indërapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trëngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trëngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trëngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BËNDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the non-royal BËNDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) sent the *bunga ëmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control "whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan. "Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trëngganu is doubtful. The Trëngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ëmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trëngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trëngganu shall receive "a British officer to reside in Trengganu to be an Agent "with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive a British Officer to be called the "British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trengganu, and "whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting "the general administration of the country and all questions other "than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trëngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 15 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are

pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Měntri Běsar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kēmaman (south), Kuala Trēngganu (central), and Běsut (north), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay Officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kēmaman and Běsut respectively, the Judge and the Superintendent of Marine and Customs.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kēmaman and Běsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 50 times in 1933.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	..	..	..	164,564
Chinese	..	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	35
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	..	..	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trèngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kēmaman	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kēmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	48	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mèr-chang	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trèngganu	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bésut	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1933, calculated by the geometrical method, was 186,227. This method of calculation is suitable for Trèngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,728 males and 3,350 females. The birth rate was 38.01 per mille. There were 33 still-births reported.

The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,773	269	11	Nil	Nil	25	7,078

16. The total number of deaths registered was 3,619 (1,940 males and 1,679 females), of which 1,159 (or 32.03 per cent.) were deaths under one year, viz. 661 males and 498 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 586 (in December) and the smallest 175 (in August). The death rate was 19.43 per mille. The infantile mortality rate which was 163.75 showed a welcome improvement over that for 1933 which was 241.83 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
3,444	151	12	Nil	Nil	12	3,619

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1932 and 1933:—

		1932	1933
Births, males	.. ..	3,601	3,728
„ females	.. ..	3,235	3,350
Birth-rate	.. per mille	38.02	38.01
Deaths, males	.. ..	2,817	1,940
„ females	.. ..	1,992	1,679
Death-rate	.. per mille	26.75	19.43

	1932	1933
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	619 (May)	586 (December)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	335 (Sept.)	175 (August)
Infantile mortality rate	241.83 per mille	163.75 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government medical staff during the year consisted of one Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), one Dresser Grade I, three Dressers Grade II, seven Dressers Grade III, seven Probationer Dressers, two Maternity Nurses and four Vaccinators.

There are only two private practitioners in the State: they are employed solely by the Japanese iron mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trèngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other diseases are generally described simply as “fever”.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government medical staff:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Malaria	3,370	5,775	5,408	6,180	10,718
Fever unspecified ..	1,837	2,799	862	574	1,659
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,431	1,437	1,357	1,676	3,109
Influenza	1,425	1,621	1,820	2,070	2,278
Yaws	3,390	3,386	2,601	3,434	4,789
Beri-beri	1,297	915	1,181	433	782
Intestinal parasites ..	1,802	1,894	3,539	4,940	8,561

(a) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases*.—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera, plague or small-pox occurred in 1933. Four Vaccinators are employed by the Department and they performed 10,857 vaccinations as against 11,702 in 1932.

(b) *Malaria*.—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trèngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from malaria, the highest spleen-rate in children being 11.3 per cent. at Batu Rakit while at Kuala Trèngganu it was only .64 per cent. and at Kèmanan nil: but the further one goes inland, the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands would appear to be highly malarious, as the spleen-rates on Pulau Pèrhèntian and Pulau Redang were found to be 80 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

(c) *Bowel Diseases*.—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(d) *Beri-beri*.—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats: but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(e) *Yaws*.—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals*.—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz. the hospital at Kuala Trèngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,710 as against 1,640 in 1932, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 191 and 54 respectively over the figures for the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 2.51 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 1.93 per cent.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 5,720 as against 4,186 in 1932.

21. *Prison Hospitals*.—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trèngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached.

There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trěngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 47 admissions as against 23 in 1932, with two deaths as against one in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 306 as against 426 in 1932.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1933 was 122).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trěngganu hospital as against thirty-four in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-seven labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and seventeen in the previous year; in addition she attended to five cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 1,798 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal examination and forty-seven came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trěngganu. There were 2,807 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,854.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trěngganu, and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1932 was 18, and there were 35 admissions during 1933, making a total of 53 cases treated (including nine females) as compared with 50 cases in 1932. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-five were discharged and 3 died. The urgency of the need of a separate institution for mental patients is keenly appreciated and when the State's financial position improves, this will be one of the first services to be undertaken.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 45 names at the end of 1933. Treatment is not compulsory in Trěngganu.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

Běsut
Kuala Brang
Kuala Dungun
Chukai (Kěmaman).

There are also, in Kuala Trěngganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. There are in addition small temporary dispensaries at Sětiyu and Kěmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trěngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bēsut in the north to Kēmaman in the south, the Kuala Trēngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trēngganu river, and the dresser at this dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention are the upper reaches of the Bēsut, Dungun and Paka rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges etc.) by outlying police-stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

<i>Station</i>		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
1.	Bēsut Dispensary	8,367	10,102
2.	Temporary Dispensary, Sētiyu ..	6,984	8,039
3.	Kuala Trēngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic ..	14,096	22,790
4.	Kuala Trēngganu Hospital, Out-patient Department ..	4,443	5,720
5.	Kuala Trēngganu Hospital Travelling Dresser ..	3,545	4,123
6.	Kuala Brang Dispensary ..	12,664	13,757
7.	Kuala Dungun Dispensary ..	6,673	8,312
8.	Temporary Dispensary, Kēmasek	4,145	4,236
9.	Kēmaman Dispensary ..	17,587	21,506
10.	Vaccinators	12,907	12,907
11.	Police and Others	287	287
Total ..		91,698	111,689

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 24,650 or 28.33 per cent. over the number in 1932.

26. *Veterinary*.—There is no Veterinary Department in Trēngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. Some dogs were treated during the year at the dispensaries and a few minor operations were performed.

The only serious epidemic that occurred was one, probably of rinderpest, among buffaloes in Ulu Paka when 23 out of the 30 animals affected died. There was an unfortunate delay in the reporting of the outbreak but all that was possible was done in regard to isolation, treatment and disinfection.

27. *Buildings*.—There were no new buildings of any importance. Spare parts were obtained from England for the 32 volt installation which supplies the operating theatre, laboratory, office and certain wards with electric light, and it was reconditioned satisfactorily.

28. *Legislation.*—The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351 was repealed on the 1st of May and will be replaced when new legislation contemplated on this subject has been introduced in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Meanwhile these drugs are controlled under a Customs Regulation which prohibits import except when consigned to the Medical Officer.

New Buildings Regulations were passed in November.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances, a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 1,699. The health of the men was good and there were only seven deaths, five of which were due to accidents (four of these occurred simultaneously in a drowning fatality). There were 256 cases of malaria recorded but there was no death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital are maintained on both of the iron mines, while the two largest tin mines share a dresser.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employs 358 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions are very good and there were only five cases of malaria during the year. Five deaths occurred on this estate, but only one could be ascribed to a preventable disease.

V.—Housing

31. Trengganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Këmanan) (5,468) and Kuala Bësut (2,939). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town-dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trengganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
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(e) *Yaws.*—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals.*—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz. the hospital at Kuala Trèngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,710 as against 1,640 in 1932, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 191 and 54 respectively over the figures for the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 2.51 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 1.93 per cent.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 5,720 as against 4,186 in 1932.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trèngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached.

There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trěngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 47 admissions as against 23 in 1932, with two deaths as against one in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 306 as against 426 in 1932.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1933 was 122).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trěngganu hospital as against thirty-four in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-seven labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and seventeen in the previous year; in addition she attended to five cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 1,798 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal examination and forty-seven came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trěngganu. There were 2,807 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,854.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trěngganu, and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1932 was 18, and there were 35 admissions during 1933, making a total of 53 cases treated (including nine females) as compared with 50 cases in 1932. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-five were discharged and 3 died. The urgency of the need of a separate institution for mental patients is keenly appreciated and when the State's financial position improves, this will be one of the first services to be undertaken.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 45 names at the end of 1933. Treatment is not compulsory in Trěngganu.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

Běsut
Kuala Brang
Kuala Dungun
Chukai (Kěmaman).

There are also, in Kuala Trěngganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. There are in addition small temporary dispensaries at Sětiyu and Kěmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trěngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Běsut in the north to Kěmaman in the south, the Kuala Trěngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trěngganu river, and the dresser at this dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention are the upper reaches of the Běsut, Dungun and Paka rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges etc.) by outlying police-stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

<i>Station</i>		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
1.	Běsut Dispensary ..	8,367	10,102
2.	Temporary Dispensary, Sětiyu ..	6,984	8,039
3.	Kuala Trěngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic ..	14,096	22,790
4.	Kuala Trěngganu Hospital, Out- patient Department ..	4,443	5,720
5.	Kuala Trěngganu Hospital Tra- velling Dresser ..	3,545	4,123
6.	Kuala Brang Dispensary ..	12,664	13,757
7.	Kuala Dungun Dispensary ..	6,673	8,312
8.	Temporary Dispensary, Kěmasek	4,145	4,236
9.	Kěmaman Dispensary ..	17,587	21,506
10.	Vaccinators ..	12,907	12,907
11.	Police and Others ..	287	287
Total ..		91,698	111,689

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 24,650 or 28.33 per cent. over the number in 1932.

26. *Veterinary*.—There is no Veterinary Department in Trěngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. Some dogs were treated during the year at the dispensaries and a few minor operations were performed.

The only serious epidemic that occurred was one, probably of rinderpest, among buffaloes in Ulu Paka when 23 out of the 30 animals affected died. There was an unfortunate delay in the reporting of the outbreak but all that was possible was done in regard to isolation, treatment and disinfection.

27. *Buildings*.—There were no new buildings of any importance. Spare parts were obtained from England for the 32 volt installation which supplies the operating theatre, laboratory, office and certain wards with electric light, and it was reconditioned satisfactorily.

28. *Legislation.*—The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351 was repealed on the 1st of May and will be replaced when new legislation contemplated on this subject has been introduced in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Meanwhile these drugs are controlled under a Customs Regulation which prohibits import except when consigned to the Medical Officer.

New Buildings Regulations were passed in November.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances, a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 1,699. The health of the men was good and there were only seven deaths, five of which were due to accidents (four of these occurred simultaneously in a drowning fatality). There were 256 cases of malaria recorded but there was no death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital are maintained on both of the iron mines, while the two largest tin mines share a dresser.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employs 358 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions are very good and there were only five cases of malaria during the year. Five deaths occurred on this estate, but only one could be ascribed to a preventable disease.

V.—Housing

31. Trengganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kemaman) (5,468) and Kuala Besut (2,939). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town-dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trengganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which cannot keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Trèngganu standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the State where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of cool lines, the housing is satisfactory.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

32. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1931			1932		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.	pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore ..	11,492.57	472,189 88	45,790 25	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 73
Wolfram ..	390.42	7,808 40	390 42	521.08	10,422 60	521 03
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	203,109½	870,995 00	87,099 50	203,105½	855,838 63	85,583 85
Manganese ..	8,848½	70,784 35	7,078 46	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 46
		1,421,777 63	140,358 63		1,384,100 92	137,471 12

				1933		
				Quantity	Value	Duty paid
				pikuls	\$ c.	\$ c.
Tin ore ..	..	..	..	5,877.03	403,596 17	38,196 70
Wolfram ..	..	..	..	407.93	9,158 60	407 93
				Tons		
Iron ore ..	..	..	..	357,833 33	1,501,866 59	151,086 68
Manganese ..	..	..	..	10,326 56	82,499 59	8,249 95
					2,006,120 88	197,941 26

All tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

33. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and

the ore has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transshipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, is suspended for at least four months in the year.

34. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,750 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. Two permits were issued to prospect for gold and one licence to prospect for wolfram.

35. Four European owned or controlled tin mines produced 86 per cent. of the total tin ore produced in the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. Their labour force at the end of the year consisted of 363 Chinese, 39 Indians and 177 Malays, the last named figure shewing an appreciable increase over that for 1932. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to \$1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two iron mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 1,487 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

36. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1932		1933	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Rents on Mining Land ..	7,298	68	7,946	72
Premium on Mining Lands	150	00	—	—
Prospecting Licences ..	250	00	260	00
Ore buyer ..	—	—	—	—
Individual ..	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	7,698	68	8,206	72
Export duty	137,471	11	197,941	26
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	145,169	79	206,147	98
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

AGRICULTURE

37. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

38. A great deal of rice grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1932–1933 there were 32,000 acres under wet rice and 11,500 acres under dry rice. The crop was about 5½ millions of gantangs of padi which yield 2¼ millions of gantangs of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

39. Renewed efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of rice cultivation. It is hoped that the statistics for 1933-1934 will show an increase in the area under wet rice and also in the total crop. Reports already received are favourable.

40. No reliable data are available for estimating the area of land cultivated with rubber. A reasonable approximation would be 30,000 acres. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-six tons of rubber valued at \$577,715 were exported, and for all practical purposes the quantity exported can be assumed to be the quantity that was produced.

41. Coconuts are extensively grown in the State but, as in the case of rubber, the area of land under this cultivation cannot be accurately calculated. An estimate is 28,000 acres, of which probably half would be land on which coconuts were interplanted with fruit trees. As a commercial crop coconuts have little value in the State at present, not only on account of the low prices ruling for copra but also because the Trěngganu Malays have not yet attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the art of drying their nuts and the local copra has a bad name in outside markets. Measures are being taken to improve the quality and the marketing of the produce. The export of copra in 1933 amounted to 31,761 pikuls valued at \$159,730, as against 17,997 pikuls valued at \$88,168 in 1932. The quantity and value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated, but as there is considerable local consumption of coconuts, which form part of the Malay diet, the figures would appreciably exceed those for the export.

42. The figures for export of areca nuts and gambier in 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

	1932		1933	
	<i>Quantity pikuls</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity pikuls</i>	<i>Value</i>
		\$		\$
Arecanuts ..	9,681	111,805	17,893	92,588
Gambier ..	1,058	31,972	1,004	25,946

The unfortunate decline in the value of the arecanuts crop is noticeable, the price falling from \$12 a pikul in 1932 to about \$5 in 1933.

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

43. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics exist are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Some tobacco was grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption, but was of little economic importance as the growers are so poor that even without their own product they would not have been buyers of imported tobacco.

LIVE STOCK

44. It is estimated that there were in the State 20,250 buffaloes, 22,600 cattle, 4,500 pigs, 2,600 sheep, 5,700 goats and 228,000 poultry.

45. The export trade in live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

46. Imports and exports were as follows:—

			<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Buffaloes	..	..	—	3
Cattle	..	..	—	133
Pigs	..	..	111	232
Sheep	..	..	62	—
Goats	..	..	41	43
Poultry	..	..	539	809

MARINE PRODUCE

47. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trěngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bělachan*, exported. There was a slight improvement in prices during the year, as will be seen from the table in the succeeding paragraph of this report, and there was thus some compensation for a notable decline in the quantity caught. It is however to be feared that the slovenly methods of drying and packing of which mention was made in last year's report still persist, to the detriment of the market value of the fish in Singapore. A Committee which was appointed during the year to inquire into the conditions of the fishing industry and suggest improvements has done very useful work, but teaching new methods to an old trade is necessarily a slow and difficult business from which immediate results cannot be expected.

48. The exports of marine produce in 1932 and 1933 were as follows:—

	<i>1932</i>		<i>1933</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>pikuls</i>		<i>pikuls</i>	
		\$		\$
Dried fish ..	115,928	851,351	77,790	702,266
Bělachan ..	3,273	25,976	2,662	26,653

FOREST PRODUCE

49. The forests of Trěngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful methods.

50. *Chěngal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *měrbau* (*Intsia spp.*) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *rěsak* (*Vatica spp.*) group, known locally as *těngkawang*. Measures are being taken to restrict the use of *chěngal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *těngkawang* is unsuitable.

51. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trěngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

52. For soft woods Trěngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Měranti* (*shorea spp.*) and *kěruing* (*dipterocarpus spp.*) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *měranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilitates development.

53. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jělutong*), gutta percha (*gětah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

Two licences giving exclusive rights to extract india rubber which were issued in 1932 were renewed in 1933, but little produce had been removed for export by the end of the year. As in previous years, free passes were issued for the removal of rattans.

54. The continued depression in the timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

		1932		1933	
		Tons	Value \$	Tons	Value \$
Round timber	..	1,754.48	26,578	1,468.14	20,339
Converted timber	..	1,882.43	49,988	3,397.95	65,792
		<u>3,636.91</u>	<u>76,566</u>	<u>4,866.09</u>	<u>86,131</u>

MANUFACTURES

55. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kěmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,397.95 tons of converted timber (principally *kapur*) valued at \$65,792, and there are a few small licensed samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trěngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

In 1933 silk sarongs, half-silk sarongs and cotton fabrics to the value of \$33,919, \$4,795, and \$8,384 respectively, and other manufactured articles to the value of \$158,913 were exported. Worthy of particular mention is the *Trěngganu těmbaga puteh* ("white brass"), a casting of brass with certain alloys and ingredients which produces a white metal similar to pewter. Whatever may be the aesthetic merits of this metal or of the articles made from it, there appears to be a fair outside demand for it.

Hitherto Kuala Trěngganu has supplied almost all the products of Malay handicraft which have been sold outside the State, and the industries of this part of the State have been greatly assisted by the maintenance of a close connexion with the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society, thanks to the energy of the wife of one of the Seconded officers. The personal enthusiasm of another Seconded officer has been responsible during the past year for the development of village industries in the Kěmaman district. At Paka an inherited aptitude for mat weaving has been turned to good account in the production of woven-patterned cushions, table mats, and other articles made from a particularly fine quality of sea pandan, which find a ready market in Singapore and other centres: and at Chukai, the headquarters of the district, a workshop has been started for wood carving, metal work and rattan weaving and has already obtained a good market for its carved ornaments, agricultural implements, brooms and baskets.

VII.—Commerce

56. The total trade (excluding re-exports) amounted to \$6,696,330 as compared with \$6,338,353 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

		1932	1933
		\$	\$
Imports	.. ..	3,128,765	2,693,951
Exports	.. ..	3,965,825	4,570,747
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,094,590	7,264,698
Less re-exports	.. ..	756,237	568,368
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,338,353	6,696,330
		<hr/>	<hr/>

57. The values of imports for 1932 and 1933 under the various main heads were:—

	1932	1933
	\$	\$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,035,461	1,568,577
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	199,734	195,154
Class III Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	862,888	874,446
Class IV Coin and Bullion	790	900
Class V Sundries	29,892	54,874
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,128,765	2,693,951
	<hr/>	<hr/>

58. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1932 and 1933:—

Articles			How counted	Quantity 1932	Quantity 1933	Value 1932	Value 1933
						\$	\$
Arecanuts	..	..	pikuls	9,681	17,893	111,805	92,588
Copra	..	..	"	17,997	31,761	88,168	159,730
Gambier	..	..	"	1,058	1,004	31,972	25,946
Rubber	..	..	"	30,539	41,261	277,160	577,715
Total Agricultural Produce			..	..	..	509,105	855,979
Timber	..	..	tons	3,637	4,866	76,566	86,131
Rattans	..	..	pikuls	3,592	4,737	11,710	19,635
Other Forest Produce	..	..	..	..	..	3,329	5,258
Total Forest Produce			..	..	..	91,605	110,424
Tin ore	..	..	pikuls	9,344	5,887	444,016	403,596
Iron ore	..	..	tons	203,105½	357,833½	855,839	1,510,867
Manganese	..	..	"	9,228	10,327	73,824	82,500
Wolfram	..	..	pikuls	521	408	10,423	9,159
Total Minerals			..	..	..	1,384,102	2,006,122
Dried fish	..	..	pikuls	116,406	77,790	855,059	702,266
Belachan	..	..	"	3,273	2,662	25,976	26,653
Other Marine Produce	..	..	"	2,023	5,450	21,894	54,772
Total Marine Produce			..	..	..	902,929	783,691
Cattle	..	..	head	297	133	5,661	2,712
Buffaloes	..	..	"	26	3	1,206	90
Poultry	..	..	"	501	809	348	491
Goats and Sheep	..	..	"	7	43	65	70
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	..	..	100's	1,244	844	1,030	712
Total Animals, etc.			..	..	..	8,310	4,075
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	313,537	125,392
Total (exclusive of re-exports)			..	..	..	3,209,588	3,885,683

59. Exports (including re-exports) rose from \$3,965,825 to \$4,570,747, an increase of \$604,922.

60. The price of tin averaged just over \$73 a pikul in January, and rose steadily throughout the year averaging \$114 a pikul in December. There was a decrease of 3,457 pikuls in the amount of tin ore exported and of \$40,020 in the value of the export. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trěngganu for the year amounted to 7,512 pikuls of tin-ore, the actual export being 5,930 pikuls.

61. There was a large increase in the export of iron ore.

62. Iron ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Trěngganu are mainly to Singapore in the first instance.

VIII.—Wages and cost of Living

63. Trěngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi and Freda Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kěmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not such as to require imported labour: the financial position has precluded the possibility of all construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. It is consequently not surprising that the foreign labourers in the State amount only to the small numbers shewn below:—

Chinese	..	..	..	2,014
Indians	..	..	..	384

64. There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and such natives of those countries as are employed in Trěngganu are obtained from Singapore.

65. The majority of Indian labourers in the State work as lightermen, while the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Chinese	Indians	Wages paid			
			Chinese	Indians	Chinese	Indians
			c.	\$ c.	c.	c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.						
Iron Mine, Dungun ..	656	196	40	to 1 50	40	to 80
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron						
Mine Kěmaman	125	130	60	„ 1 10	50	„ 90
Bandi Mine ..	.. 160	32	60	„ 1 00	50	„ 80
Freda Mine ..	.. 154	5	70	„ 1 50	60	
Kajang Mine ..	.. 50	1	50	„ 80	60	
Kretay Plantations	.. 328	3	40	„ 60	40	„ 60

66. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is cheap in Trěngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of \$3.20 a pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed \$6 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

67. The subjoined table of market prices in Trěngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

		Trěngganu		Singapore	
		c.	c.	c.	c.
Fish	.. ..	8	a kati	20	25
Beef	.. ..	18	22	30	40
Mutton	.. ..	35	45	60	70
Vegetables	.. ..	6	10	10	15
Rice	.. ..	16	20 a gantang	15	18

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trěngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

68. *Organisation.*—Education in Trěngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner, Lands & Mines is one of the members of the Committee and the Auditor is another. The latter acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private school can be opened in the State without its permission.

69. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1933 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Proportion of attendance to enrolment
Malay ..	20	59	1,967	1,563	89%
Arabic ..	1	2	50	40	86%
English ..	1	3	92	83	91%

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 384. No fees are at present charged in any Government school.

70. There are no Aided schools in the State.

71. *Private Schools.*—There were at the end of 1933 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trěngganu (English) ..	3	45	44.17
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese), Kuala Trěngganu ..	6	149	138
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese), Kěmaman ..	4	114	105
4. Kong Wah School (Chinese), Dungun ..	1	44	34

The fees charged in these private schools range from \$2.50 a month to \$1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

In addition to the schools mentioned above free education in Chinese, and to some extent in English also, is provided on Freda Tin Mine for children of employees.

72. The financial stringency has prevented any expansion of facilities for education throughout the year. As was observed in the report for 1932, there is no urgent need for such expansion in regard to English education, the facilities for which, though they may not supply the demand, are probably adequate for actual requirements in the present stage of the State's development. It is however unfortunate that funds have not been available for increasing the number of vernacular (Malay) schools, which suffice at present for probably not more than 17 per cent. of Malay boys of school age, or for bringing up to proper strength the teaching staff of the existing schools, particularly as these schools now offer some education in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing.

73. Mention should be made of a public-spirited effort on the part of Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN (consort of His Highness the Sultan) to initiate education for Malay girls in the State. Her Highness has provided the funds for the erection and maintenance of a school building to accommodate upwards of 100 girls in Kuala Trèngganu. Good progress had been made with building by the end of the year and it should be possible to have the school opened early in 1934.

X.—Communications and Transport

74. Trèngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Këmaman) in the south, Kuala Trèngganu in the centre and Kuala Bësut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Këmaman) and Kuala Trèngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trèngganu river is often exceedingly difficult. At Kuala Bësut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Këmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sëtiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

75. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Këmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

76. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trèngganu which connects the State with the F.M.S. Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kèlantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary for the last two years to close it for most of the period November to March. A start was however made towards the end of the year on repairs which should render the road usable all the year round except under the worst

weather conditions. This will be a great benefit to the State as there is no land exit to the south and communications with the outside world have hitherto been sadly deficient for about a third of the year.

77. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1933 was as follows:—

	<i>Entered</i>		<i>Cleared</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Ocean-going steamers ..	56	221,839	56	221,839
Coasting ..	159	42,732	159	42,732
Sailing vessels ..	884	35,542	884	35,542

78. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 34 miles are lightly metalled (13 miles having a bituminous coating), 55 miles are gravelled and 56 miles are earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (converted Ford) are allowed.

79. Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid and regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Běsut and Kělantān. There are five post offices and 8 postal Agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trěngganu along the coast to Kěmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northwards from Kuala Trěngganu to Běsut, and* this line is being extended to Kota Bharu.

80. Statistics of postal business in 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

	<i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>
Letters, papers and parcels handled ..	508,879	415,572
Value of money orders issued ..	118,626	115,405
Value of money orders paid ..	35,201	27,711
Telegrams forwarded and received ..	41,462	38,965

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

81. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trěngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 <i>chupak</i>	1 quart
1 <i>gantang</i>	1 gallon
(a <i>gantang</i> of padi weighs 5 lbs., a <i>gantang</i> of rice 8 lbs.)	
1 <i>naleh</i>	16 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>kuncha</i>	10 <i>naleh</i> , or 160 <i>gantang</i>
1 <i>kati</i> (16 <i>tahils</i>)	1 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>pikul</i> (100 <i>katis</i>)	133 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>koyan</i> (40 <i>pikuls</i>)	533 1/3 lbs.
1 <i>bahara</i>	400 lbs.
1 <i>hoon</i> .. ..	.0133 oz.
1 <i>tahil</i>	1 1/3 oz.

82. There are no Banks in the State.

* This line was opened on 4th April, 1934.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

83. Owing to financial stringency it was not only impossible to find money for several urgently needed new buildings, but also the expenditure on maintenance and repairs had to be kept down to what was probably a dangerously low figure, only \$11,044 being spent on these services for buildings, principally semi-permanent, of which the capital cost was \$1,088,743.

ROADS

84. No new roads were constructed and the financial position did not permit of any surveys for new roads being undertaken. At the end of the year there were 145 miles 53 chains of road in use, of which 13 miles 20 chains were Bitumen coated. The Kēlantān road as a whole stood up fairly well to an exceptionally long North-east monsoon, but its condition between the 32nd and 42nd miles necessitated the closing of the road, to all but the holders of special permits, from the middle of November to the end of the year. It was necessary to close the Kuala Brang road for short periods owing to heavy rain.

85. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was \$336.53 a mile as against \$448 in 1932 and \$430 in 1931. It sufficed only for such work as could not in any circumstances be postponed.

86. It was not possible to provide funds for the upkeep of any Paths, but the path from Kuala Ibai to Marang was maintained by a contractor in return for the grant of a monopoly of running hire cars over it.

ELECTRICITY

87. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of H. H. the Sultan), the Hospital and the Residency, Kuala Trēngganu. All worked satisfactorily throughout the year, though the batteries of the Istana Maziah set had reached the limit of their useful existence by the end of the year and are to be renewed in 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS

88. With the exception of a few small services at outstations all work was carried out departmentally. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally have still to be executed at the Public Works Department workshop in Kuala Trēngganu, where the staff is almost entirely Malay and the carpenters are capable of producing work of the highest standard in the State.

89. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to \$30,923.19 against an estimate of \$34,722 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to \$49,180.47 against an estimate of \$55,450.

90. Towards the end of the year the Government of the Straits Settlements agreed to grant a loan of \$110,000 for the making of certain repairs to the Kēlantān road. Hitherto it has been necessary to close this road just at the time when it is most wanted, *viz.* during the period from November to March when the North-east monsoon

renders communications by sea difficult and unreliable. It is hoped that with the aid of this loan it will be possible to strengthen those parts of the road which hitherto have given trouble under monsoon conditions and that the road as a whole will be usable throughout the year. In this connexion the Adviser, Public Works, Malay States visited Tréngganu in August, inspecting the road and examining the reconstruction proposals.

91. During the year a navigation light was erected on Pulau Tenggul at the expense of the Government of the Straits Settlements for the guidance of ships on the direct run from Bangkok to Singapore. The Department was asked to assist by preparing the site and the access thereto and by providing transport from the landing place. This work, which was carried out at a cost of approximately \$1,100, was by no means easy, as the only access was over a steep ascent of 600 feet, all labour had to be brought from the mainland (a distance of about 18 miles) and the sea was never really calm throughout the operations. The actual erection of the Light was carried out by a skilled gang from Singapore after the prepared site had been inspected by the Master Attendant, the Executive Engineer, Marine and the Lighthouse Engineer, Straits Settlements.

XIII.—Justice and Police

CRIME

92. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,102 of which 1,476 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 5,789 and 1,436 respectively.

93. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

	A.H. 1348	A.H. 1349	1932	1933
Murder and Homicide ..	9	6	6	7
Robbery ..	6	5	10	6
Gang robbery (including those with theft) ..	..	..	2	1
Housebreaking ..	22	45	77	192
Thefts over \$100 ..	37	48	25	21
Counterfeit coin and notes ..	1	3	11	7
Thefts of cattle ..	45	33	16	14

The apparent rise in house-breakings (including those with theft) is due to increased accuracy of registration. This is proved by the fact that thefts other than those shown above amounted in 1933 to 541 only against an average of 770. The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations was \$26,286 of which \$5,386 was recovered. There were a regrettably large number of cases of criminal breach of trust of public money, one Head of a Department and two of the most responsible subordinate officers in other departments being among those sentenced to imprisonment for this offence.

94. Twelve Chinese were banished from the State during the year.

95. Admissions to the State prison totalled 282 as against 309 last year. Of these 64 were Chinese 18 Indians, 197 Malays, and 3 Javanese. Twenty-seven were females. At the end of the year 132 prisoners remained. There were 4 deaths in the Prison Hospital. There were no executions.

POLICE

96. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 285 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 297. It consists of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, three Inspectors, 7 sub-Inspectors, 67 N.C.O.s., 214 other ranks, three detectives, an armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and the three detectives are Malays. There were only 44 illiterate constables in the Force as against 76 in 1932.

97. Eighteen men were recruited, of whom two had passed the Junior Cambridge examination and nine the VII Standard in English Schools outside the State, while 16 had experience in Cadet Corps or Boy Scout troops. So far the experiment of recruiting youths direct from outside English schools has been an unqualified success. Out of 32 recruits enlisted under the scheme not one has failed to reach a standard well above the average of local efficiency and one only has left the Force, having bought his discharge and obtained a more lucrative Government post in his own State. The Force has now however almost as many educated men from other States as it can take, and it is not likely that recruiting outside Tréngganu will be necessary after 1934.

98. There were 211 disciplinary offences (punishable with fine, reduction or dismissal) against 214 in 1932 and an average of 326. The chief offenders were men locally engaged, to whom the threat of loss of employment means less than to recruits from outside the State.

99. Only one offence triable by the Courts of the State was committed by a peace officer.

100. As the result of very stern economy the expenditure on Police was \$136,943 only against an estimate of \$144,112. The average expenditure of recent years has been over \$144,000.

Revenue collected by the Police amounted to \$26,927, which was considerably more than the estimate (\$17,520) and well above the average (\$16,750). This increase may be mainly attributed to stricter enforcement of licensing regulations in respect of motor vehicles and firearms.

COURTS

101. The Courts Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

- (1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and
 “two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers
 “of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness
 “the Sultan”;
- (2) the Supreme Court.
- (3) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

(4) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

(5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).

(6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trěngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kěmaman and Běsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trěngganu, the State Commissioner in Kěmaman and the State Commissioner in Běsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decide such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

102. The Court of Appeal sat on 43 occasions, and heard 12 Criminal Appeals and 17 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 14 appeals from the Land Court.

103. In the Supreme Court 105 criminal cases and 48 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-one civil suits, 43 civil appeals and 34 probate and administration suits were registered. Eighteen land cases were also registered.

104. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

		1933	
		<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Kuala Trěngganu	.. ..	1,025	212
Kěmaman	.. ..	324	79
Kěmasek	.. ..	105	53
Paka	.. ..	30	8
Dungun	.. ..	201	54
Marang	.. ..	98	17
Ulu Trěngganu	.. ..	143	15
Batu Rakit	.. ..	100	23
Běsut	.. ..	457	179

PRISONS

105. There is one State prison at Kuala Trěngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

106. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the Officer in Charge of Police District, at Kěmaman and Běsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Kěmasek, Paka, Sětiyu, Batu Rakit, and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

107. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trěngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

108. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 142 on 2nd December and 88 on 3rd January respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

109. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—Legislation

110. The following six new Enactments were brought into force in 1933:—

Aliens Enactments, 1351.

Criminal Records Enactment, 1352.

Chandu Enactment, 1352.

Extradition Enactment, 1352.

Printing Presses and Seditious Publications
Enactment, 1352.

Penal Code Enactment, 1352.

Reference to the Aliens Enactment, 1351 was made in the report for 1932, in which year the Enactment was actually passed though it did not come into force until 1st January, 1933. This Enactment is copied *mutatis mutandis* from the Aliens Ordinance of the Straits Settlements.

The Criminal Records Enactment, 1352 assimilates the practice in Trěngganu to that of the United Kingdom whereunder all photographs, finger print impressions and records of measurement taken of an accused person who has not been previously convicted are destroyed or handed over to him on discharge or acquittal by a Magistrate.

The Chandu Enactment, 1352 was passed in order to carry out the obligations undertaken by Trěngganu in common with the other Unfederated Malay States by virtue of the Geneva Agreement of 1925. It is modelled mainly on the corresponding Johore Enactment.

The Extradition Enactment, 1352 was passed to make good the omission by Trěngganu to introduce during the period 1914–1916 the Extradition legislation passed by the Federated Malay States and by the other Unfederated Malay States. It follows *mutatis mutandis* the Kedah Extradition Enactment, 1334.

The Penal Code Enactment, 1352 adopts the Penal Code of the Straits Settlements as the Criminal law of the State, the authorised Malay version thereof being that of Kělantān.

The Printing Presses & Seditious Publications Enactment, 1352 reproduces the provisions of Enactment No. 6 of 1347 (which it repeals) in regard to seditious publications and supplies the previous deficiency of powers to control printing presses. The Enactment is modelled on the corresponding Kělantān Enactment No. 5 of 1331.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

111. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land*.—(a) Premiums on alienation of State land, varying from \$1 to \$25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining; town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices realised varying from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot;

(b) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to \$1 an acre for agricultural and mining land and from \$2 to \$4 an acre (or \$2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside village or town limits;

(ii) *Customs*.—(a) *Import* duties on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound; matches, at graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(b) *Export* duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*; 2½% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) *Chandu*, or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons;

(iv) *Posts & Telegraphs*.—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal*.—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police*.—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties*.—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bills of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, 4 cents;

Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof;

Powers of Attorney, \$3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties*.—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500.

112. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

113. The revenue for 1933 was \$1,165,578 against an estimate of \$1,017,694 and against an actual revenue of \$986,901 in 1932 and \$1,235,230 in A.H. 1349.

114. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1932 and in 1933 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue				1932	1933	Decrease – Increase +
				\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	..	..	..	94,641	99,684	+ 5,043
Land Sales	..	..	..	2,850	5,455	+ 2,605
Customs—						
Arecanuts	..	..	..	5,025	6,128	+ 1,103
Copra and coconuts	..	..	..	4,436	7,840	+ 3,404
Rubber	..	..	..	7,129	14,171	+ 7,042
Tin ore	..	..	..	43,984	38,197	+ 5,787
Iron ore	..	..	..	92,966	159,337	+ 66,371
Tobacco	..	..	..	133,566	140,393	+ 6,827
Spirits	..	..	..	11,193	11,391	+ 198
Petroleum	..	..	..	51,413	61,653	+ 10,240
Matches	..	..	..	24,416	31,654	+ 7,238
Wolfram	..	..	..	521	408	— 113
Dried fish	..	..	..	42,752	35,113	— 7,639
Licences—						
Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..	22,206	23,835	+ 1,629
Chandu	..	..	..	123,900	150,466	+ 26,566
Municipal	..	..	..	41,079	41,389	+ 310

115. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to \$61,221 against \$33,137 in 1932 and rents from annual licences were \$8,295 against \$9,316 in 1932.

116. The improvement in trade towards the end of the year is shown in the increase in revenue obtained from almost all the important customs duties and also from chandu. The increase under export duty on iron ore is particularly noticeable and reflects the continued development of this industry in the State. The only items which showed an appreciable lower return in 1933 are those for export duty on tin ore and dried fish respectively. The decline in the former is to be attributed to the working of the Restriction scheme, but the falling off in the latter which is the principal Malay industry of the State is disappointing. As stated in paragraph 47 of this report, catches were poor and the fish caught are still badly prepared for the Singapore market. There is also reason to believe that a number of the local buyers were in financial difficulties and consequently unable to make payment for fish delivered, with the result either

that some of the fishermen went away to other waters or that fish actually taken in Trèngganu waters was sold outside the State to dealers who had the ready money to pay for it.

117. The following Postal returns show a slight improvement in 1933:—

	1932	1933
	\$	\$
Telephones	295	344
Commission on Money Orders	1,097	975
Sale of stamps	19,693	21,125

118. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1932	1933
	\$	\$
General Assessment	17,146	33,026
Market Fees	7,172	8,363

119. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past two years:—

	1932	1933
Lands and Forests	9.6	9.2
Customs	60	61
Licences, Excise	13.8	12.9
Other Revenue	16.6	16.8

EXPENDITURE

120. The expenditure was \$1,060,306 against an estimate of \$1,078,727 and actual expenditure of \$1,095,584 in 1932.

121. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to \$102,694 against an estimate of \$103,000 and actual expenditure of \$103,491 in 1932.

122. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$650,393 or 61.34% of the total expenditure: a figure which is still higher than it should be, though it was \$14,380 less than the Estimate (\$664,773) and over \$120,000 less than the actual expenditure (\$772,612) on Personal Emoluments in 1932.

123. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to \$110,798. As the estimate was \$239,584, big savings were effected; and the actual expenditure was a very long way below that of 1932 (\$301,584). But the reductions made, simply on account of shortage of funds, were in many instances too drastic to be truly economic.

124. Miscellaneous Services cost \$109,551 against an estimate of \$61,660 and an actual expenditure of \$89,580 in 1932. The appreciable increase under this head, not only over the actual expenditure in 1932 but also over the Estimate, was due to treating as expenditure a sum of \$34,000 which had hitherto stood in the books as an advance to the Land Office. This money was actually spent in draining and filling of the Bandar Bharu area just above Kuala Trèngganu town, and it was expected that it would be forthwith repaid in the form of premium on alienation of lots. That expectation has not yet been realised.

125. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure estimated at \$99,772 actually amounted to \$80,119 against \$106,625 in 1932.

126. There was no expenditure in 1933 on Public Works Special Services.

127. Advances stood at \$5,757 of which \$2,210 represents an advance to the Police Department for stores and Ammunition. The balance consists of Petty Cash advances to Government departments, and advances to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses, purchase of bicycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

128. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at \$99,049 at the end of the year.

129. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1933 stood at \$4,177,966. This sum represents \$3,610,000 principal and \$567,966 arrears of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of \$1,000,000 in 1925, \$1,500,000 in 1928, \$100,000 in 1932 and \$110,000 in 1933 (of which \$10,000 only was actually advanced during the year). The money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:—

		\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	..	312,568	
Buildings	..	132,827	
Furniture	..	54,912	
Roads & Bridges	..	2,255,207	
Telephones	..	15,871	
Town Improvements	..	10,454	
		<hr/>	2,781,839
II. SURVEYS	..		117,642
III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS	..		449,943
IV. MISCELLANEOUS	..		4,696
			<hr/>
Total loan a/c expenditure	..		3,354,120
Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)	..		251,791
Balance cash	..		4,089
			<hr/>
Total of loans	..		3,610,000
			<hr/>

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

130. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

		1932	1933
Number of grants registered	..	57	62
Number of Transfers registered	..	79	67
Number of Charges registered	..	18	11
Certificates of title	..	—	54
Other Transactions	..	97	135

MINING LAND

		1932	1933
Mining Leases issued .. ..	..	3	—
Mining Certificates issued .. ..	..	—	—
Prospecting Licences .. ..	..	1	—
Other Transactions .. ..	..	—	—

131. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

		1932	1933
Transfers .. ..	..	495	450
Other Transactions .. ..	..	474	581

132. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State.

Applications were entertained for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs.

133. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land .. ..	..	165,193 acres
Mining land .. ..	..	8,878 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the years and by 1935 there should be a useful accession of revenue from this source.

134. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 22.5 as against 39 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

135. The revenue of the Survey Department was \$28,294 as against \$12,826 in 1932.

TOWN BOARDS

136. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

—		Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932 .. ..	..	21,542	10,804	2,630	1,729	2,211
1933 .. ..	..	21,117	11,457	2,459	2,395	2,457

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

137. Two crocodiles, 12 tigers and 3 elephants were reported as destroyed. Seventeen persons were reported as killed by tigers and one as having died from snake-bite.

A sum of \$240 was paid in rewards for the destruction of noxious animals.

XVII.—General

138. His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Malay States, spent four days in the State in May. He went to Kuala Brang, where this first visit of a High

Commissioner was warmly welcomed by a large gathering of upriver Malays, and he also inspected the flourishing iron mine of the Nippon Mining Company at Bukit Bësi, Dungun, which had not hitherto been visited by the High Commissioner.

139. The State was also visited in August, first by His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, and later by H.M.S. "Herald" for purposes of Admiralty surveys.

140. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

141. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, made a tour of the Këmaman district with the Acting Adviser in June.

142. An important event in the development of the State's communications was the establishment in October of telegraphic communication between the capital (Kuala Trëngganu) and Bësut. The extension of the line from Bësut to Këlantän, which will give Trëngganu an alternative means of communication with Singapore and the rest of Malaya in the event of a breakdown of the old line to Kuantan, is being undertaken.

143. Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S. who was appointed Adviser with effect from 19th June, 1933, left the State on furlough on 6th June, and Mr. N. R. JARRETT, M.C.S., acted as Adviser from that date until the end of the year. The Chief Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF, DATO' SËRI AMAR DI-RAJA, C.B.E.) and the Judge (NIK WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year. It was unfortunately necessary, for reasons of health, to transfer DATO' JAYA PËRKASA from Këmaman where he had shewn himself an exceptionally energetic and able administrator during a long tenure of the post of State Commissioner. He is now Superintendent of Customs and that department has been further strengthened by the appointment of a Preventive Officer, a seconded Assistant Superintendent from the Trade and Customs Department, Federated Malay States.

144. From a financial point of view, the year opened very unpromisingly, the revenue for January and February being the lowest recorded for many years. It was accordingly necessary to make further reductions in expenditure Estimates which still bore the marks of the 1931 pruning, and it is mainly thanks to the economies thus effected that, for the first time since A.H. 1345 (1926), the State's income actually exceeded its expenditure. It is true that the revenue exceeded that of 1932 by \$178,677, mainly as the result of the general trade improvement that set in during the latter part of the year: but the amount collected (\$1,165,578) would have left but a small surplus over the heavily cut expenditure of 1932 and would have been entirely inadequate to meet the outgoings of any previous year since A.H. 1344 (1925). In other words the State was able to shew a small surplus in 1933 only as a result of bringing its expenditure down to the lowest figure since A.H. 1343 (1924).

These forced economies have made things difficult for heads of departments. Not only have funds been inadequate for the services for which they are responsible, but the personnel is actually being paid less now than it was three years ago and has little prospect of an increment in the near future. These are not the circumstances in which the best work is usually done: but the staff has adopted the Horatian attitude *bene est, cui deus obtulit parca quod satis est manu* and has brought the State through a trying year with a very fair measure of success.

C. C. BROWN,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,
17th May, 1934 (3 Safar 1353).

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APPENDIX A
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR 1932 AND 1933

LIABILITIES	December 1932	December 1933	ASSETS	December 1932	December 1933
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Deposits in Treasuries	118,716	99,049	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	14,541	113,519
Cash in Transit ..	21,000	181	Cash in Transit ..	..	5,021
Assets over Liabilities	..	25,067	Advances to Depart- ments ..	37,574	2,210
			Loans to Government Officers ..	7,397	3,547
			Excess of liabilities over assets ..	80,204	..
Total ..	139,716	124,297	Total ..	139,716	124,297

APPENDIX B
ACTUAL REVENUE FOR 1932 AND 1933

Head of Revenue	1932	1933	Increase or Decrease
	\$	\$	\$
Farms	17,889	19,400	+ 1,511
Marine	25,077	26,215	+ 1,138
Chandu	135,705	150,466	+ 14,761
Customs	592,528	712,884	+ 120,356
Lands	94,641	99,684	+ 5,043
Municipal	41,079	41,389	+ 310
Police	16,199	22,974	+ 6,775
Courts	19,264	18,501	- 763
Posts & Telegraphs ..	22,206	23,835	+ 1,629
Miscellaneous	19,463	44,775	+ 25,312
Sale of State lands ..	2,850	5,455	+ 2,605
Total ..	986,901	1,165,578	..

APPENDIX C

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1932 AND 1933

Head of Expenditure	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	103,491	102,694	..	797
Personal Emoluments ..	669,121	650,393	..	18,728
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	126,767	110,798	..	15,969
Public Works (Annually Re- current)	106,625	86,870	..	19,755
Miscellaneous	89,580	109,551	19,971	..
Total ..	1,095,584	1,060,306	..	..

APPENDIX D

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911-1933

Year					Revenue	Expenditure
					\$	\$
A. H. 1330—Corresponding approximately to						
	1911	..	..	..	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	..	..	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	..	..	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	..	..	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	..	..	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	..	..	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	..	..	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	..	..	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	..	..	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	..	..	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	..	..	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	..	..	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	..	..	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	..	..	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	..	..	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	..	..	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	..	..	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	..	..	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	..	..	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	..	..	1,235,230	1,445,709
	1931 (part) 8 months	..	..	..	676,338	845,556
	1932	..	..	..	986,901	1,095,584
	1933	..	..	..	1,165,578	1,060,306

APPENDIX E

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1932 AND 1933

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
1. H. H. the Sultan ..	..	..	78,942	76,888
2. Interest ..	..	..	..	..
3. Pensions ..	..	..	103,491	102,694
4. Mentri ..	..	..	22,038	21,860
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	24,165	23,745
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	13,700	12,169
7. Audit ..	..	..	15,058	12,693
8. Treasury ..	..	..	10,734	9,937
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs ..	..	..	18,496	18,140
10. Education ..	..	..	34,521	36,544
11. Appeal Court ..	..	..	11,262	1,260
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	13,501	13,536
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	19,264	18,501	10,030	9,980
14. Kathi ..	..	..	13,377	3,208
15. Police ..	16,199	22,774	138,464	136,927
16. Prison ..	..	..	17,377	16,921
17. Medical ..	..	..	62,624	56,083
18. Printing ..	..	..	4,182	4,179
19. Customs ..	592,528	712,884	45,717	46,530
20. Chandu ..	135,705	150,666	4,565	4,365
21. Marine ..	25,077	26,215	7,784	7,397
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	22,206	23,865	26,004	25,410
23. Commissioner of Land and Mines ..	97,491	105,139	14,945	14,186
24. Collector of Land Revenue ..	..	..	23,795	25,927
25. Survey ..	..	..	32,195	27,045
26. Municipal ..	41,079	41,389	18,112	17,761
27. Miscellaneous ..	19,463	44,775	89,580	109,551
28. State Commissioner East ..	..	..	18,738	16,610
29. Assistant Adviser Kemaman ..	..	..	16,858	16,377
30. D. O. Kemasek ..	..	..	7,275	5,890
31. „ Paka ..	..	..	3,238	3,164
32. „ Dungun ..	..	..	6,198	6,926
33. „ Marang ..	..	..	5,569	5,023
34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	9,669	8,974
35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,130	3,043
36. State Commissioner West ..	..	..	14,795	14,248
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	16,787	14,337
38. P. W. D. ..	..	..	52,043	51,154
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	106,625	80,119
40. P. W. D. Spec. Services ..	..	..	..	..
41. Farms ..	17,889	19,400	..	..
TOTAL ..	986,901	1,165,578	1,095,584	1,060,306

APPENDIX *F*

HOUSING

Town Board areas				Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu		13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)		5,468	951
Kuala Besut		3,961	592

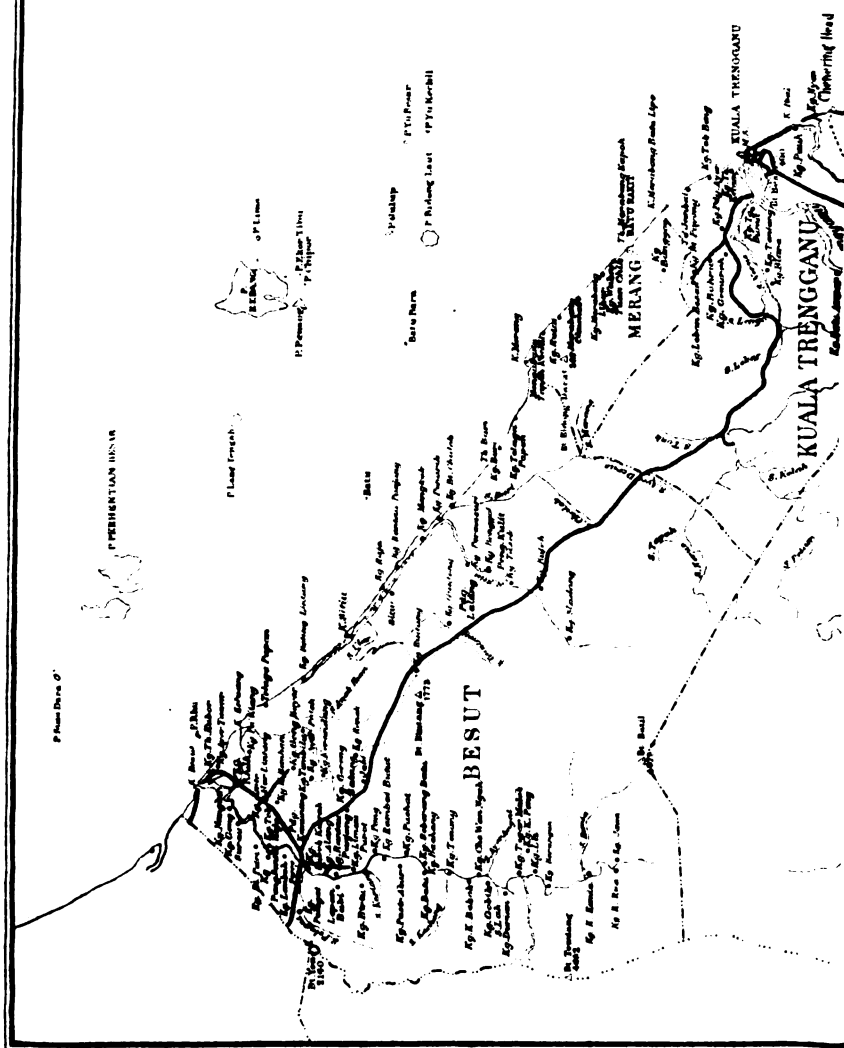
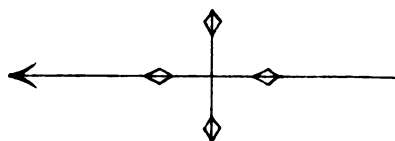
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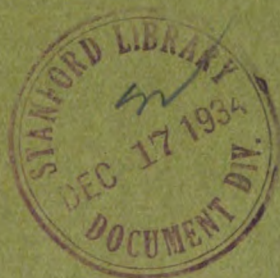
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OF LOCAL INTEREST.

OLD COAST.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 7' W. long. and 1° 14' E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the French Soudan and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1933 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 86.7°, 89.9°, 88.4°, and 93.2°, and the mean relative humidity was 75.2°, 75.3°, 84.4° and 67.2° respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1933 at the stations mentioned above was 35.51 inches, 53.50 inches, 54.45 inches and 50.22 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all

their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The laws of the Colony are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of a Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members. It contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are administered by the Governor who is also the competent law-making authority.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. The chiefs are responsible to Government through the District Commissioners. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the Colony's judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1933 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on a numerical basis, numbered 3,357,950, an increase of 86,393 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

			<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>* Resident Non-Africans.</i>	<i>* Maritime.</i>
Colony	...	...	1,661,155	2,304	172
Ashanti	...	...	616,752	624	—
Northern Territories	...	...	759,332	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	...	...	317,461	43	—
			<hr/> 3,354,700 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,078 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year, 1933.</i>				
Accra	65,136
Koforidua	11,691
Cape Coast	18,307
Sekondi	18,630
Kumasi	38,559
Tamale	14,975
Ho	3,467

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	...	...	4,090	4,080	4,726	4,794
Female	...	...	3,964	4,159	4,650	4,820
Persons	...	...	<hr/>8,054 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,239 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,376 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,614 <hr/>

The "weighted average" birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 34 per thousand living persons in 1933 as compared with 34.7 for the previous year.

*At 1931 Census.

The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,350.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Male	...	...	3,752	3,765	3,687	3,981
Female	...	...	2,220	2,207	2,218	2,283
Persons	...	...	5,972	5,972	5,905	6,264

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Colony was 22.2 in 1933. This figure compares with 21.6 per thousand living persons in 1932. The infantile mortality rate varied from 73 in Sekondi to 126 in Accra.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

From an analysis of the data, there would appear to be grounds for belief that the health of the population as a whole in 1933 showed but a slight degree of deterioration as compared with that recorded in the previous year, in spite of the continued economic depression and resulting unemployment.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The health of the European community in 1933-34 as judged by the statistics available compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year. Not only were the invaliding and death-rates higher in officials but the death-rate was also higher in non-officials as may be seen in the following table :—

TABLE I.

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Ten-year average.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Officials ...	38	49	46	1.0	3.5
Non-officials	17	17	22	4.5	6.5

In many cases of invaliding and of death the cause was directly due to tropical conditions as, for example, malaria and blackwater fever. This is a timely reminder that, although conditions have improved very considerably in the past two decades or so, the battle with preventible tropical disease has not yet been won.

It would, of course, be unwise to attach too much importance to yearly fluctuations in the morbidity and mortality rates of a community of a few thousand souls since the probable error is considerable when dealing with small figures.

African Community.

Whilst the invalidings of African officials numbered 33 in 1933-34 as compared with an additional one during the previous year, the number of deaths increased from 12 to 20 ; consequently there are some grounds for the belief that the African official community did not enjoy such good health. This is confirmed to some extent by the fact that the weighted average death-rate for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was slightly higher in the calendar year being 22.2 in 1933 as compared with 21.6 in 1932. The corresponding birth-rates were 34 for 1933 and 34.7 for 1932. In spite of a good deal that has been said to the contrary, there is little in the statistics available to suggest that the mass of the population is suffering physically from the continuation of the economic depression.

On the other hand it is a fact that malnutrition in a minor degree may not be evident until an appreciable period has elapsed.

No doubt the truly admirable family system prevailing in the Gold Coast whereby those in employment share their food and house accommodation with their unemployed brothers has resulted in the evil day being staved off for the moment. There is little doubt, however, that the improvement in the health of the people will be adversely affected unless some measure of prosperity returns, just as health conditions in most rural areas have met with a very definite set-back during the past four years.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are some thirty Government hospitals for the African community having a total of 1,001 beds and 105 cots.

There are also seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 79 beds, and a hospital for mental aberrants.

In addition, hospital accommodation includes a small up-to-date cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with sixty beds at Agogo in Ashanti and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern section of Togoland under British Mandate.

Approval was given during the year for the construction of a new hospital at Keta to take the place of one which had been washed away by the sea. This will fill a much needed want.

An important addition in the form of an isolation ward for septic cases was built towards the end of 1933-34 at the Accra maternity hospital. This has been a great boon. A considerable amount of overcrowding still exists and the Accra division of the Gold Coast Central Council branch, British Red Cross Society, is engaged in collecting a sum sufficient to allow of a much needed additional ward being erected.

The mental hospital at Accra provides accommodation for 250 inmates but this number is usually greatly exceeded and funds have been provided for an extension to be built in 1934-35 to relieve the overcrowding.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years:—

TABLE II.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase.
In-patients	18,584	21,226	23,225	1,999
Out-patients	240,483	218,830	227,602	8,772
Totals	259,067	240,056	250,827	10,771

It may be of interest to give a few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

TABLE III.

(a) Gold Coast hospital—227 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Out-patients	13,261	13,137	13,473
In-patients	3,645	3,349	3,020
Daily average (in-patients)	223	219	228
Major operations	675	560	705
Minor operations	709	466	758

TABLE IV.

(b) Kumasi African hospital—140 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Out-patients	17,804	13,929	13,645
In-patients	1,954	2,334	2,204
Daily average (in-patients)	134	141	151
Major operations	229	182	190
Minor operations	382	381	448

TABLE V.

(c) Accra maternity hospital—52 beds and cots.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
In-patients	972	1,393	1,286
Deliveries	553	772	625
Attendances at ante-natal and post-natal clinics	12,722	14,394	13,364

TABLE VI.

(d) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932-33. (Opened 1st November, 1933.)	1933-34.
Ante-natal cases advised	692	1,780
Infants and children treated	1,434	5,034

Welfare centres, etc.

The Cape Coast welfare centre with that at Sekondi is maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast branch of the British Red Cross Society and represents one of the more important activities of this organisation.

The Roman Catholic mission also carries on welfare work at Kpandu, Eikwe and Dsodzie and is shortly opening fresh centres at Asankrangwa and elsewhere.

A certain amount of simple medical work is performed by the White Fathers mission at Navrongo and Jirapa in the Northern Territories whilst the Basel mission does similar work at Pamu in western Ashanti.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of junior Red Cross links.

Prevalent diseases.

It will be seen from the following table that yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Incidence per 1,000 in-patients and out-patients seen.
Yaws	241
Malaria	102
Pneumonia	6
Tuberculosis	5

Some 1,634 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.	Case mortality per 1,000.
Tuberculosis	402
Pneumonia	297
Dysentery	96
Malaria	18
Other diseases	63

It is to be noted with regret that a recrudescence occurred of cases of yellow fever scattered in various parts of the Colony and Togoland under British Mandate. In the latter area a sharp outbreak of small-pox occurred which was rapidly got under control chiefly as the result of the prompt measures taken to vaccinate the whole population of the district and to confine the sufferers whilst in an infective state in isolation camps.

The very considerable increase in the number of cases of sleeping sickness gave rise to anxiety and medical officers were detailed to investigate the incidence in the Northern Territories and to institute a campaign against the disease.

Health activities.

Perhaps the most important event in 1933-34 from the public health standpoint was the inauguration of the pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi. This took place in March, 1934. Advances continue to be made by health officers working in co-operation with the Administration, officers of the Public Works, etc., but these are handicapped by lack of funds and retrenchment has severely reduced the number of health staff available.

Housing, including that of mine employees who as a class suffer severely from tuberculosis, has received much attention. In rural areas, owing partly to the economic depression and the low price obtained for the staple product (cocoa) but also on the grounds that health staff are not available, housing and sanitation in general have suffered a set-back.

Considerable discussion took place during the year on the subject of amending public health law in the Colony and when this amendment becomes a *fait accompli*, it should be less difficult to secure at least a minimum standard of sanitation.

Public health education, port health work, welfare work, the control of epidemics, etc., are amongst the various duties for which the Health Branch of the Medical Department is held responsible and these activities were carried out as well as possible with a reduced staff.

The establishment of village dispensaries will help to stimulate residents in rural areas to improve their surroundings. When not engaged in curative work the dispensers attached to these units will be available to supervise village sanitation just as is done by sanitary inspectors, village overseers and by voluntary and paid health visitors and trained midwives in towns. In this connexion it should be stated that the village dispensary scheme devised in 1930-31 is now established on a firm footing. One officer is working on his own at Wiawso and it is anticipated that additional officers will be available for posting to areas during 1934-35 when the chiefs and their people construct the necessary buildings and quarters.

Conclusion.

The year affords a warning since the standard of health was lower as judged by the statistics available. The whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of the community is needed in the campaign to promote health and to prevent disease, more especially now that staff has been reduced and the financial situation still acts as a brake on progress.

The people of the Gold Coast have made immense strides in the attitude adopted to health measures and requirements, and the proportion of those with an appreciation of the benefits of good hygienic conditions and skilled medical attendance is rising as every year goes by. This augurs well for the future.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Despite adverse financial conditions which reduced building operations to a level fifteen per cent below that of the previous year, steady improvement in housing has been maintained generally with the exception of rural areas in Ashanti where straitened means due to low cocoa prices caused a definite set-back. In the larger towns permits to build prove that practically all specifications are for cement and sand block houses with separate blocks for bath-house, kitchen and latrine. In general, the value of buildings erected on approved permits shows a considerable increase, indicating a desire for better and healthier accommodation.

In the smaller centres where building is controlled most of the new buildings are constructed of solid "swish" with corrugated iron roofs and there is a marked improvement generally in both design and workmanship. Where possible, the tendency to revert to the old insanitary type of mud and stick dwelling has been checked in the interests of the people themselves; and the year 1933 was one of real progress in this most important phase of social development.

The difficulties of supervising building activities have increased considerably owing to the unavoidable reduction of the personnel of the Public Works and Health departments, but closer control has been possible through the delegation of powers by the Director of Public Works to officers of the Health department in regard to the regulation of construction in urban areas. This shortage of staff has retarded progress in the provision of new layouts for which the people continue to display a strong desire; but, despite it, a considerable amount of laying out and town-planning has been carried out in Accra and the larger towns and, with the co-operation of the Survey department, in Tamale, Prang and Salaga in the Northern Territories.

Recent developments in the mining industry, more particularly in the Colony, have created fresh problems; and, since the risk from tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system is especially great among mine employees, legislation is contemplated with a view to removing the undesirable conditions caused by the growth of congested and unhygienic dwellings in the mining and prospecting areas.

The impetus given in 1932 to improvement in domestic hygiene at Tamale and certain other towns in the Northern Territories continued to give gratifying results: houses built on the approved rectangular lines with due provision for light and

air are beginning to appear. This type of house is most desirable in townships where the existence of public buildings and of roads and lanes with side drains renders uniform building lines essential, but encouragement is still given in the Protectorate to the construction of the round hut, which possesses certain advantages as regards thatching and ease of roof construction so long as provision is made for proper spacing and ventilation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and livestock is raised and marketed.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has been long established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti, and has recently been undertaken in the Northern Territories with some success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons, so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1932-33 crop year was the highest on record. The major crop amounted to 230,100 tons from the Gold Coast and 9,200 from British Togoland. The minor crop was 15,600 tons and 800 tons respectively, giving a grand total production for the crop year of 255,700 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1932 to 30th September, 1933 were 256,108 tons. The 1933-34 major crop production is estimated to be 202,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows.

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1933-34	258,256	4,265	262,521
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32	230,576	5,092	235,668
30-31	221,156	6,028	227,184
29-30	200,912	5,673	206,585

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,665 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1932-33. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 8s. 1d. per load, about £6 5s. This is not an actual cash return as about 20 per cent of the cocoa was sold in advance at an average price of 3s. 9d. which reduces the cash return per farmer by about 14s. The distribution is further complicated by a high percentage of pawned farms, but the mortgagor may be another farmer.

The cost of production per load was 4.2 man days, the equivalent of 65 working days per family per annum, yielding a gross earning at the rate of 1s. 7d. a day. The remuneration of a person employed by the owner as a " caretaker " of a farm is by custom one-third of the crop and the earning capacity of labour in cocoa can therefore be taken as a third of 1s. 7d. or about 6d. per day worked. These caretakers grow their own food, the owner having no call on their time except in caring for the cocoa farms. During the 1933-34 season prices were about 3s. per load below 1932-33 so that earnings were proportionately less.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the four financial years shows the movements of nuts in tons :—

<i>Movement within country.</i>	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
„ „ south by rail	n.r.	25	75	617
Colony to north overland	n.r.	129	427	72
<i>Exports.</i>				
Export via ports ...	197	249	1,074	3,110
„ overland ...	2,236	2,810	n.r.	n.r.
Total Exports ...	2,433	3,059	—	—

n.r. = no record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions. Exports have decreased as follows :—

Maritime Exports.		1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Palm oil ...	Tons	10	468	477	408	488
	Value	£101	£6,458	£7,437	£9,611	£14,084
Palm kernel ...	Tons	2,489	6,678	4,213	4,460	5,743
	Value	£17,629	£57,801	£39,679	£55,162	£83,942

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

Copra.

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

				1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Tons	...	...	...	1,142	1,426	1,429	938	1,157
Value	...	...	...	£10,158	£16,645	£15,492	£14,602	£19,741

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but about 30 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 86 tons for the previous three years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last four financial years :—

		1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Paddy (tons)	...	426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

				s.	d.
1933-34	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	9	0
1930-31	...	...	...	12	0

Rubber.

Exports were as follows :—

1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
89,973	21,065	130,834	474,180

Food crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the Navrongo district of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, and shea butter, while beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry are widely consumed.

In the Lawra-Wa area of the Northern Territories, a savannah type of country, yams and maize are the staple foods. Shea-nuts and groundnuts are also part of the diet. Animal foods are not so commonly eaten.

Farther south in Mamprusi, and in the northern section of Togoland, yams are the main food supply, with maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea butter and groundnuts. Animal foods are used in considerably less quantities. This is the true savannah region and produces little of economic value.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are still more sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people has resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties. The rapid increase in this traffic is engaging the anxious consideration of Government.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Essiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

Efforts were made to increase production in northern Ashanti with the object of developing an export industry and this resulted in an estimated increase of some three to four hundred tons, but meantime the export price had fallen below the cost of production. Fortunately the local demand enabled producers to dispose of the crop profitably and it seems likely that production will go on steadily increasing.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 5s. 3d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 262,521 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction

of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 415 with 8,828 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year and cocoa was purchased at an average price of £6 per ton lower than in the 1932-33 period. Farmers have not reacted, as some feared, by ceasing to pluck their cocoa. On the contrary they are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rate of wages of labourers hired by the year from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flint-lock guns and in addition employ many ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time.

Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold in the large markets on skewers. So prepared, they fetch about 3d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of livestock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing livestock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from sisal fibre and hibiscus bark. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood and carving are also carried on in many localities.

A trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

The native market plays an important part in the daily life of the people as shown by the following description of the Wenchi market, which is typical of the larger trading centres in northern Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The market, which is to be found in the centre of the Mohammedan zongo, is some four acres in extent. The women of many villages, some as far as fifteen miles from Wenchi, bring their farm produce for sale.

As one walks through the market a great variety of tribes are seen both buying and selling. The leather merchants from Mopti and Moshi offer sandals, waist purses and other articles manufactured from goat skins. The barbers from Sokoto and Hausa shave with razors made by the local blacksmith. The snuff merchants from Jimini and Palaga in the French Ivory Coast sell snuff made from tobacco leaf mixed with dust produced from dried cocoa pods which have been boiled, dried again and pounded. The shea butter vendors hail from Moshi and Kong. The medicine sellers are Hausas from Sokoto and Kano with their mixed assortment of shells, ginger root, bark of trees, dried hedgehog, guinea grain, and so on.

The cloth sellers occupy covered stalls and come from Lagos, Banda, Jimini, Kotokoli and Hausa to offer bright Manchester cloths and Moshi blankets. Each merchant has a sewing machine and is able to convert the cloth into any garment required.

The butchers in the meat market, from Wangara and Banda, purchase their cattle from traders coming from Sofara in the French Ivory Coast. A large cow costs £5, whilst smaller ones realize from £1 to £4 each.

The fish sellers from Wangara, Moshi, Wa, Fulani, Grunshi and Cape Coast offer their dried fish, and find a good market. Most of the fish comes by head load from Mopti, Kroyanza and Sofara whence it takes thirty to forty days to reach Wenchi.

The farm produce market is always busy. It is essentially the women's market, and they vie with one another in selling their goods. There are women from Wangara, Hausa, Jimini, Palaga, Bobo, Banda, Dagomba, Moshi, Brong, Lobi, Bontuku, Mfantra, Ashanti, Accra, Cape Coast and Mankessim.

The chief articles for sale are rice, native soap, mangoes, groundnuts, dawa-dawa (made from the seed of the tree), corn-flour cakes, cassava flour, cassava starch, kenki, snails, millet, raw cotton, cocoyams, yams, peppers, garden eggs, onions, bananas, plantains, palm oil, palm nuts, ginger, tomatoes, native pots, and palm wine.

Leaving this babel the visitor reaches the basket makers from Wangara selling long narrow baskets used chiefly by the kola buyers to carry their kola to the far north.

There are firewood merchants, and petty traders who offer pipes, tobacco, spoons, matches, blue and beads.

Lastly there are a few groups of Banda women preparing plantains boiled in palm oil and rice fufu to sell to travellers arriving at the market.

The Wenchi market is the largest on the western side of the Gold Coast and people come from far afield to trade there.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

The veterinary laboratory, which was opened in May, 1932, is now fully equipped and organised and is producing the vaccines and sera necessary for the completion of anti-rinderpest immunisation. Other laboratory products are manufactured and some research has been undertaken. Now that rinderpest is thoroughly under control, trypanosomiasis of domestic animals is probably the principal obstacle to livestock husbandry and improvement. Most of the indigenous animals are very resistant and casualties are few; but loss of condition, mal-nutrition and the absence of domestic stock from certain areas are caused by this disease. The anti-trypanosomiasis work has so far consisted mainly of the extensive clearing of vegetation with a view to eradicating the tsetse fly. A close study of the bionomics of the riverine tsetse, *g. palpalis* and *tachinoides*, which are the principal vectors in the livestock areas, was carried out by the laboratory staff. The extensive clearing experiment on the river Naboggo at Pong-Tamale has shown that the fly can be eliminated easily and inexpensively from very large tracts of country. An important definite fact, which has been proved, is that the clearing of large trees on the river banks is quite unnecessary as long as all the fringing bush and low shade is cut down and thoroughly burned.

Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised, with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory. They are necessary in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 130,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle in the coastal plains of the Eastern Province of the Colony has already begun and about 2,000 out of an estimated total of 25,000 head in that area were dealt with during March, 1934. These cattle are owned mainly by absentee town-dwellers and are tended by hired Fulani. The lack of interest shown by the people of this part of the country is in marked contrast to the attitude of the cattle-owners in the Northern Territories.

A serious outbreak of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia occurred and, though under control, is still in existence. In the past rinderpest masked this enzootic disease, which is likely to be more in evidence with the disappearance of the former epizootic. Citrated formalised vaccine made from pleural exudate has been used to inoculate the in-contacts, but results have so far been inconclusive.

Anthrax, rabies and tick-borne protozoal diseases were among other pathogenic conditions encountered.

Animal Husbandry.

The native administration farms which were started during the previous year have been stocked and are now fully established. Seven have been opened and several more are under construction. The enthusiastic support given to this scheme has been remarkable; the best farms are those operated by the most efficient of the native administrations. A very large farm has been formed at Yendi,

the headquarters of the Dagomba state, and cattle are brought there from all over that area. The Na is taking a marked personal interest in the venture, which has definitely shown the people that this scheme is their own and not purely a Government enterprise. Wherever the necessary co-operation between the native administration, Government and the people occurs, personal touch with the stock-owner is being maintained. "Mixed farming," of which the main features are the use of oxen for ploughing, the production of fodder crops, and manuring, has also been started at two of these farms and it is hoped that others will adopt these methods. Since cultivation with ploughs and cultivators was substituted for hand labour at Pong-Tamale, numerous farmers have come in to see the work carried out by these improved methods and widespread interest has been aroused. All farm overseers employed by the native administrations have been trained to break oxen and to plough.

Pong-Tamale Livestock Farm.

This is the central Government livestock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native administration farm overseers are trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djallon Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fouta cattle are much better than the ordinary West African shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

Fifty-two improved cattle, 10 rams, 56 pure and cross-bred Yorkshire pigs and 354 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for breeding purposes in 1933-34.

Considerable advance was made in the production of fodder as more land came under cultivation, the total area of such land being now well over 200 acres. Considerable attention has been devoted to the production of hay and to the revival of ensilage in tower silos. The previous pit silos were not successful on account of the high percentage of moisture caused by the rains. Cassava is grown in abundance as the main root crop.

The number of livestock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cattle	... ..	50,434	39,001	48,621	51,778
Sheep and goats	... ..	68,869	31,771	55,054	47,589
Horses	... ..	984	1,098	747	608

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £19,405 5s. 1d. which is again a record and over £4,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The livestock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for extension, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

Forestry.

The forest zone, i.e. the area within the limits and subjected to the influence of the closed forest type, is approximately 25,540 square miles. This zone includes the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate.

It is estimated that there are some 13,900 square miles still under forest. This area is not continuous; it is honeycombed almost throughout by patches of farm cultivation of varying extent. Large blocks of forest are rare and only to be found in the Western Province of the Colony and western Ashanti. Deforestation by means of shifting cultivation has been at the average rate of 300 square miles per annum for the past 40 years. Necessity must, in course of time, cause this system of shifting cultivation to give place to a surer and more economic method, but at present there are no signs of progress in this direction.

Protection has been the dominating feature in the forest policy of the Gold Coast. It has as its object the creation and maintenance of a sufficient area of forest reserves, suitably distributed to fulfil the purposes of maintaining water supplies, of preserving the humid climatic conditions necessary for the major agricultural industries, of preventing erosion and of creating a reserve of forest products for future use.

More attention has been paid to the productive side of forestry during the past year. Within the forest zone an estimated annual demand for some eighty million cubic feet of firewood and about two million cubic feet of timber has to be met. The existing forests can more than meet this demand, and in addition those forests which are accessible to export routes could provide an annual exportable surplus of merchantable and potentially merchantable timber.

At present the forests of this country are sufficient to supply all needs, but continued deforestation is a grave danger. The demand for timber, firewood and minor forest produce, and for protective areas, requires that 6,500 square miles shall remain permanently afforested.

Of these 6,500 square miles, 3,376 square miles have been protected, an increase of 319 square miles during the year, and some 400 square miles have been selected for demarcation, making a total of 3,776 square miles. This is far short of the total area required.

Native authorities are whenever possible given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. If, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute such reserves, or having constituted them fail to administer them satisfactorily, the Forests Ordinance is applied and Government through the Forestry department assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words, the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty.

Under the Concessions Ordinance of 1927 the department is given authority to control the working of concessions with a view to preventing the exploitation of forest on such areas and to ensuring their complete recovery after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood. Re-forestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber industry has not recovered from the effects of the economic depression : exports of mahogany show a further decline of 50,000 cubic feet. From the figures appended for the last five years it will be seen that the exports to continental countries were considerably greater than in any previous year, while those to the United Kingdom and the United States of America decreased. Other woods show a slight increase in exports. The demand improved greatly towards the end of the year.

The local timber industry has largely been in the hands of cutters who lack financial stability and who employ uneconomical methods for the extraction and manufacture of logs. The result has been that the quality of the logs exported has been very poor and quantity has been substituted for quality, with the result that the market has been flooded with inferior timber. During the latter part of the year closer touch was obtained with these cutters and an attempt was made to gain their confidence. These efforts were welcomed and, as a result of the advice given, losses on inferior timber were avoided.

Encouragement and advice were given to the cutters regarding the formation of associations on joint-stock principles, whereby their financial resources could be increased and stabilised. One group of cutters actually formed one of these associations and, with the aid of a bank and a firm of brokers, are now actively engaged in the production of high-class logs. These logs are graded by the Utilisation Officer, who was specially trained at the Research Institute at Princes Risborough, and a consignment

of such timber will shortly be put on the English market. Every log will bear the hammer mark of Government, and only graded logs will be included in the consignment. By this means, rather than by legislation, it is hoped to establish a system whereby buyers can be assured of obtaining a product of a reasonably high standard.

It is gratifying to note that enquiries regarding other woods are being received from merchants overseas. One, mansonia, a very handsome wood, has been exported during the year to the extent of 1,500 cubic feet or possibly even more because 1,800 cubic feet were included in the category of walnut logs a certain proportion, if not all, of which may have been mansonia. There is every hope that, with the help of the Utilisation Officer, the industry will revive and the trade be considerably enlarged owing to the introduction of economic methods of extraction and the exploitation of other desirable woods.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. During the year industries using such products came into greater prominence and the need arose for putting the users of cane for furniture and of fibres for brush-ware and cordage into touch with persons who were in a position to produce them on a commercial scale. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African Industries Bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, might be made more widely known. The Bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments. In addition, these forest products have been the subject of enquiry from firms in England, and sample consignments of the produce asked for have been sent.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAHOGANY EXPORTS.

Country of Destination.	QUANTITIES AND VALUES.									
	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£	Mahogany. Cu. ft. £	Other kinds. Cu. ft. £
United Kingdom	598,080		429,250		162,659		228,743		160,761	33,993
Other parts of the British Empire	—		30		—		—		—	—
United States of America ...	824,610		426,201		458,378		18,467		15, 33	—
France ...	800		51		—		—		—	—
Holland ...	—		—		744		1,763		18,308	1,210
Germany ...	—		—		4,048		7,544		11,500	—
Italy ...	—		—		—		3,400		3,700	—
Other countries ...	6,740		—		—		—		—	—
Totals ...	1,430,230	160,364	855,532	100,098	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,085	209,902	35,203 5,049

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 308,960 fine ounces having a value at par of £1,312,471 as compared with 284,841 fine ounces and £1,210,003, respectively, for the previous year.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi, Ariston Gold Mines (1929) Limited at Prestea, Taquah and Abosso Mines at Aboso, and to the entry of Bibiani Mines (1927) at Bibiani into the list of producers to the extent of 9,637 ounces of fine gold.

The following mines have entered the development stage viz: Konongo Gold Mines at Konongo in Ashanti; Tarkwa Banket West at Obuom, Ashanti; Bogosu Mine north-east of Prestea and Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fanti Mine on the banket reef south of Aboso.

No working for alluvial gold was done during the year.

Manganese.—The only mine producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, that at Nsuta the property of the African Manganese Company.

The ore exported amounted to 318,492 wet tons having a value of £400,345 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 73,099 tons and £122,582 for the previous year.

These figures show an increase of 245,393 tons and £277,763 in value.

This welcome improvement in the situation of the mining of manganese at Nsuta is due partly to the greater efficiency of working and partly to the improved industrial conditions in Europe.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943, as compared with 863,722 carats valued at £560,284 in the previous year, an increase of 278,546 in the number of carats and £55,659 in value.

The increased export is a reflex of the industrial improvement in Europe.

Production was confined to the same four companies which have been operating now for some years in the Western Akim and Birim districts, namely, the Consolidated African Selection Trust Ltd., the West African Diamond Syndicate Ltd., the Holland Syndicate, and Cayco (London) Ltd.

Labour.—The average number of Europeans and Africans employed in mining and prospecting during the year amounted to 365 and 16,453, respectively, as compared with 261 and 12,319 for the previous year. The increase was due partly to the increased tonnage mined, but mainly to the vigorous exploration of the various reefs known to exist.

The supply of labour of a good type has been ample.

Concessions.—Eleven certificates of validity for mining concessions were granted during the year. Of these none were granted in Ashanti. One hundred and fourteen prospecting licences and four mining licences were granted in the Colony and thirty-four prospecting licences and two mining licences in Ashanti.

Legislation.—A fifteen per cent export duty on the gold premium was imposed during the year.

General.—The most prominent among non-producing companies, the Gold Coast Selection Trust, has instituted an extensive campaign of exploratory and prospecting work.

Another feature of interest is the commencement of mining operations in two districts in the Northern Territories, namely Mamprusi, Northern and Western Gonja.

There are a number of proposals which, if carried out, should result in the further expansion of the mining industry.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year 1933 was £5,543,354 being £61,865 or 1 per cent less than the value of imports for 1932.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1929-33 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	3,433,829	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry ...	1,729,554	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967
Specific — wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	708,313	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	2,976,591	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015
Specie and currency notes	454,067	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	779,866	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798
Specie and currency notes	161	707	1,285	—	126
Total ...	10,082,381	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354

The statement given below shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton goods which were supplied by the United Kingdom in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

<i>Cotton manufactures.</i>	1931.	1932.	1933.
Bleached piece goods	95.51	92.64	64.10
Dyed piece goods	88.32	91.62	86.87
Coloured piece goods	96.30	95.32	67.03
Grey piece goods	93.01	94.51	54.60
Printed piece goods	78.00	85.11	78.44
Velveteen piece goods	55.75	82.25	64.25
Sewing cotton	86.35	82.75	91.52

In paragraph 15 of the Trade Report for 1932 it was stated that there were good reasons for the belief that Japan would increase considerably her share of the import trade in cotton goods in 1933. This statement has been fully justified as in all classes of cotton manufactures, except dyed piece goods and sewing cotton, Japanese importations have gained considerable ground. Relatively large consignments of Soviet cottons (particularly grey bafts) were also imported.

The following statement distinguishes the principal makes of cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1933 :—

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Ford ...	40	9	49	Chevrolet ...	281	—	281
Austin ...	20	20	40	Ford ...	233	—	233
Morris ...	5	33	38	Bedford ...	101	1	102
Vauxhall ...	21	7	28	International	12	—	12
Chevrolet ...	20	3	23	Reo ...	8	—	8
Buick ...	1	8	9	Other kinds	2	—	2
Standard ...	2	5	7				
Hillman ...	1	5	6				
Armstrong							
Siddeley ...	1	4	5				
Talbot ...	—	5	5				
Other kinds ...	4	34	38				
Total ...	115	133	248		637	1	638

Of a total importation of 886 motor cars and lorries 579 were supplied by the United States of America and 291 by the United Kingdom.

Of the 638 lorries 532 came from the United States of America and 104 from the United Kingdom.

Of the 248 motor cars 187 came from the United Kingdom and 47 from the United States of America.

Of 42 motor cycles imported 38 came from the United Kingdom, which also supplied 1,103 of 1,151 bicycles imported.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1933 was £8,048,484 being £300,395 or 4 per cent less than the value of exports for 1932.

The following table shows in comparative form the value of the exports arranged in classes for the past five years :—

Classes.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Domestic products and manufactures (excluding bullion) ...	11,530,760	8,855,054	6,504,092	6,329,130	5,957,980
Foreign products and manufactures (excluding bullion, specie, and currency notes) ...	96,353	154,232	117,550 (a)	81,001 (b) (c)	80,386
Bullion ...	869,863	1,055,634	1,069,629	1,693,869	1,841,883
Specie and currency notes ...	180,740	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235
Total ...	12,677,716	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484

(a) Including silver bullion, valued at £48, re-exported.

(b) Including silver bullion, valued at £1,296, re-exported.

(c) The value shewn includes the value of fine ounces of gold as assessed at time of shipment. In 1929, 1930 and 1931 the figures include the estimated value at parity of bullion ounces.

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic articles exported by sea and overland during the years 1932 and 1933.

Article.	1932.		1933.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa ...	233,745	5,511,360	236,117	4,971,478	+	2,372
Gold ...	286,568	1,692,565	294,373	1,841,883	+	7,805
Diamonds ...	842,297	536,946	803,985	518,400	—	38,312
Rubber ...	23,990	315	51,699	778	+	27,709
Kola nuts ...	7,101	6,789	4,987	4,331	—	2,114
Hides (cattle) untanned	1,373	2,304	1,905	3,425	+	622
Manganese Ore	50,688	123,627	265,140	357,366	+	214,452
Copra ...	1,777	20,077	1,138	11,434	—	639
Palm kernels ...	6,990	60,283	3,013	23,240	—	3,986
Palm oil ...	702	10,088	17	179	—	685
Timber—unmanufactured	299,936	37,389	245,105	30,319	—	54,831
Cotton lint ...	160,487	563	83,716	380	—	76,771
						174

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise Revenue under the various heads for the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Head of Revenue.	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	364,352	226,066	—	138,286
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	733,060	1,019,565	286,505	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malts, cider and perry	269,815	221,677	—	48,138
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cocoa	272,702	275,469	2,767	—
Diamond	25,757	24,686	—	1,071
Mahogany, cedar and baku	1,083	875	—	208
Kola nuts	6,219	8,561	2,342	—
Gold	—	71,734	71,734	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,601	1,990	389	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	321	348	27	—
Excise Duty	—	6,903	6,903	—
Other Miscellaneous	4,241	4,513	272	—
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	4,544	23,172	18,628	—
Light Dues	5,374	5,993	619	—
Total gross receipts	1,689,069	1,891,552	390,186	187,703
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	28,259	23,698	—	4,561
Total net receipts	1,660,810	1,867,854	390,186	183,142

GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

Index prices of the majority of imported goods were lower than they were in 1932. In 1933 the average f.o.b. value per ton of cocoa was £21.1. In 1932 the similar value was £23.6. The average f.o.b. value per ton for 1933 was the lowest ever recorded in this Colony.

The lower prices paid for palm kernels, palm oil, and copra which ruled throughout the year partly explain the decreased exports. At the same time increased quantities of palm oil were consumed locally for domestic purposes and as a basis for the manufacture of soap.

INDEX PRICES IN 1932 AND 1933 (1930 = 100).

(As declared on Customs Entries).

IMPORTED GOODS.						1932.	1933.
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—							
Pilot or ships'	...	...	...	...	...	102	90
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	112	95
Cotton manufactures :—							
Bleached	...	...	...	...	...	71	63
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	69	68
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	65	62
Grey	...	...	...	...	...	76	71
Printed	...	...	...	...	...	75	69
Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	82	67
Yarn	...	...	...	...	...	87	76
Fish, all kinds :—							
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	...	...	...	...	...	104	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars or bottles	...	...	...	...	...	86	67
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	77	69
Flour (wheaten)	...	...	...	...	...	86	76
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	111	111
Meats :—							
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	...	...	...	...	...	85	82
Canned and bottled	...	...	...	...	...	76	59
Smoked or cured	...	...	...	...	...	45	38
Corrugated iron sheets	...	...	...	...	...	77	84
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	74	76
Salt, other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Soap, other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	90	79
Sugar (refined)	...	...	...	...	...	84	80
Tobacco :—							
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	108	87
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	123	136
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	104	103
Wood and timber :—							
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	...	...	...	...	...	106	124
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed	...	...	...	...	...	99	135

EXPORTED GOODS.

Cocoa	65	57
Diamonds	83	84
Rubber	32	37
Manganese	124	69
Copra	66	59
Kola nuts	50	40
Palm kernels	68	60
Palm oil	61	42
Mahogany	119	113

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external sea-borne trade of the Colony for the years 1913 and 1933, respectively.

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.	1913.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	70.32	55.82	68.01	45.51	68.96	49.57
British West Africa ...	.72	2.68	2.89	.28	2.00	1.23
Other parts of the British Empire ...	.56	2.82	—	2.31	.23	2.51
Total British Empire	71.60	61.32	70.90	48.10	71.19	53.31
United States of America	7.17	12.84	2.01	16.83	4.14	15.26
Germany	11.02	8.52	17.90	19.48	15.07	15.16
Holland	5.39	5.04	—	7.81	2.21	6.72
France	1.26	1.51	9.08	1.75	5.86	1.66
Other foreign countries	3.56	10.77	.11	6.03	1.53	7.89
Total foreign countries	28.40	38.68	29.10	51.90	28.81	46.69
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

The import trade with all parts of the Empire represented 61.32 per cent of the total import trade and is less by 2.68 per cent than similar trade for the year 1932.

The share of the import trade appropriated by the United Kingdom was 55.82, or 3.90 per cent less than in 1932.

Imports from British West Africa were 2.68 per cent or .34 per cent more than in 1932.

The share of the import trade taken by the United States of America, Holland and France in 1933 was slightly less, while that of Germany was larger by 1.25 per cent.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Holland, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1929	48.54	28.78	16.79	29.81	11.87	16.91	7.68	12.14	4.22	3.64
1930	51.62	33.95	15.75	15.89	11.65	22.53	7.09	14.69	3.71	2.96
1931	54.67	38.68	17.50	18.48	7.53	15.69	5.49	18.47	3.52	1.73
1932	59.72	46.88	13.47	20.55	7.27	17.46	5.62	9.15	1.68	1.03
1933	55.82	45.51	12.84	16.83	8.52	19.48	5.04	7.81	1.51	1.75

Japan's share of the import trade during the last three years is as follows :—

1931	...	...	...	.67 per cent.
1932	...	...	...	1.33 „ „
1933	...	...	...	3.27 „ „

Our export trade with Japan was nil.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external sea-borne trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 together with the values of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom... ..	2,824,969	3,537,904	6,362,873
British West Africa	135,904	21,539	157,443
Other parts of the British Empire	142,631	179,653	322,284
Total British Empire	3,103,504	3,739,096	6,842,600
United States of America	649,779	1,308,277	1,958,056
Germany	431,047	1,514,430	1,945,477
Holland	255,020	607,348	862,368
France	76,659	136,413	213,072
Other foreign countries	544,881	468,520	1,013,401
Total foreign countries	1,957,386	4,034,988	5,992,374
Grand Total	5,060,890	7,774,084	12,834,974

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

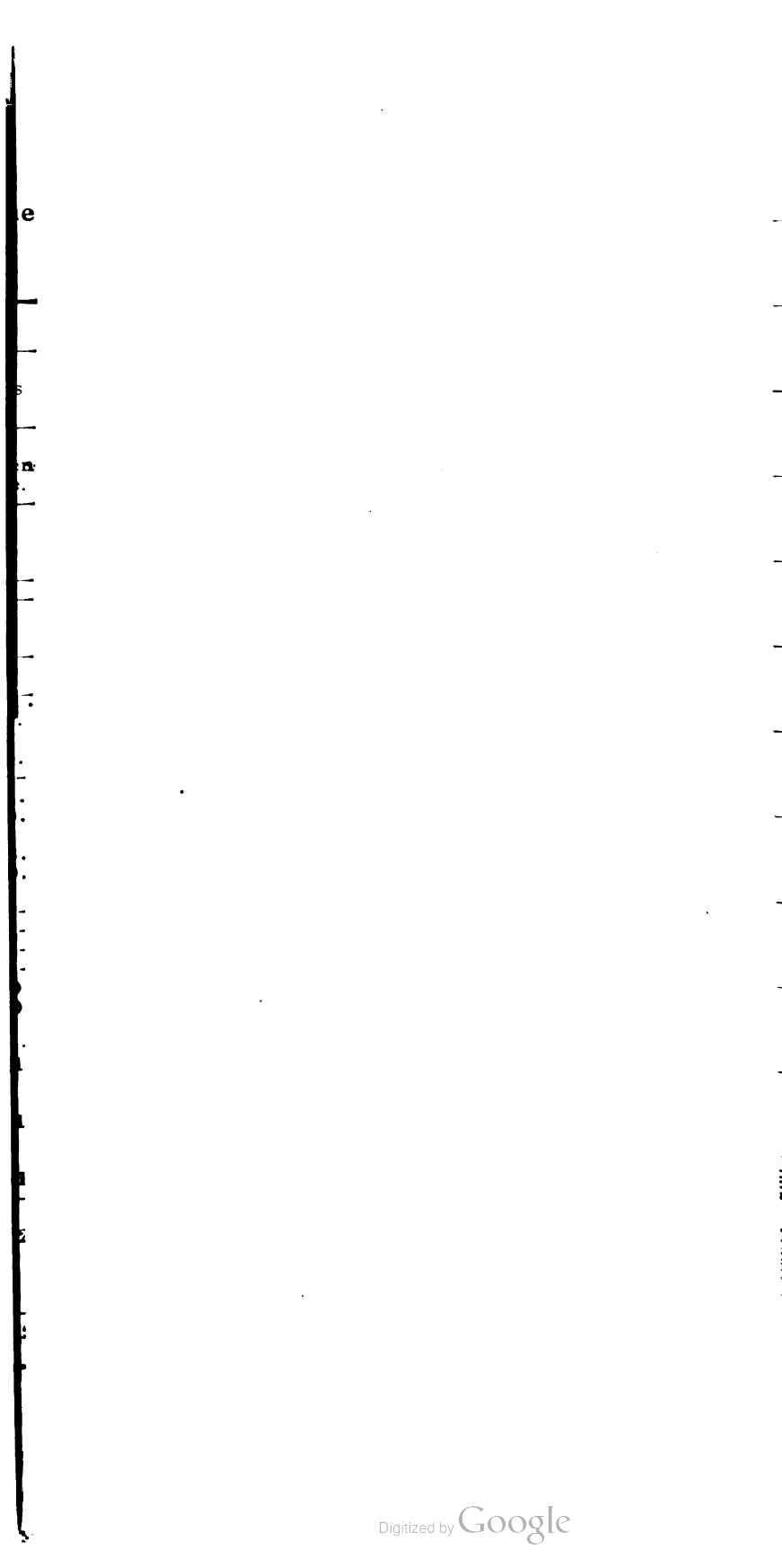
The attached Tables A and B show the value of the principal articles imported at ports and of the principal articles of domestic produce exported during the year under review.

It will be seen from the above paragraph that the value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland and France largely exceeded the value of the imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom given in the above table includes the value of goods re-exported, viz. : £18,500. In this connection *see* Tables A and B.

Of the Colony's cocoa the United Kingdom took 21 per cent, of its manganese 15 per cent, of its timber 85 per cent, of its kernels 20 per cent and of its copra 29 per cent.

All the gold and diamonds exported went to the United Kingdom.



In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.											
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		
			Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.	
Cocoa	10	£ 4,883.5	21.4	£ 1,047.2	—	£ 133.0	2.7	£ 1,249.5	25.6	£ 1,484.4	30.4	—	—
Gold	6	1,841.9	100.0	1,841.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds	14	518.4	100.0	518.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	36	357.4	15.3	54.6	—	46.5	13.0	52.1	14.6	0.7	0.2	—	—
Timber	59 & 60	30.3	84.8	25.7	—	—	—	2.2	7.3	0.8	2.6	—	—
Palm Kernels	43	22.7	19.8	4.5	—	—	—	0.4	1.8	15.4	67.8	—	—
Copra	40	11.4	28.9	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	43.9	—	—
Hides, other kinds	29, 31 and 33	10.9	65.1	7.1	—	—	—	—	25.7	0.3	2.8	—	—
Oils, other kinds	49	6.2	100.0	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides (cattle) untanned	27	3.4	8.8	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	2.9	2.3	67.7	—	—
Kola nuts	42	2.8	3.6	0.1	39.3	1.1	—	—	—	0.3	10.7	—	—
Coffee, raw	11	1.1	27.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	72.7	—	—
Rubber	24	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	100.0	—	—
Ivory	34	0.4	50.0	0.2	25.0	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	25.0	—	—
Palm oil	46	0.2	100.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	12.7	74.0	9.4	15.8	2.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	—	—
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	7,704.1	45.7	3,519.4	0.1	3.2	2.3	1,307.1	17.0	1,511.0	19.6	—	—
Re-exports :—													
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	138.4	73.8	102.2	14.5	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	70.0	26.4	18.5	26.2	18.3	0.1	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.9	—	—
Total Re-exports	—	208.4	57.9	120.7	18.4	38.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	3.4	1.6	—	—
Grand Total, Exports and Re-exports	—	7,912.5	46.0	3,640.1	0.5	41.5	2.3	1,308.3	16.6	1,514.4	19.1	—	—

TABLE B—continued.
The Value of the Principal Articles exported at Ports in the Year ended 31st December, 1933.
In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.					
	Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	Value. £	Percent- age.	Value. £	Percent- age.	Value. £	Percent- age.
Cocoa	601.2	12.3	51.2	1.1	317.0	6.5
Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diamonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	1.4	0.4	83.2	23.3	118.9	33.2
Timber	1.3	4.3	—	—	0.3	1.0
Palm Kernels	2.4	10.6	—	—	—	—
Copra	0.6	5.3	—	—	2.5	21.9
Hides, other kinds	—	—	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.9
Oils, other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides (cattle) untanned	—	—	0.5	14.7	0.2	5.9
Kola nuts	—	—	—	—	1.3	46.4
Coffee raw	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palm oil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	—	—	—	—	1.2	9.4
Total exports of domestic produce including bullion	606.9	7.9	135.5	1.7	441.5	5.7
Re-exports:—						
Bullion, specie and currency notes	—	—	—	—	16.2	11.7
Other articles	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	27.1	38.7
	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	43.3	20.7

Belgium £37.8 = 0.8%. Italy £109.2 = 2.2%. Denmark £35.1 = 0.7%. Poland £66.5 = 1.4%. Sweden £47.1 = 1.0%. Norway £19.7 = 0.4%.

Belgium £16.0 = 4.5%. Italy £1.8 = 0.5%. Spain £5.6 = 1.5%. Norway £95.5 = 26.7%.

Italy £2.5 = 21.9%.

Dahomey £1.1 = 39.3%.

French Togoland £16.2 = 11.7%. Senegal £2.1 = 3.0%. Spanish Guinea £1.3 = 1.9%. Liberia £2.4 = 3.4%. Ivory Coast £14.7 = 21.0%. Fernando Po £2.1 = 3.0%. French Togoland £2.6 = 3.7%.

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Shirts	9d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Singlets	3d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce	2d. each.
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Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter	2s. per imperial gallon.
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Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)

(i) Bleached	{ Admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$ d per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. " " "
(iii) Coloured		1d. " " "
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. " " "
(v) Printed		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. " " "

Fents	6d. per lb.
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Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.
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Towels	2d. " " "
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Velveteen	3d. " " "
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Yarn	3d. per lb.
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Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
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Manufactured :—

Cigars	10s. per lb.
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Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.

Other manufactured tobacco

and snuff	6s. per lb.
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Silk manufactures :—

Noil Cloth	1½d. per square yard.
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Oil :—

Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 60° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	10d. per imperial gallon at 60° Fahrenheit.

Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)	2½d. per square yard.
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Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handker- chiefs	2½d. per square yard.
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Newsprint	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
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All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table are import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition a surtax of five per cent of the rates of duty is levied in addition to the said rates on all items set out in the table of import duties with the exception of spirits and cotton manufactures which are exempted from such surtax.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	...	...	...	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	...	...	...	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku	...	...	...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	...	...	...	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	£3 to £10 a year with free board and lodging.	no fixed hours.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week
apprentices and skilled tradesmen ...	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 5s. per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. Not only do urban and rural values vary in a marked degree, but the monetary basis on which the cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

The continued trade depression has resulted in a decrease in the spending power of the population generally, but this in the main has caused little hardship in a country where land for farming is plentiful and the essentials of life are obtainable with the minimum of labour. The decrease in spending power has been somewhat set off by a fall in the price of native foodstuffs and of imported articles. While it may be said that the standard of living has not been noticeably affected by the general depression, the amount of money in circulation and the buried resources of the family unit have shrunk almost below the pre-war level.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are twenty Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and five in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 4,196 boys and 1,370 girls and a total average attendance of 5,359. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 263, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 29 in the technical and middle boarding schools. One was lent to a chief's school at Beyin and two to Achimota College.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1933 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 245.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A. M. E. Zion Mission	...	...	...	7
Basel Mission	...	...	...	1
English Church Mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	81
Methodist Mission	...	...	...	67
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	116
Scottish Mission	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic Missions :—				
Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	...	...	...	25
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	...	...	...	32
Seventh Day Adventist	...	...	...	2
Undenominational	...	...	...	8

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements for the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1933 there were 271 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 131 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 80 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the transport department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the

workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	83
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	130
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	55
Wesley College	...	...	...	85
Total				353

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong training college, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's training college at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment ; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1933 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1933 was 453, of whom 27 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are four mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Three of these are controlled by the White Fathers' Mission and one by the Roman Catholic Mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1933 was 377, of whom 107 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 107 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1934 was as follows :—

Kindergarten	...	...	...	...	30
Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	63
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	120
Secondary School	...	...	...	...	87
Training College (Boys)	...	...	...	...	81
Teacher Students (Girls)	...	...	...	...	32
University	...	...	...	...	21
Special Course	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 436 <hr/>

Of the above 132 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows :—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
- (e) The Principal ; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present one Rover crew, 1,636 Scouts and 886 Wolf Cubs, while there are thirteen companies of Guides and six Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines :—Elder Dempster, Limited ; the United Africa Company, Limited ; Holland-West Africa ; Woermann ; Chargeurs Réunis ; Fabre Fraissinet ; American-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

In the year 1933-34 the vessels using the port shewed an increase of 25 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 525,523. The number of passengers landed was 2,562 and those who embarked numbered 2,287.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£3,175,662
Gross receipts	144,126
Working expenditure	25,249
Net receipts	118,877
Gross expenditure	178,646
Deficit	34,520
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	17.52%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure	3.74%

The deepening of the harbour to specified depths over certain areas is proceeding steadily. Nearly 80 per cent of the revised programme has been completed including the approach channel to the cargo and manganese wharves and in front of the west lighter wharf.

Railway.*Mileage Operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Sekondi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 361 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Takoradi-Sekondi	7
Inchaban Junction-Inchaban	4
Tarkwa-Prestea	19
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1933-34 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1934	£9,242,458
Gross earnings	796,730
Working expenditure (including pensions and gratuities)	407,337
Net earnings	389,393
Gross expenditure	878,661
Deficit	81,931
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings	51.13%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4.21%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,060,626, a decrease of 84,130 involving a reduction in revenue of £13,153 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 663,180, an increase of 272,103 tons with a corresponding increase of £125,771 in revenue as compared with the year 1932-33.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Building materials	9,938	540
Corn, native	964	1,050
Cotton goods	2,348	743
Explosives	591	164
Fish, native	2,332	752
Hardware	1,970	2,262
Minerals, sand, etc.	540	1,404

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons Carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Native produce	7,716	492
Salt	4,263	17
Soap	921	257
Timber logs exported	5,085	482
Timber, native, not exported	3,354	309

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase : Tons.</i>
Bags and sacks	2,942	454
Chemicals and drugs	544	193
Coal and coke	2,913	1,334
Cocoa	125,860	3,873
Firewood	107,035	7,408
Imported foodstuffs	8,658	568
Manganese	335,927	262,828
Mining machinery and materials	6,142	3,185
Paints and oils	3,385	863
Shooks and heads	817	406

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives, including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,207,695, an increase of 84,637 miles as compared with 1932-33.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa, Limited were received from England and were prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Three hundred and sixty-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,614,286, an increase of 58,993 units or 3.79 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

Owing to the continued need for economy little or no work was carried out apart from maintenance.

Capital Works.

The installation of a pipe-borne water supply from the new reservoir to the railway property and bungalows at Kumasi was completed by the Public Works department during the year.

Stores.

Owing to the continued financial depression closer indenting was necessary, with the result that the Stores Suspense Account was reduced by £2,710. It is interesting to note that this account has been reduced from £88,285 to £43,891, a decrease of £44,394, since the 31st March, 1929.

Transport Service.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 493 with 283 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 602 officers with 150 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £992 and the earnings were £390. Harbour dues amounting to £448 were collected from Government departments.

Roads and Motor Transport.

On the 31st March, 1934 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,937 miles were maintained by the Public Works department at an average cost per mile of £46, a reduction of £7 6s. as compared with the previous year. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 58 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 1,468 miles of gravel.

The construction of about twenty miles of new roads was begun during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor omnibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods ply for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi and Tamale was 1,359,111, an increase of 27,081 units as compared with the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Decreased business in all branches of the service except telegraphs produced a decline in net cash revenue from £98,148 in 1932-33 to £91,484. Expenditure was £129,968 as compared with £129,573 in 1932-33.

Amounts due to depositors in the post office savings bank rose from £94,183 at the 1st January, 1932 to £102,653 in 1933 and £114,955 in 1934, the latter figure representing an average of £6. 7s. standing to the credit of each of the 18,077 depositors at the 1st January, 1934. The low average deposit is due to the large proportion of small depositors such as schoolboys and wage-earners.

The increase in deposits indicates a tendency to thrift rather than an improvement in economic conditions.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows :—

			1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters, etc.	...	...	5,055,703	5,494,727	439,024	—
Money orders	...	...	£151,803	£153,630	£1,827	—
Postal orders	...	...	£153,819	£141,665	—	£12,154
Parcels	...	...	61,017	63,658	2,641	—
Parcels revenue	...	...	£9,071	£7,216	—	£1,855
C.O.D. collections	...	...	£43,872	£36,554	—	£7,318
Telegraph revenue	...	...	£24,461	£21,880	—	£2,581
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company	...	...	£10,281	£11,700	£1,419	—
Telephones	...	...	£34,636	£32,690	—	£1,946
Savings bank deposits	...	...	£71,213	£79,867	£8,654	—
Savings bank withdrawals	...	...	£65,338	£70,487	£5,149	—
Savings bank depositors	...	...	16,152	18,077	1,925	—

Telephones and Telegraphs.

Three new telephone exchanges were opened during the year including one at the important mining centre of Prestea, and one hundred and five new subscribers' telephones were installed against one hundred and twenty-seven surrendered.

Approximately twenty-seven miles of new main telephone line and twenty-one miles of new telegraph line were constructed, and about seventeen miles of route totally rebuilt. For five miles of the latter locally-made reinforced concrete poles were used, while for a further distance of 55½ miles the old system of wooden poles was strengthened by replacements and by the substitution of iron poles at regular intervals.

Seven hundred and fifty-nine miles of route were overhauled, 1,197 miles of bush cleared, and 586 miles of iron pole route repainted. Maintenance work was carried out in connection with the Railway electrical signalling apparatus, and instruction was given in the Railway signalling school which was transferred from Accra to Takoradi.

The department maintains its own motor mail vans. Running costs have been reduced to 2½d. per mile in some cases.

Wireless.

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year and returned a net revenue of £339 7s. 6d.

Post Office Directory.

A directory of Gold Coast residents was compiled in 1933 as a supplement to the post office handbook. A charge of 2s. each is made to subscribers, of whom there were 786 in 1933 and 960 in the 1934 edition.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has thirteen branches and the latter seven.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 73 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 415 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 8,828 and a paid-up share capital of £7,200 on the 31st March, 1934. These societies during the year sold 4,223 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, British currency notes and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1934 was £66,642 and of alloy coin £3,553,965. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £144,800. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £695,809 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 1,325 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 143 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The department comprises civil, mechanical, electrical and public health branches and has charge of the construction, supervision and maintenance of all public buildings and roads (except chiefs' roads), waterworks, electric power stations (except Sekondi and Takoradi controlled by the Railway), drainage, etc., and carries out investigations for water supplies and the development of hydraulic power.

The staff of the department consists of 107 European officers of whom seven are seconded to the town councils of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi and the Kumasi Public Health Board, and 162 African officers of whom one is seconded to the Sekondi town council.

Extraordinary Works.

The continuation of the financial depression precluded a programme of any magnitude and only £8,244 was voted for a number of small works.

Loan Works.*(a) Supreme Court—Accra.*

This building was opened by the Governor on the 5th April, 1933. The estimated cost was £75,000 and the actual cost £70,050.

(b) Kumasi Waterworks.

The supply was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti on the 29th March, 1934. The estimated cost of the scheme was £260,000 and the actual expenditure £226,000.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction in a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides, while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930 prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

Under Ordinances Ashanti No. 2 of 1933 and Northern Territories No. 2 of 1933 barristers and solicitors are now allowed to practise before the courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the period under review 39 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Two hundred and nineteen civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total appeals and civil actions in the divisional courts show a decrease as compared with those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 188 convictions in criminal cases, a decrease of 22 as compared with those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,139 convictions, being 1,110 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 38,130 fingerprints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cases reported	24,316	27,486	26,034
Persons prosecuted	25,440	29,750	27,022
Persons convicted	20,743	23,875	22,399

The following are the details for the past year :—

- 5,177 persons were sent to prison.
- 14,906 persons paid their fines.
- 1,274 persons were cautioned.
- 380 persons were bound over.
- 423 persons were committed to higher courts.
- 239 juveniles were dealt with.

22,399

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933 and the first quarter of 1934 was as follows :—

				<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	...	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	...	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934 (1st quarter)	...	...	...	1,329	3,358	390	473	5,550

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by European and African instructors :— tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat-weaving and string-making.

The last named is a new industry and string of very good quality is produced from sansevieria and wild pine-apple.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformative value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime. From recent enquiries it has been found that at least sixty ex-convicts have set up their own establishments and are leading honest lives.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick, and a vegetable garden producing English vegetables.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 43 deaths, or 21.66 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,985 as compared with 1,927 in the previous year. This increase was largely due to the number of committals for illicit distillation and other offences against the liquor laws. Prisons in the Eastern Province received most of the prisoners for these offences. At Keta prison, for instance, the maximum population was 112 whilst 46 was the highest maximum reached in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were seven executions as compared with twenty-four in the previous year.

The boys' home at Ada is an institution for the reformation of male juvenile offenders and is under the control of the Salvation Army. Boys are retained to the age of eighteen years and receive educational and vocational training.

There were three admissions and four discharges. Of the four boys discharged, two have found regular employment and one is with his parents and is doing well.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The ordinances dealt with in this report were among those enacted during the financial year 1933-34.

Gold Coast Colony.

Thirty-seven ordinances were passed during the period under review of which the most important are the following :—

The Beer Ordinance—No. 9 of 1933—provides for the regulation and control of the manufacture of beer in the Colony and for the levying and collection of excise duty thereon. A somewhat elaborate system of control is introduced inasmuch as the excise duty is chargeable upon the quantity and specific gravity of the worts produced and not upon the quantity of beer manufactured.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance—No. 10 of 1933—provides for the regulation of the importation and sale of folded woven goods, and was introduced to bring about uniformity with the law in the other West African Colonies.

The Cocoa Industry Regulation Ordinance—No. 14 of 1934—provides for the inspection of cocoa and for the prescription of the standards of quality of cocoa intended for export. The export of cocoa below a specific quality standard is prohibited.

The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance—No. 15 of 1934—gives the Governor in Council power to facilitate the production and proof of certain official foreign documents and certificates which are required for use in legal proceedings and for other legal purposes in the Colony, and to give effect to reciprocal agreements to be concluded with other parts of the Empire and foreign countries to dispense with the legalization of such documents.

The Waterworks Ordinance—No. 20 of 1934—provides for the management and regulation of water supplies in the Colony. Hitherto the capital expenditure and the cost of maintenance of water supplies in the Colony fell on the general taxpayer and this ordinance makes provision by means of a water rate for the payment for those supplies by the persons who enjoy their benefit.

The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance—No. 21 of 1934—makes provision for dealing with offences in connection with injuries to electric lines and with fraudulent abstraction of electricity.

It also makes certain modifications in the law of sedition and provides a comprehensive definition of "seditious intention." Furthermore power is given to the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation of newspapers, books and other documents of a seditious character.

Penalties for directing and being present at trials by ordeal are also provided.

Ashanti.

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 8 of 1933.—The Stamp (Duty Exemption) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 9 of 1933.—The Land (Perpetual Succession) Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 10 of 1933.—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

No. 11 of 1933.—The Concessions Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

No. 12 of 1933.—The Native Jurisdiction Amendment Ordinance, 1933.

Northern Territories.

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 6 of 1933.—The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933.

No. 7 of 1933.—The Commissioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.

Togoland under British Mandate.

The following two ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 2 of 1933.—The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance, 1933.

No. 3 of 1933.—The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1933.

Of the above the most important is the following :—

The Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance—No. 2 of 1933—provides for the application to the Northern Section of Togoland of the law in respect of native rights to land in force in the Northern Territories Protectorate. By the application of this law the lands are to be under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or

indirect, of the natives. There are certain reservations in respect to titles and interests acquired prior to the commencement of the ordinance but subject to this, lands will be held in future under certificates of occupancy granted by the Governor subject to the payment of rent and such other conditions as may be imposed.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
		£	£
1928-29	... ..	3,913,529 (b)	4,629,294 (a) (c)
1929-30	... ..	3,397,324	3,932,022 (a)
1930-31	... ..	3,499,418 (d)	3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	... ..	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932-33	... ..	2,670,786 (e)	2,673,482
1933-34	... ..	2,684,925 (f)	2,313,096

- (a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (d).
 (b) Includes £305,000 transferred to revenue from Reserve Fund to meet the claims referred to in (c).
 (c) Includes £305,000 for settlement of certain claims connected with the Enemy Property Control Ordinance, 1918.
 (d) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.
 (e) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.
 (f) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,603,108	2,489,575	1,735,198
Licences	230,749	215,901	224,047
Fees	193,643	216,986	235,894
Railway (net surplus)	133,916	31,724	—
Posts and Telegraphs	125,812	127,615	119,585
Sundry and Extraordinary	626,301	315,523	1,184,694
Total	<u>3,913,529</u>	<u>3,397,324</u>	<u>3,499,418</u>

<i>Head.</i>	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,473,587	1,647,628	1,823,465
Licences	188,823	198,345	180,638
Fees	227,486	203,469	192,513
Railway (net surplus)	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs	105,764	94,251	91,427
Sundry and Extraordinary	288,639	527,093	396,882
Total	<u>2,284,299</u>	<u>2,670,786</u>	<u>2,684,925</u>

The working of the year 1933-34 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	£2,684,925
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Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent	£2,189,437	
Extraordinary	11,035	
				<hr/>	2,200,472

Surplus—general budget	484,453
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Deduct :—

Railway deficit	£78,407	
Takoradi harbour deficit	34,217	
				<hr/>	112,624

Net surplus 1933-34	<u>£371,829</u>
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Low prices of cocoa, competition from road traffic and the continued world-wide economic depression account for the deficits on both the Railway and Harbour working. The comparative figures for 1933-34 and 1932-33 are :—

Railway.

				1932-33.	1933-34.
Expenditure	...	...	...	£889,390	£876,556
Revenue	...	...	...	680,530	798,149
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit	...	...	...	<u>£208,860</u>	<u>£78,407</u>

Takoradi harbour.

Expenditure	...	...	...	£180,998	£178,343
Revenue	...	...	...	90,134	144,126
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit	...	...	...	<u>£90,864</u>	<u>£34,217</u>

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, amounted to £2,706,485 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£622,493
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	10,302
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,301,476
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	537,177
Supplementary Sinking Fund (not included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities)	...	...	...	235,037
				<hr/>
				<u>£2,706,485</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1934, were as follows:—

Cash balance	£159,946
Investments	1,881,332
Unallocated stores	114,336
General advance accounts	62,771
Municipal loan accounts	65,767
Joint Colonial Funds	585,000
	<hr/>
	£2,869,152

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities:—

Special Funds and Reserves	£2,144,254
General deposit accounts	50,540
Drafts and remittances	241
Investment adjustment account	8,121
Railway workshop suspense account	1,071
Loan account	42,432
	<hr/>
	2,246,659

Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of	<hr/>
	£622,493

The above statement does not include the Supplementary Sinking Fund and Sinking Funds investments in respect of the public debt.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1934, was £12,961,000, and the Sinking Funds together with the Supplementary Sinking Fund (£235,037) for the redemption of debt amounted to £2,485,192.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are:—

Customs duties	£1,823,465
Harbour and light dues	30,603
Licences, etc.	180,638

Customs duties represent 67.9 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Gold.—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and almost completed as far north as the latitude of Kumasi. The Sunyani and Wenchi Districts lying to the north of this line were also examined. Numerous prospects, several of which are worthy of more detailed investigation, were located and a new reef, containing good values where tested at the surface, was discovered near Kukuom. There are no old workings in the vicinity of the reef and the local inhabitants were unaware of the existence of gold at this place.

Geophysical investigations carried out between Anfargah and Broomassie and near Bogosu, Nkunsia and Kanyankaw proved the existence of several striking anomalies. Some of the anomalies are associated with known gold-bearing reefs but others are in places where there are no surface indications of reefs. These need further investigation.

Memoir No. 3, *The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield*, has now been published.

Manganese.—Several deposits of manganese ore in the district north and north-east of Sekondi were examined. None of the occurrences is of commercial importance.

Bauxite.—Deposits of bauxite occur in the hills near the frontier west-north-west of Sunyani. The deposits are not comparable in size or quality with those of Sefwi and Yenahin and they are too remote to be of economic importance.

Andalusite.—A large deposit of andalusite, a mineral used for the manufacture of sparking plugs and other refractories, was discovered near Abodum, east of Bekwai. The material is being analysed and tested to ascertain whether it is suitable for commercial use.

Geology.—To show the relationship between the geology and the principal gold and manganese deposits a geological map has been prepared of the country extending from the coast between Twin Rivers and the Pra to beyond the railway line from Kumasi to Bompata.

The revision of the southern section of the geological map of the Gold Coast is nearly completed.

Volcanic agglomerate and tuffs of pleistocene or recent age were found in two localities within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Lake Bosumtwi. They prove that the crater in which the lake occurs is of volcanic

origin and not of meteoritic origin. Although the lake has risen at the rate of nearly a foot a year for the past 60 or 70 years at least, it is certain that the lake was at one time about 150 feet above its present level. Fossil fishes and plants were found in lake beds (clays and sands) more than 100 feet thick and in places 150 feet above the level of the lake.

Dr. E. White of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London reports that the small collection of fossil fishes from Lake Bosumtwi is of interest in that it comprises the first identifiable remains of cichlids to have been found in the fossil state.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the Court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of layouts by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive layouts of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in

accordance with the layout as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the layout superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the layout of towns and villages to which no layout scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area.</i> Sq. miles.	<i>Area owned by Government.</i> Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	32
Total				78,802	166
Mandated Territory of Togoland				13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

Continued activity in mining and concession work has led to considerable demands by the public for maps, particularly those with concessions plotted on. This activity appears to be greatest in the Western Province and it has therefore been necessary to concentrate as far as possible the work of field parties in that area. Not only is it necessary to provide extra framework, but the present influx of labour into mining towns and villages such as Tarkwa and Bebianiha has made it desirable to have proper layouts made.

The output of the printing branch has been maintained both as regards diagrams and illustrations for other departments and on departmental work. The principal items of the latter were a number of field sheets on the one-inch scale and town plans on the 1/6250 scale.

The topographical branch, though handicapped by sickness and a rather prolonged and heavy rainy season, completed the revision of the Abetifi sheet for which, owing to lack of framework, it was necessary to run 175 miles of levels and 91 miles of theodolite traverse.

In the cadastral branch most of the field staff has been concentrated on the Western Province. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town layouts, lease and acquisition surveys and Forest Reserve surveys. Work has been continued in the Northern Territories on surveys of Government land and on layouts at Prang, Salaga and Tamale.

The framework section has been engaged mainly on the partial observation of a new Western Ashanti chain of primary triangulation. Sixteen stations have been fully observed and eight stations remain to be observed or to be completed. The primary traverse surround, Kete Krachi to Tamale via Yendi and south to Atebubu, was completed and computed. In the Western Province three new secondary triangulation points were fixed and a secondary traverse nearly completed from Tarkwa via Ankobra Junction, Bawdia, Akropong, Ayanfuri and thence along the motor road to Bebianiha. This traverse is tied to the triangulation at each end and near the middle at Nanankwa on the Akropong-Ayanfuri road.

Precise levelling was commenced and much work was done on the analysis of tidal observations at Takoradi to provide a satisfactory datum.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Office, (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report, 1932	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitelaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (<i>Robertson</i>)	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of certain representative igneous rocks from the Gold Coast, British West Africa (Bulletin No. 4) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	3	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Mineral and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Eyre-Smith</i>)	0	1	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) (<i>Fuller</i>)	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (<i>Enoch Adu</i>)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Natives States of the Gold Coast : History and Constitution—AHANTA (<i>Welman</i>)	0	2	6

Languages, Text Books—

	£	s.	d.
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (<i>Chamberlain</i>)	...	...	0 3 0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (<i>Welman</i>)	...	...	0 1 0
A Study of the Ewe Language (<i>Westermann</i>)	...	...	0 3 6
English and Nzima Key Book (<i>Anaman</i>)	...	...	0 0 6
English-Ewe Dictionary (<i>Westermann</i>)	...	...	0 4 6
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (<i>Wilkie</i>)	...	...	0 3 6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (<i>Brown</i>)	each	...	0 3 0
Standard Nzima—Part I (<i>Anaman</i>)	...	...	0 0 3

Legal—

A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (<i>Taylor</i>)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols.	...	...	0 10 6

Subsidiary Legislation—

Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	...	...	0 10 6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/6 upwards.			

Natural History—

Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (<i>Bannerman</i>)	...	...	1 2 6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (<i>Bannerman</i>)	...	...	1 2 6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (<i>Bannerman</i>)	...	...	1 2 6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra (<i>Dalziel</i>)	...	...	0 0 6

Miscellaneous—

*Achimota in 1933	...	...	0 2 0
Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1934–35	...	...	0 1 0
Gold Coast Handbook	...	...	0 7 6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (<i>Simpson</i>)	...	...	0 1 0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	...	...	0 1 0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	...	...	0 1 6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Armitage</i>)	...	...	0 1 0
Village Health	...	...	0 1 6

Transport—

An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies	0 10 0
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THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Blue Book, 1932–33—Gold Coast	yearly	0 15 0
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Estimates—

Each annual issue	0 7 6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on	0 2 0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)	...	...	...	0 2 0

Gazette, Gold Coast—

Subscription, twelve months	...	...	...	2 0 0
Subscription, six months	...	...	...	1 0 0
Bound volume	...	...	half-yearly	1 0 0
Trade Supplement, bound volume	...	...	yearly	0 10 0
Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.				

Legislative Council Debates—

Subscription per annum	...	...	...	0 10 6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.				
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)†	...	per quarterly issue	0	3 0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*May be purchased from the Ceylon and General Trading Co., Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

†Vols. I and II, Nos. 1–12 are now available.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; the Wesleyan Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi; and United Africa Company, Limited, Advertising and Agencies Department, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

Edward Stanford, Limited,

12-14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,

67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.

Philip, Son & Nephew,

20 Church Street, Liverpool.

J. E. Cornish, Limited,

16 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,

Easter Road, Edinburgh.

SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price.	
			On Linen and folded.	Paper only.
Layered Maps	... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch. The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
Standard Maps	... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch	4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps	1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch	4/-	2/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 6,250	One plan for each town : Accra, Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Nsawam, Sunyani, Salt- pond, Winneba, Asaman- kese, Tamale, Takoradi, Kibi.	8/-	4/-
Town Plans	... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony ... For the number of plans to each town, <i>see</i> Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Depart- ment and Government Printer.	—	2/-
Road Map	... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map	... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast	8/-	4/-

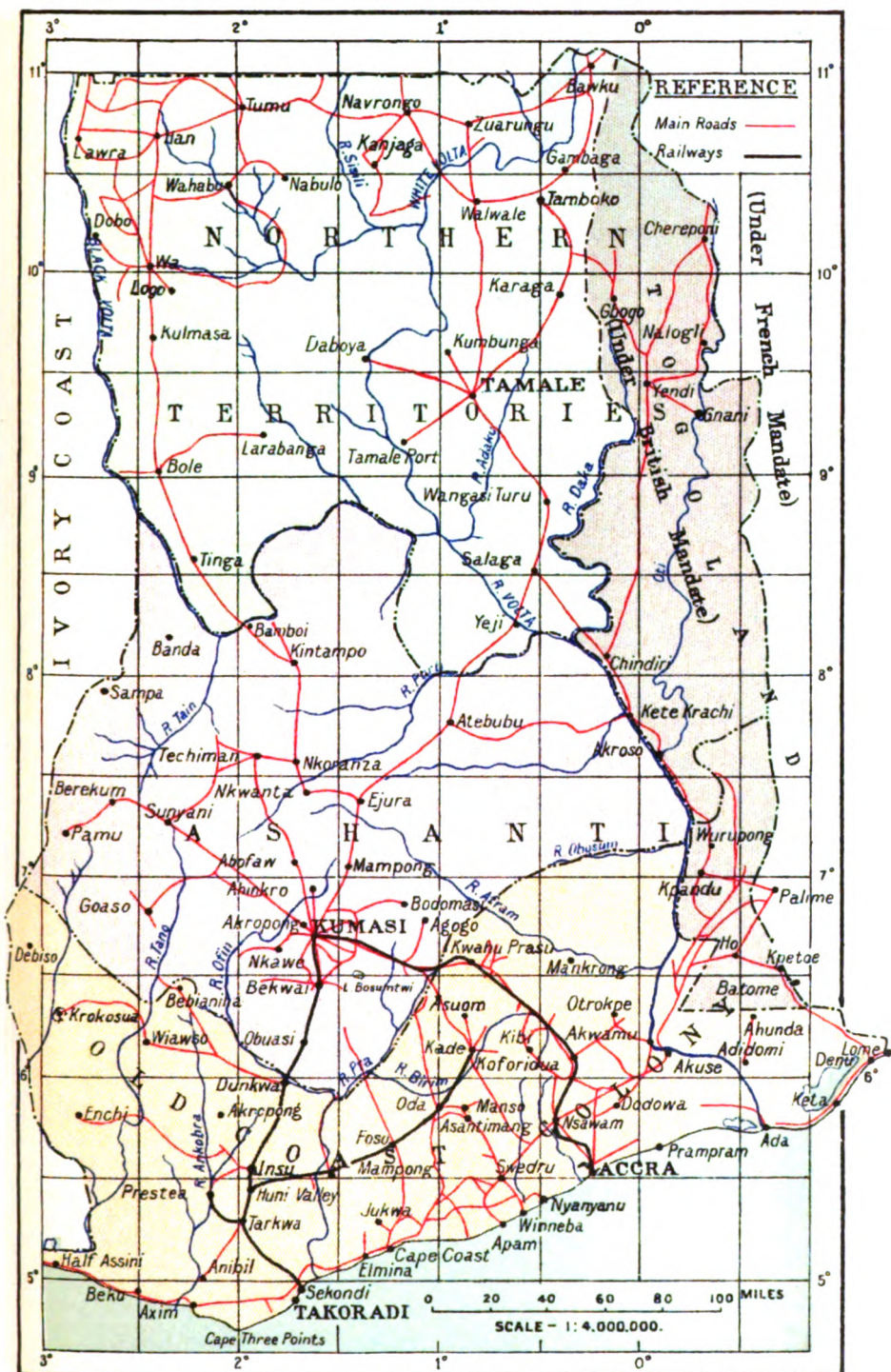
Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000

Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers £1 10 0

School Map Book 0 0 4

Wall Map of the Gold Coast (3rd and Revised Edition). Size 88 x 66
inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers 1 10 0

THE GOLD COAST



SURVEY H. Q. ACCRA 1934

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931.
Minutes of Evidence.

[Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
[Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.
Report of the Conference on Standardisation.
adopted by the Imperial Conference).

[Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
[Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings.
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
[Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932.
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions
in Kenya. May, 1932.

3s. (3s. 4d.).
[Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932.

[Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission.
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report,
1933-34.

[Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
[Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933.

[Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission.

[Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on
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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933.

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Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and
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BRITISH HONDURAS.

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[Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

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[Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission,
October, 1931.

[Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John
Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930.
Appendix to Report, containing Maps.

[Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
[Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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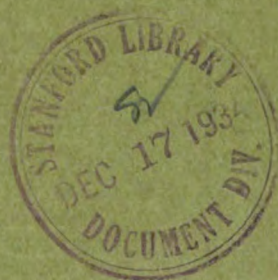
No. 1685

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

MAURITIUS, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1597 and 1627
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Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

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MAURITIUS

REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF MAURITIUS FOR THE YEAR 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Mauritius is of volcanic origin. It is situated in the South Indian Ocean at about 1,400 miles from the east coast of Africa and lies between 19° 50' and 20° 35' S. latitude and between 57° 18' and 57° 48' E. longitude. The greatest length from north to south is nearly 39 miles and the widest breadth from east to west is 29 miles. The area of the island is about 716 square miles exclusive of that of several small islets round the coast which measure about 4 square miles.

The Dependencies comprise a large number of small islands between 230 and 1,200 miles away. The largest, Rodrigues, which lies 350 miles to the north-east of Mauritius had a population estimated at 8,950 on 31st December, 1933. The estimated population of the lesser Dependencies on that date was 1,360.

Mauritius is situated just within the tropics and enjoys a climate free from extremes of weather except that tropical cyclones at times cause considerable damage to crops, but rarely to buildings. For a great part of the year south-east trade winds, heavily laden with moisture, blow gently over the island tempering the tropical heat. The rain falls mostly in showers. Particularly in the summer months, December-March, the south-east winds are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums, which cause discomfort to Europeans, although the temperatures are not high, whereas in the winter months in the residential districts at altitudes of 1,300 to 1,800 feet the temperature may fall to 50° F. The yearly rainfall varies from 30 inches on parts of the coast to 150 inches in the upland regions.

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date and was no doubt visited later by the Malays who colonized Madagascar in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The Portuguese rediscovered it in 1507. They only used Mauritius as a port of call for repairs and supplies, and let loose pigs, goats, deer, and monkeys. It seems probable that rats were introduced in this period as they were a serious pest to the succeeding Dutch colonists.

The Dutch took possession from 1598 and were employed chiefly in exploiting the ebony. They attempted to cultivate sugar cane, but were frustrated by rats. Although they denuded the forests of ebony they later added to the economic resources of the island by introducing useful trees, plants, and cattle. Negroes were imported for labour, and, as escape into the forests was easy, bands of runaway slaves called Maroons were formed. The combination of the rats and this dangerous population of mixed, but mostly African, origin uncontrolled by any tribal or political system proved too much for the Dutch who abandoned the island in 1710.

The French annexed it in 1715, and by 1722 the population, apart from Maroons, amounted to 160 persons, soldiers, colonists, and slaves. Mahé de la Bourdonnais was chosen to develop the Colony and arrived in 1735. In order to make the island self-supporting, he introduced manioc and maize from Brazil and promoted the extension of agriculture by introducing products from all parts of the tropical world. He especially encouraged the cultivation of sugar. He substituted animal draught for carriage by slaves, and to ensure an adequate supply of labour he brought slaves from Africa. From an encampment of straw huts he built up Port Louis into a town of public buildings, private houses, stores, shops, and barracks. Labourdonnais laid the foundations of modern Mauritius.

In 1755 large herds of cattle were brought in from Madagascar. Pierre Poivre, Intendant in 1767, established the cultivation of cloves and nutmegs.

In 1810, when Mauritius became British, the population had grown from 160 to about 80,000, of whom 65,000 were slaves. Sugar was then, as now, the principal product, and, when in 1825 the duty of ten shillings a hundredweight, levied on Mauritius sugar entering England (in order to protect the West Indian sugar), was remitted, cane plantations immediately developed to a large extent, fresh land was put under cultivation, roads were opened, and steam power was applied to mills. From 18,000,000 pounds the output of sugar rose to 41,000,000 pounds in 1827, and increased annually afterwards.

On the abolition of slavery, 68,613 slaves were freed, and the colonists received £2,112,632 in compensation.

In 1842 Indian immigration at the rate of 6,000 a year was approved, and this resulted in an entire change of the balance of the population.

After a terrible outbreak of malaria in 1866 the wealthier inhabitants of Port Louis moved to higher parts of the island. As a result the country towns expanded considerably and the roads were improved and extended. The railway, begun in 1859, became very popular. One of the most striking features of the progress made has been the social and economic development of the Indians who to-day own and cultivate more than two-fifths of the whole area under sugar cane. Besides becoming gardeners and taxi-drivers, many Indians have taken to raising cows, goats, fruits, and vegetables, and the supply of these essential foodstuffs is almost entirely in the hands of Indians. The section of the population they have displaced centres more and more in the towns, forming the clerk and artisan class.

From 1902 to 1909 the island suffered from severe financial depression owing to the low price of sugar. Matters were aggravated in 1902 by an outbreak of surra which caused great havoc among the draught animals, and necessitated the introduction of mechanical transport.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1909 to investigate the resources and administration of the island and reported in 1910.

About 1911 the destructive beetle *Phytalus Smithii* was discovered in the sugar canes and about four hundred millions of these insects are now destroyed every year.

The great rise in the price of sugar which took place during and after the War brought prosperity, and both the Government and the general community were for a time far more prosperous than ever before.

As a result a number of important schemes were inaugurated, including the amelioration of sanitary conditions, the improvement of the harbour, the extension and improvement of water-supplies both for domestic purposes and for irrigation, the improvement of the railways, and the extension of education.

Unfortunately, however, from 1921 onwards the price of sugar fell, and the greatly lessened revenues of the Colony had to provide for the maintenance of many works undertaken in better times. In 1929 the state of the sugar industry was so bad that Sir Francis Watts was appointed, at the Colony's request, to visit the island, and to report on the economic situation. The Home Government was, however, unable to approve his recommendations that a subsidy should be given to sugar to supplement the preference granted on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, though a loan was made to the planters from local funds. Despite this loan, however, and an earlier loan granted in 1929, the condition of the sugar industry at the end of 1930 was extremely serious.

The situation became worse in 1931 owing to a cyclone which caused considerable damage to property and reduced the year's output of sugar by about 33 per cent. The Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £750,000 for planters, house-owners, and repairs to Government property, on condition that a Financial Commission should visit Mauritius with a view to devising measures to bring about a balanced budget. The Commission's report was published at the beginning of 1932 and immediate steps were taken to carry out measures of retrenchment and economy. As a result it has been possible to balance the budgets for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Council of Government. The Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. The next year the Constitution was amended and a Council, including unofficial members, was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and of an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landed population and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven unofficials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government, under the revised Constitution, was composed of the Governor, eight *ex officio* members, nine members nominated by the Governor and ten members elected by the population: of the latter, two represent the town of Port Louis, the capital of the island, and the remaining eight the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July, 1933, by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who are to be unofficials and, although no provision to that effect is made in the Letters Patent, the nominated unofficial members have been allowed a free vote on all occasions. The new Letters Patent, however, provide that the Governor shall have power to enact legislation considered by him to be essential in the interests of good government. Debates in the Council may be either in English or French.

The Constitution of the Executive Council which was hitherto composed of the Governor and four *ex officio* members was amended at the same time and the former practice of appointing two unofficial members to the Council was revived.

The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1933, was 10,425. Every male person who is qualified as follows is entitled to be registered as a voter :—

- (1) has attained the age of 21 years ;
- (2) is under no legal incapacity, and is in possession of his civil rights ;
- (3) is a British subject by birth or naturalization ;
- (4) has resided in the Colony for three years at least previous to the date of registration, and possesses one of the following qualifications :—
 - (a) is the owner of an immoveable property of the annual value of Rs.300 ;
 - (b) is paying rent at the rate of at least Rs.25 a month ;
 - (c) is the owner of moveable property within the Colony of the value of at least Rs.3,000 ;
 - (d) is the husband of a wife, or the eldest son of a widow possessing any one of the above qualifications ;
 - (e) is in receipt of a yearly salary of at least Rs.600 or of a monthly salary of at least Rs.50 ; and
 - (f) is paying licence duty to the amount of at least Rs.200 a year.

The ordinary duration of the sessions of the Council of Government is eight months, from May to December, and meetings are held on alternate Tuesdays or oftener when necessary. The life of a Council is five years.

The town of Port Louis is administered by a Municipality, an institution which dates as far back as 1790. It was then called "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and was instituted, as were other local Municipalities by the "Assemblée Coloniale". These institutions are mentioned in the law of the constitution of the Ile de France promulgated by the "Assemblée Coloniale", on

21st April, 1791. Sixteen prominent men of the town acted as Councillors of the "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and were denominated the "Conseil des Notables". The "Conseil des Notables" was dissolved in 1792. It was reconstituted at the end of the 18th century under the denomination of the "Conseil des Communes" and was abolished on 10th February, 1820.

The present Municipal Corporation dates from 1850, the first elections taking place at the Masonic Lodge "La Triple Esperance" from 21st to 23rd February in that year. On 24th August, 1925, the Municipal Corporation celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

The administration of the other principal townships of the Colony, viz., Curepipe, Beau Bassin and Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes is vested in Boards of Commissioners appointed annually by the Governor. These Boards are empowered, subject to regulations made by the sanitary authorities to take measures within the prescribed limits of the townships for the making, maintenance, etc., of roads, sewers, bridges, canals, and other works of public utility, for the prevention of fires, and for the proper paving and lighting of the town, etc.

In addition to the Township Boards, District Boards are appointed annually for each district. These Boards are empowered to pass regulations for the making, maintenance, and improvement of branch roads and footpaths, and for the levying of taxes.

III.—POPULATION.

The population is divided for statistical purposes into

(1) the General Population, i.e., Europeans and descendants of Europeans and people of African, Chinese and mixed origin; and

(2) the Indian Population, i.e., Indian immigrants and their descendants.

The estimated population of the Island, exclusive of its dependencies, on 31st December, 1933, was 390,697 distributed as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General Population ...	62,195	64,931	127,126
Indian Population ...	136,162	127,409	263,571

The estimated population of Rodrigues on the 31st December, 1933, was 8,950 and that of the minor Dependencies 1,360.

The total estimated population of Mauritius and its Dependencies was 401,007 showing an increase of 2,670 compared with the figure of 1932.

The geographical distribution of the population of the Colony exclusive of its Dependencies is shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Census Population, 26th April, 1931.			Population on 31st December, 1933.		
		General population.	Indian population.	Total.	General population.	Indian population.	Total.
Port Louis...	16½	29,832	24,603	54,435	30,448	24,011	54,459
Pamplemousses ...	69	6,847	30,000	36,847	6,695	28,815	35,510
Rivière du Rempart ...	57	5,518	25,274	30,792	5,678	25,241	30,919
Flacq ...	115	10,438	42,202	52,640	10,521	40,809	51,330
Grand Port ...	100½	12,484	36,135	48,619	12,561	34,890	47,451
Savanne ...	94½	6,645	24,456	31,101	6,660	23,479	30,139
Plaines Wilhems ...	78½	41,866	53,392	95,258	43,611	54,502	98,113
Moka ...	89	5,522	23,761	29,283	5,652	23,845	29,497
Black River ...	100	5,437	8,826	14,263	5,300	8,179	13,479
Total ...	720	124,589	268,649	393,238	127,126	263,571	390,697

The year was marked by a striking change in the vital statistics. In the previous year the number of deaths had actually exceeded the number of births but in 1933 the figures returned to normal proportion. The reasons for the high death-rate and low birth-rate of the previous two years are obscure, but it is believed to have been due to depressed economic conditions aggravated by a severe cyclone in 1931.

The births during the year numbered 13,479 and the deaths 10,615 as against 10,266 and 12,848 respectively in 1932. The birth-rate in the general population was 36.3 per 1,000 against 32.1 in 1932 and in the Indian population 33.9 against 23.5 in 1932.

The death-rates per thousand in the two populations were 24.6 and 28.6 respectively in 1933 against 29.0 and 34.6 in 1932. The highest death-rate for 1932 is shown in Black River 33.5 and the lowest in Flaines Wilhems 21.6 in a thousand. The death-rate for the whole Colony was 27.3 and for Port Louis 28.1 in a thousand compared with 32.8 and 33.6 in 1932. The number of deaths of children under five years of age was 2,769 or 26.1 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. The proportion was 22.9 in 1932.

The marriages during the year numbered 1,521 as compared with 1,271 in 1932. The marriage-rate or number of persons married to every thousand of the entire population was 7.9 against 6.6 in 1932.

The total excess of departures over arrivals was 567 in 1933.

IV.—HEALTH.

The present constitution of the Medical and Health Department dates back to 1895 when under Ordinance No. 32 of 1894-95 the powers vested in the General Board of Health were transferred to the Director, Medical and Health Department.

The Headquarters staff of the Department consist of the Director, the Deputy Director and the Clerical and Accounting staffs of the Correspondence, Financial and Storekeeping branches.

The administrative unit of Government is the District which is the political unit as well. Every District with the exception of Black River is provided with a hospital for the reception and treatment of the sick poor. Patients from the Black River District are treated in the Victoria Hospital, Quatre Bornes, or the Civil Hospital, Port Louis. The medical and sanitary administration of each of the rural Districts is entrusted to a Government Medical Officer who is in charge of the District Hospital and Dispensaries and who is also the Health Officer for the District. To assist him, he has a number of subordinate officers; dispensers and sanitary officers and the staff necessary for the care of the patients in the hospital. In addition to his medical and sanitary duties he has

also statutory duties of a medical or sanitary nature which he carries out on behalf of the Police and Poor Law Departments.

The District dispensaries are visited at regular intervals at least twice weekly by the Government Medical Officer.

The hospitals of the Colony are divided into two groups :—

(i) General hospitals ; namely, Civil, Victoria, and Moka, totalling 684 beds, which are fully equipped for X-ray and major operative work ; and

(ii) District hospitals where only medical and midwifery cases are admitted and where minor surgery is carried out to a certain extent.

Patients who apply to the latter hospitals and require special treatment, surgical or other, are conveyed to the nearest general hospital by motor ambulances.

There are also a mental hospital and a leper hospital administered by the Department.

From the sanitary point of view, the two chief problems are hookworm disease and malaria. It is difficult to assign a date to the first appearance of hookworm disease, but it was microscopically diagnosed in 1895. More insidious than malaria in its general manifestations, ankylostomiasis did not, at first, attract public attention, and it is feared that even now the leading classes do not quite realize its social and economical importance—yet, reviewing the disease in Health Problems of the Empire, the late Sir Andrew Balfour writes :—

“ Ankylostomiasis is perhaps the Imperial disease *par excellence*, for even Malaria does not, day in and day out, produce such heavy economic loss ”.

The fight against the disease is entrusted to a special branch of the Medical and Health Department, and progress realized during recent years is most encouraging.

The history of malaria dates back to 1865 ; before that year it is almost certain that, despite the numerous imported cases, Anopheline mosquitoes did not exist in the Colony and there was no endemic malaria. Early in 1865 a few cases were recorded near Port Louis in the marshy area lying at the mouth of Grand River North West. At the end of the same year an epidemic broke out in Black River on Wolmar Estate and all the coastal districts were very rapidly invaded by the disease. The subsequent history of the disease is one of steady penetration from the coastal belt to the elevated regions in the interior of the Colony, where, however, thanks to the cool dry season, the disease has never become so firmly established as it has done in the lower parts of the Island. It is still possible to describe certain residential parts of the Island as being practically malaria-free, though constant vigilance is required to avert the threat of endemicity. A campaign, based on the

most recently available knowledge on the disease, has been formulated and it is hoped that the maximum benefit will thereby accrue from the expenditure incurred.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing of the wage-earning population of the Colony may be considered in three categories : (a) housing on estates, (b) housing in rural areas not estates, and (c) housing in towns.

Estate labourers are, for the most part, adequately housed. They are accommodated in lines, or rows of huts constructed either of stone or of wattle and daub, with roofs more commonly of thatch, but frequently of corrugated iron. Adequate provision is made for the ventilation and lighting of these quarters, but ventilation and lighting appear generally to be disliked by the occupants. At night, every accessible crevice is carefully closed, though the presence of ridge ventilation in many cases assures reasonable change of air in spite of the efforts of the occupants to exclude fresh air from their sleeping apartments. When the dwelling is thatched the problem of assuring adequate ventilation is difficult.

The lines must be kept clear of weeds, and all houses are required to have a clear space of at least ten feet round them. Each camp has adequate latrine accommodation and a supply of wholesome water is laid on, though in many cases the labourers prefer to use the polluted water of streams or nearby irrigation channels for their domestic purposes.

As a general rule, the lines are not lit at night. Lighting is scarcely necessary as the occupants retire shortly after sunset.

As a result of the favourable balance of the last sugar crop the tendency during the year has been to improve the housing conditions of labourers residing on estates.

The housing in rural areas other than estates is fairly satisfactory. It is in the labouring class of the population that one can very often see racial difference in the choice of building materials. The negro will build an untidy-looking shack of old timber, scrap pieces of wood, petrol cases, and petrol tins hammered out flat, whereas the Indian will construct a very neat hut of wattle and clay or cowdung, on a stone plinth, furnished with a small verandah, and roofed with a compact thatch. The amenities of life are few. There is seldom water laid on to the premises. Unless the occupier has dug a well, he generally has to carry his water from the nearest standpipe which may be some five hundred yards away.

In the towns conditions are, as a rule, unsatisfactory. The chief features about the town housing are overcrowding and overbuilding; overcrowding is caused by poverty and overbuilding arises as a

necessary consequence of overcrowding. Too many families of the labouring classes live in one room. Fortunately, children are seldom confined to the house on account of inclement weather, and they can pass most of their time in the open air. Rickets is very uncommon in consequence, as are other consequences of overcrowding in places where the climatic conditions are more severe either on account of excessive cold or excessive light and heat.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Meteorological Conditions and Sugar Production.

Weather conditions were, upon the whole, very favourable during the year. No cyclone occurred and, in consequence, the total of rainfall showed, during the summer months, a pronounced deficit on the average; however, the distribution was excellent. It must be remembered that, owing to the immense quantities of rain often brought down by distant cyclones, the average figure for the rainfall during the summer months in Mauritius is high and, in general, in excess of agricultural needs.

Temperature was high during the growing months and low during the ripening season, thereby favouring both tonnage of cane and sucrose content.

The Sugar Industry.

The production of sugar in 1933 was the second best on record, totalling 261 thousand tons (metric) as against a maximum of 277 thousand tons produced in 1914. The following table exhibits the comparative production of the past seven years:—

Unit = One thousand metric tons.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1928.</i>	<i>1927</i>
Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart.	57·77	62·73	41·81	43·00	54·68	59·55	52·72
Flacq... ..	41·37	35·97	27·91	37·81	38·91	41·17	33·21
Moka... ..	40·08	34·12	20·83	32·10	35·97	34·76	30·88
Plaines Wilhems... ..	18·22	17·05	11·64	14·62	15·66	16·40	15·06
Black River... ..	8·88	9·06	6·29	9·81	9·22	9·72	9·03
Grand Port... ..	50·66	46·66	27·01	37·09	36·41	41·41	35·88
Savanne... ..	44·48	41·63	28·62	46·53	47·18	50·42	41·22
Total	261·46	247·22	164·01	220·96	238·03	253·43	218·00

The extraction of sugar per cent. of cane was exceptionally high this year: one factory realized 12·05 per cent., while 12 factories exceeded 11·50 per cent. The average was 11·25. The next best average values were 11·01 in 1932 and 10·92 in 1930.

Grades of Sugar.—Raws provided 87·70 per cent. of the total sugar produced; Vesous (plantation white) 11·80 per cent. and low

sugars 0.50 per cent. The following table illustrates the change in this respect brought about by the introduction of the new English Tariff in 1928.

GRADES OF SUGAR, 1924-1933.

Years.					Vesous.	Raws.	Lows.
1924	...	...	...	...	98.34	—	1.66
1925	...	...	...	...	98.21	—	1.79
1926	...	...	...	...	98.10	—	1.90
1927	...	...	...	...	98.63	—	1.37
1928	...	...	...	...	71.80	27.30	0.90
1929	...	...	...	...	23.90	75.20	0.90
1930	...	...	...	...	16.80	82.50	0.70
1931	...	...	...	...	16.20	83.10	0.70
1932	...	...	...	...	12.10	87.50	0.40
1933	...	...	...	...	11.80	87.70	0.50

Area under sugar cane.—At the beginning of 1933, the area under cane was estimated at 133,867 acres. At the end of the year, the estimate was 138,116 acres. Estates with factories cultivated 59,227 acres, estates without factories 38,459 acres, giving a total estate cultivation of 97,686 acres or an increase of 3,449 on the corresponding figure for last year. Increase in the total area under cane for 1933 approximated to 4,249 acres.

Disposal of the 1932 sugar crop.—The total quantity of sugar exported at the end of the 1932-33 export year (31st July, 1933), was 237,724 metric tons, distributed as follows :—

						Tons (metric).
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	236,837
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	610
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	277
Total	...	...	...	...	...	237,724

The exportation for the 1933-34 year was as follows at the end of December, 1933 :—

						Tons (metric).
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	125,454
India	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	102
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	140
Total	...	...	...	...	...	125,698

Sugar market.—The market for sugar continued dull throughout the year. The average net price realized at the end of the year approximated to Rs.6.16 per 50 kilos, exclusive of the special Colonial preference of 1s. per cwt., representing a slight falling off on last year's figure. The local Sugar Syndicate which represents

nearly all growers, continued its operations, controlling the sales of more than 80 per cent. of the total sugar production of the Island.

Labour conditions.—No further reduction in wages took place during the year. The labour supply was fairly satisfactory during the year and little difficulty was experienced in reaping one of the heaviest cane harvests on record.

Sugar machinery.—Machinery, to the value of Rs.594,719, was imported during the year, as against Rs.277,656 last year. Tractor parts to the value of Rs.1,518, and ploughs to the value of Rs.1,969, were imported. Tramway material, for use on estates, to the value of Rs.287,371 was imported during the year, as against Rs.110,289 last year.

Varieties of canes.—A census of cane varieties cultivated on estates was taken during the year. The percentage distribution of the principal varieties is given in the following table :—

	<i>Percentage distribution.</i>				
Tannas (mostly white)	53
M.55	5
M.131	5
D.K.74	6
R.P.6	2
R.P.8	4
D.109	4
D.130	2
252	1
B.H.10/12	7
M.2716	1
P.O.J.213	2
55/1182	1
Rich Fund	1
Other varieties	6
					<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Thus while Tanna continues to be the leading cane, B.H.10/12 is promising to become an important rival. Other varieties such as M.2716, M.2316, M.522, are full of promise. Further trials are being continued by the Sugarcane Research Station.

Fertilizers.—During the year, 20,405,353 kilos were imported, to the value of Rs.2,328,299 as compared with 12,726,702 kilos last year valued at Rs.1,325,439.

Insect pests and cane diseases.—No material change has taken place in the status of *Phytophthora smithii*, Arrow. The captures during the 1932-33 season were appreciably less than usual. There is no doubt that, in some parts of the Island, this pest is on the move—

leaving previously infested areas and invading fresh ones. Biological control is now under study and a special entomologist was appointed for these investigations.

The annual survey of sugar cane diseases was carried out in the field and some varieties moderately susceptible to gumming were discovered. A somewhat severe outbreak of "Fourth" disease was discovered in a certain part of the Island during May.

Minor Agricultural Industries.

Tobacco.—This industry flourished exceedingly during the year. Excellent weather conditions, combined with a sure market, rendered the cultivation of this crop a most attractive proposition. The total area under tobacco was 2,081 acres representing an increase of 781 acres on last year's figure. The control of the production and sale of leaf tobacco in the Colony is vested in a Government Tobacco Board composed of three official members, two tobacco growers and one member of the commercial community. A Government tobacco warehouse has been established for the purpose of handling and grading all leaf tobacco produced in the Colony and for the sale of such leaf tobacco. The warehouse is under the control of the Government Tobacco Board.

Fibre.—Stagnation in this industry continued. The export for the year amounted to 422 tons valued at Rs.87,802. Quotations for prime, very good, and good grades rose by Rs.15 per ton during the year but the market, upon the whole, remained very dull.

Pineapple.—The export during the year amounted to 5,282 cases of pineapple preserves. It is estimated that there are now 50 acres under the Smooth Cayenne pineapple.

Tea.—The improvements have been well maintained. Prices for local tea remained at a satisfactory level during the year.

Coconut.—The export of copra during the year amounted to 1,203 tons valued at Rs.201,393 as compared with 1,746 tons valued at Rs.287,516 in 1932. The export of coconut oil during the year was 4,385 litres valued at Rs.1,992 as against 5,480 litres valued at Rs.2,176 last year.

Alcohol.—The total quantity of alcohol distilled for human consumption amounted to 553,287 litres as compared with 378,209 last year. The quantity of alcohol distilled for industrial purposes was 480,554 litres. 36,489 litres of rum valued at Rs.7,792 were exported in 1933 as against 5,308 litres valued at Rs.1,489 in 1932.

Livestock.—Stock raising continues to be of interest to a number of people. In 1933 bovines on estates increased by 977 head and, in 1932, by 1,256. The Government Dairy showed satisfactory progress but towards the end of the year surra made its appearance and limited the milk output to some extent.

Surra gave some trouble during the year and a herd of deer (*Cervus hippelaphus*, Cuv.) were infected; it is believed that this is the first record of such an event in Mauritius.

Other Manufacturing Industries.

Activity was well maintained in the various branches of minor manufacturing industries. Engineering establishments, numbering 48, gave employment to about 500 people. Bakeries numbered 65 in 1933; lime kilns, 31; cabinet making establishments, 101. In all, about 1,000 artisans were employed in the above.

As regards larger establishments, four docks (landing, etc.) gave employment to about 500 people; there were eight cigarette factories employing about 100 people; four hydro-electrical plants (for light and power) employing about 300 people; four salt-making establishments, employing about 100 people and one match factory employing about 100 people.

In addition to the above, there is a number of less important but fairly prosperous industries such as aerated water works, ice making, vinegar making, pottery, leather tanning, boot and shoe making, and the manufacture of biscuits, pickles and preserved fruit, etc. No export of the products of these industries has yet been found possible: but in some cases, e.g., cigarettes, the home-made product has almost entirely superseded the imported one thereby transferring to the credit side of the Colony's trade a sum of more than a million rupees annually.

Fisheries.

The island of Mauritius is protected by a barrier coral reef round the major portion of the coast line; on the south coast, however, reefs are non-existent for approximately nine miles. The vast area of lagoons offer excellent shelter and exceptional breeding places for fish of every variety. The methods employed for industrial fishing in the lagoons are netting, lining and basket-net trapping. The "Large Net", the dimensions of which are fixed by law, is the one generally used and each net is worked by 8 to 15 men in 3 to 7 boats. The catch from this source provides about half of the local consumption. Line fishing in lagoons is practised generally by the poorer fishermen not in possession of sea-going boats. The basket-net trap is a contrivance made of bamboo or metal wire and is of two types: (i) flat-topped and angular, and (ii) cylindrical; each type having two inlets. Shell-fish, dried octopus liver, green algae, etc, are placed inside the traps as bait and large quantities of fish are attracted.

High sea fishing has greatly developed amongst amateur fishermen who generally use motor boats. Surface fishing by trawling is the most popular, and large "tunnies", "becunes" (*Cybrium* Sp.), sword fish, and other large species of oceanic fish are frequently caught. The hot months, that is from October to January.

are the best season for this type of fishing. During the cool season, deep sea fishing is common, and the best known species of fish are caught. Deep sea fishing is also carried on by professional fishermen, and good types of sailing pinnaces are available. The supply of fish has been abundant during the year, and the average price of first class fish was half a rupee per kilogramme, whilst other grades were sold for as little as 15 cents per kilogramme. The fishing population of the island is estimated to be 1,336, of whom 384 are net fishermen, while 1,433 boats form the fishing fleet of the Colony.

The Police Department is responsible for the enforcement of the Fishery Laws. Seven Fishery Police Stations are established round the coast and a staff of 4 Sub-Officers and 13 Constables is employed for the control of fishing. The Police Fishery Section is supplied with two motor-boats and seven sailing "pirogues" for the performance of its duties.

A permanent Advisory Committee, formed in 1927, met frequently during the year and their recommendations on such questions as the introduction of a prohibited period for net fishing, extension of reserves, etc., have been adopted.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total external trade of the Colony in merchandise for the year 1933 amounted to Rs.61,211,980, of which figure, Rs.29,035,237 represents imports and Rs.32,176,743 exports. After a succession of adverse trade balances, the year 1932 showed a slight excess of exports over imports. This favourable trade balance increased in 1933, during which year both exports and imports increased in volume. The total trade figures in rupees are given below for some of the previous years:—

				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				Rs.	Rs.
1932	...	...	...	26,992,760	27,662,851
1931	...	...	...	32,064,074	23,829,884
1926	...	...	...	50,596,137	41,208,198
1921	...	...	...	105,744,980	157,249,822

The foregoing figures do not include bullion and specie which were imported or exported as follows:—

				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				Rs.	Rs.
1933	...	...	...	—	213,030
1932	...	...	...	—	1,042,352
1931	...	...	...	802	1,933,546
1926	...	...	...	137,490	5,944,500
1921	...	...	...	21,371,270	650,000

Imports of Merchandise.

One interesting feature of the imports in 1933 is the large reduction (due to fall in prices) in the amount spent on articles of food and drink in contrast to the larger sums than in previous years which were expended by the sugar industry on fertilizers, machinery, tramway materials, etc., to compensate for reduced importations of the last few years. This is illustrated by the following table :—

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Value in Rupees—c.i.f.</i>		
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
Food and drink... ..	10,199,269	12,069,997	14,026,945
Chemical fertilizers ...	2,328,299	1,325,439	1,515,208
Sugar machinery ...	594,719	277,656	399,124
Tramway materials ...	287,371	110,289	79,234

The signs of returning prosperity which appeared in 1932 were clearer in 1933. Apart from the increasing popularity of motor traffic, the fact that importations of motor-cars and spare parts increased from Rs.300,000 to nearly Rs.600,000 is a clear indication that the days of rigid economy in importing are numbered.

Export of Merchandise.

Mauritius relies entirely on her sugar exports. In 1933 these represented 98·6 per cent. of the domestic exports and the situation has been practically the same for many years. The dangers inherent in the situation are obvious and attempts have from time to time been made to foster other industries. The small remaining percentage of exports is chiefly composed of copra and aloe fibre. The pineapple canning industry is still in its infancy and cannot yet be called a vigorous infant. Attempts to find a foreign market for Mauritius tobacco have not yet proved successful but this industry appears capable of considerable expansion.

Distribution of Trade.

IMPORTS.

The Colony's importations of essential foodstuffs (rice and other grain) are almost exclusively from India, with the exception of wheat flour which comes mainly from Australia. Apart from these the principal importations are textiles, fertilizers, etc. The main source of manufactured articles is the United Kingdom whence imports have increased with rapid strides in the course of the year. The Preferential Tariff is making its effect felt and there has been considerable propaganda—centering in an Empire Shopping Week—in favour of goods of Empire origin. In spite of this, however, the level of prices ruling in the Far East is so low, that it cannot be said that a successful reply has been made to Japanese competition.

The following table shows some of the above-mentioned imports together with the main countries whence they came during the last two years :—

	Quantity in Kilos.		Value in Rupees.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Rice :—				
From India ...	50,560,246	56,986,224	4,901,212	6,680,671
„ all countries ...	50,721,508	57,100,271	4,923,642	6,699,800
Cotton goods of all sorts (except apparel, haberdashery and umbrellas):—				
From United Kingdom	—	—	1,124,572	898,945
„ Japan ...	—	—	864,066	876,886
„ all countries ...	—	—	2,161,601	1,988,470
Silk goods of all sorts :—				
From United Kingdom	—	—	61,987	64,609
„ Japan ...	—	—	556,924	385,452
„ all countries ...	—	—	670,822	503,237
Chemical Fertilizers :—				
From United Kingdom	14,004,126	8,326,408	1,304,885	674,124
„ all countries ...	20,405,353	12,726,702	2,328,299	1,325,439

The development of motor traffic of recent years is mainly responsible for other imports of importance :—refined oils, vehicles, rubber goods, etc. Of these, petroleum products come chiefly from the United States and the Dutch East Indies, but motor-cars and tyres are imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom and Canada, as is apparent from the following table :—

Imports.	Value in Rupees (c.i.f.).	
	1933.	1932.
Refined products of petroleum :—		
From U.S. America ...	613,501	1,232,403
From Dutch East Indies	618,039	387,188
From all countries ...	1,296,156	1,630,955
Motor-cars and parts thereof :—		
From United Kingdom ...	412,107	182,185
From Canada ...	133,439	76,142
From all countries ...	589,864	301,449
Rubber tyres and tubes :—		
From United Kingdom ...	152,859	161,035
From all countries ...	197,119	191,816

EXPORTS.

These now go almost entirely to the United Kingdom, owing to the preference on Empire sugar. Of a total value of Rs.30,811,638 of sugar exported from Mauritius in 1933, Rs.30,701,819 went to the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

As regards value of imports the United Kingdom now ranks first and India next in the list of countries exporting goods to Mauritius. This is illustrated by the following table :—

				Value in Rupees (c.i.f.).		
Imports from:—				1933.	1932.	1931.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	9,421,478	6,455,759	7,504,119
India	...	...	...	8,414,824	9,961,711	11,577,406
Japan	...	...	...	1,792,705	1,459,329	1,124,070
Australia and New Zealand				1,171,065	1,265,728	1,330,344
France	...	...	...	1,430,497	1,493,237	2,212,821
Total all countries				29,035,237	26,992,760	32,064,074

It is noteworthy that whereas Japan is steadily progressing, the French imports continue to diminish. The decline in the value of imports from India and Australia is due to fall in prices of food-stuffs rather than to actual reduction in bulk of imports.

Course of Prices.

Generally speaking, prices are now on a downward trend. The mean price of rice, which is by far the principal article of imports and the staple food of the population was quoted 17 cents per kilo C.I.F., in 1930. It is now under 10 cents per kilo.

The problem of cheap Japanese goods due to the debasement of the yen from a value of 2s. to one of 1s. 2d. is exercising the attention of the entire British market. So far as Mauritius is concerned Japanese imports do not compete with any local industry and any potential loss of revenue due to falling prices of goods chargeable on an *ad valorem* basis has been met by the substitution of an alternative specific duty.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No material change in wages took place during the year. The salary of labourers under monthly contract remained at Rs.10, with rations, free lodging, free medical attendance, etc., in all equivalent to about Rs.18 per month. Male day-labourers received, generally, R.0.45 per daily task, although, during crop time, higher rates often prevailed. Females, as a rule, received half the wages of male workers. The supply of female labour has increased appreciably during recent years. In 1921, census figures indicated a proportion of male to female workers of 84 to 16, in 1931, the corresponding figures were 73 to 27 and, apparently, the increase in the proportion of female workers has continued during the past two years.

Remuneration for piece work remained, on the average, as follows :—

						<i>Per acre.</i>
						Rs.
Clearing land	...	...	...	...	...	30-35
Digging cane holes	...	...	...	...	...	18
Manuring	...	...	...	...	...	10
Weeding	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cutting canes (20 tons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	13

No great change took place in the wages of artisans, etc. Workers by day received R.1 to Rs.1.50 during the year, while those employed by the month received Rs.35-70 according to circumstances.

The supply of domestic servants was, generally speaking, abundant. Butlers, cooks, gardeners and other servants received Rs.10 to Rs.30 per month, while chauffeurs were paid Rs.30 to 40 per month. Owing to more favourable climatic conditions, the concentration of population in the central districts of the Island is very pronounced and labour more abundant there than elsewhere.

In 1933 salaries remained generally on the same level as during the previous years. The following table indicates, in a general way, the ruling rates :—

						<i>Per annum.</i>
						Rs.
Managers on sugar estates and Senior Government Officials						8,000-13,000
Government, Bank and Commercial Clerks (higher grade)						4,000- 7,000
Clerks and Employees on sugar estates						1,500- 3,000
Junior Clerks and Employees						720- 1,500

The index number of the cost of living decreased generally during the year. Rice, the staple food of the population, reached its lowest index, 61, during the second quarter, but, afterwards, rose steadily to 65, in the last. Other grains and flour showed a slight trend downwards throughout the year. Tea and coffee remained generally stationary at about 83, while oils and fats decreased from 86 to 80. Articles of clothing oscillated between 150 in the second quarter to 90 in the last. The index for the total cost of living in 1933 was as follows (100 being the index for 1914) :—

First quarter	...	...	...	...	...	108.7
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	...	114.8
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	...	113.8
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	...	112.4

The mean for the year was 112.4 as compared with 121.8 in 1932.

As regards the labouring class, the following table indicates the purchasing power of wages, in terms of rice since 1927 :—

Year.	<i>Average daily wages of male labourer.</i>	<i>Average price of fair quality rice per lb.</i>	<i>Purchasing power of wages expressed in lb. of rice.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927	1·25	0·13	9½
1928	1·25	0·10	12½
1929	1·00	0·10	10
1930	0·80	0·09	9
1931	0·75	0·08	9
1932	0·45	0·05½	8
1933	0·45	0·06	7½

As many items such as housing, lighting, tuition of children, etc., have either not been reduced at all or but slightly so, and are much above pre-War levels, the index figure must not, however, be taken as indicating the cost of living for the European.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary.—Primary education is not compulsory, but it is given free through Government and State-aided schools which are open to all children of the Colony. The following table shows the number of primary schools, the number of pupils on roll, and the staff of teachers during the year 1933 :—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions.</i>	<i>No. of Teachers.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils on roll.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils in average attendance.</i>
Government	51	362	14,867	10,259
Aided	75	641	23,900	16,340
<i>Total</i>	126	1,003	38,767	26,599

State-aided schools are under the control of a Manager, and the Government contribution includes the salaries of the teachers together with recurrent grants to meet part of the expenditure on maintenance of school buildings and furniture.

Pupils must be at least five years old and must have been successfully vaccinated in order to be allowed admission to a primary school; when they are under five they undergo a preliminary training before being promoted to the lowest form. The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French and arithmetic. In the higher classes elementary history and geography are taught and girls study needlework. Regular instruction is also given in physical drill, nature study, hygiene, and

the elementary principles of agriculture. There are six primary school standards or classes, viz. :—

Standard I with pupils from 5 to 6 years of age.

Standard II with pupils from 6 to 7 years of age.

Standard III with pupils from 7 to 8 years of age.

Standard IV with pupils from 8 to 10 years of age.

Standard V with pupils from 9 to 11 years of age.

Standard VI with pupils from 10 to 12 years of age.

Fourteen apprenticeships are awarded annually to primary school pupils to encourage the study of needlework and handicrafts. Twenty-six scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the secondary schools are awarded every year, through competitive examinations, to the best pupils attending primary schools. There are 30 gardens attached to the primary schools and they are cultivated by the pupils of Standards III to VI. These gardens are regularly inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department who give advice as to proper cultivation.

Secondary.—There are two categories of secondary schools, viz. :—(1) Secondary aided schools, which are managed privately but are under Government control, and (2) the Royal College and the Royal College School which are managed by Government.

(1) *Aided Secondary School.*—Government grants to secondary aided schools are assessed with reference to attendance and efficiency, as tested by inspection and examination, and not, as is the case of primary aided schools, with reference to maintenance and salary charges.

The following table shows the number of institutions, the number of pupils on roll and in average attendance, and the staff of teachers during the year 1933 :—

<i>Schools.</i>				<i>No. of</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>
				<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>on roll.</i>	<i>in average</i>
							<i>attendance.</i>
Aided	...	...	...	9	115	1,573	1,378

These schools provide not only for elementary education such as is given in primary schools, but also for higher education leading up to the Cambridge School Certificate and the London Matriculation. The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French, mathematics, needlework (for girls), hygiene, history, and geography. In addition to these, drawing and music are taught on a more moderate scale. These schools are visited periodically by the Superintendent of Schools, who examines the lower forms. The middle and higher forms are examined partly

by local examiners and partly through examinations conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

Working hours in both primary and secondary schools, extend, as a general rule, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. no provision being made for evening classes.

(2) *Royal College*.—The Royal College, Curepipe, is a Government school for the higher education of boys up to the age of 20. Affiliated to it is the Royal College School at Port Louis, where boys are educated on the same lines up to the Cambridge School Certificate Standard. The Staff of the Royal College consists of the Rector, 12 Masters with degrees in Honours at British Universities, and 11 Assistant Masters locally appointed; and at the Royal College School of the Headmaster, one Master and eight Assistant Masters. Assistant Masters are encouraged to take the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. The College has well-equipped libraries and chemical and physical laboratories; almost as many pupils follow classical as scientific studies. The subjects taught are English, French, mathematics, Latin, Greek, chemistry, physics, botany, geography and history. Physical training is compulsory. Admission to the College and School is conditional upon passing an entrance examination or winning one of the twenty Annual Primary Schools Scholarships and Exhibitions or one of the two Secondary Schools Scholarships awarded annually. The boys are drawn from all classes and races in the Colony, and range in age from ten to twenty years. The fees are from Rs.96 to Rs.192 per annum, and pupils are allowed to travel on the Government railways at reduced rates. About twelve College Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded annually to College and School pupils, besides one Scholarship and one Exhibition open to other secondary schools as well, and also a Classical and a Modern Scholarship of the present value of £1,300 each (with first class passage to and from England) tenable for four or five years at a British University or any other approved place of education in the United Kingdom. Besides the winners of these scholarships, a few boys, whose parents can afford it, go to England or France to study for a profession, usually Medicine or Law, and almost always return to Mauritius to practise. Of the remaining pupils the majority on leaving the College find employment in the Island.

The boys receive a training in classical and scientific subjects. Specialization begins at the entrance class and the division into modern and classical sides becomes complete in the upper middle class. At the School pupils may undergo commercial training in place of classics or science.

In addition to the secondary education there are Saturday extension classes where candidates for Pharmaceutical Diplomas and other public science examinations are helped in their studies.

The number of pupils on the roll of the Royal College in January, 1932, was 325, and of the School 92. The average attendance at the College was 255 and at the School 85. (The number of College pupils on the roll in May, 1933, after the publication of the School Certificate results was 289.) Sixty-nine pupils sat in December, 1932, for the Cambridge School Certificate, of whom 49 obtained certificates. In May, 1933, the number of pupils who had passed this examination and proceeded to the highest class of the College was 51.

Encouragement is given to athletics, rugby and association football, hockey, boxing and physical training, and gymnastics, in which, although by no means all the boys join, the standard of proficiency is high. As the pupils are all day-boys it is difficult to obtain much support for other social activities, but a school magazine is published thrice yearly.

Welfare Institutions.

There are five Roman Catholic infirmaries for men and women, and two orphanages for children under the management of Sisters of Mercy; also an orphanage for boys and one for girls under the control and management of the Church of England, and one "home" for men and women under the management of the Church of Scotland. These institutions receive from the Government a maintenance fee for each pauper maintained therein.

Under Ordinance 44 of 1932, which came into force on the 24th December, 1932, a "Home" styled "The Austin Wilson Home" will be established at Quatre Bornes for the aged, destitute, and infirm. The funds for the formation of this "Home" are being generously contributed by Mr. A. J. Wilson in memory of his son, the late Austin Wilson.

A Mahommedan Orphanage was also established in Port Louis in 1932 for the maintenance and education of orphans of the Mahommedan creed. Funds for running the institution are obtained from voluntary subscriptions among the Mahommedans.

Outdoor assistance to paupers is granted by the Poor Law Department partly in cash and partly in food provisions. Several private religious societies for the distribution of assistance in food and medical care are also in existence. The Société Française d'Assistance assist chiefly destitute French people.

The Child Welfare Committee and the Oeuvre Pasteur de la Goutte de lait, two philanthropic institutions, deal especially with expectant and nursing mothers and their babies.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for the grant of compensation by the employer to workmen who are injured in the course of their work.

Recreation, Music, Art and Drama.

Association football is the most popular form of sport, and there is a stadium at Curepipe and a second one at Rose Hill. Golf, tennis, cricket, hockey and rugby football are played mostly by the wealthier classes. The Mauritius Turf Club and the Mauritius Jockey Club hold race meetings from June to September at the Champ de Mars in Port Louis, and at Mangalkhan, in the district of Plaines Wilhems; and regattas are held by the yacht clubs of Mahebourg and Tombeau Bay. "La Chasse" or the shooting of driven deer can be said to be the national sport of Mauritius. The season is from June to the beginning of September.

There are several flourishing companies of Girl Guides and Brownies; the latter are known locally as Blue Birds. The Boy Scouts have not been so successful as the Girl Guides, but efforts are being made to encourage the movement.

There is not much encouragement for any of the arts. Music is fostered principally by the parish churches whose amateur singers frequently give concerts. The Christian Brothers also provide musical training and apart from the Police Band, which consists of a bandmaster and 30 bandsmen, a band styled the "Alliance Musicale" and comprising 25 units has recently been established.

The Municipality of Port Louis has instituted a drawing class, practically the only encouragement to local talent. The Institute has a collection of pictures presented by Mr. Rochecouste, but there is no other art gallery.

Occasional dramatic performances are given by amateurs, but no permanent society has been formed. In better times the Municipality of Port Louis subsidizes a theatrical company from France, which plays in the theatre at Port Louis. The Chinese have their own theatre in the town, to which companies come from China when conditions are prosperous.

There exists a Royal Society of Arts and Sciences which was founded in 1829 under the title of Société d'Histoire Naturelle and was granted a Royal Charter in 1846. It interests itself in most branches of science and arts especially those relating to questions of agriculture and the national history of the Colony. The Society was incorporated with the Mauritius Institute in 1906 and its library is being transferred to the Institute library.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads and Road Transport.

The Colony is well served with some 700 miles of public roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic. All roads are metalled and 140 miles of the main roads have been covered with bitumen.

The number of motor vehicles in actual use on the roads at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Private motor cars	...	...	...	...	1,471
Motor cycles	...	...	...	...	183
Motor lorries	...	...	...	...	322
Motor cabs	...	...	...	...	267
Motor omnibuses...	...	...	...	...	126
Total ...					2,369

A certain number of vehicles imported into the Colony for use on the sugar estates are exempted from taxation and do not appear on the records of road traffic..

Of the above vehicles, only about a quarter are of British manufacture; during the past few years, however, the demand for vehicles of English make has very much increased. This has been due to some extent to a preferential customs tariff, but the improved condition of the roads with the consequent introduction of the light car has also been a contributory factor. In addition to this there has been a growing demand on the part of the public for all types of English machines, and in the year under review, of the 251 new vehicles registered, 182 were of English manufacture.

The modern bus, of which there are 126 in use, is built locally on an imported chassis. It is of the single deck type, with a seating capacity varying from 15 to 26. The specifications as to size and general construction of all public service passenger-carrying motor vehicles are fixed by the Police, but once a vehicle has been passed as fit for service by that Department, the routes over which it may work and the fares that may be charged are subject to the direction of the Transport Control Board. Since the inauguration of this Board at the end of 1932, all public service vehicles have been insured against passenger and third party risks. The buses provide an excellent service in outlying Districts not reached by the railways, and also supply a convenient and quick means of passenger transport in certain areas already provided with railroad facilities. The fares vary from 2 to 5 cents a mile. Considerable quantities of freight are carried over the roads by motor-lorries varying in carrying capacity from one to six tons. From checks made in July, it was found that an average of 180 tons of goods were carried out of, and 68 tons into, Port Louis daily by this means.

Practically all motor vehicles in the Colony use petrol as fuel but some of the bigger lorries have been fitted with charcoal generators and work on suction gas. Some attempt has also been made to market a mixture of alcohol, distilled locally from sugar, with petrol or ether, as a motor fuel, and although these mixtures are undoubtedly cheaper than imported petrol, there is at present

no general demand for them. None of the latest type of vehicles fitted with Diesel engines has as yet arrived in the Colony.

The annual tax on all motor vehicles except motor-cycles is calculated at the rate of Rs.5 per unit of horse-power. The tax for motor-cycles is Rs.4 per horse-power. Lorries pay an additional tax of Rs.40 per ton on gross weight. Licence duty on vehicles for hire is paid according to seating capacity in the case of cabs and buses and carrying capacity in the case of goods vehicles.

Railways.

The Mauritius Government Railways, not including 18 miles of 75 cm. gauge track, known as the Bois Cheri Light Railway, are of the British standard 4 feet 8½ inch gauge and comprise 110½ miles of main line, 30 miles of station lay-outs and Government sidings, as well as 17 miles of other sidings maintained by the Railway Department for planters and sugar estates. The railway is exceptional on account of its comparatively short length and very heavy gradients, much of it being 1 in 26. The most important section, the Midland Line, 35½ miles long, rises to 1,800 feet above the terminals at Port Louis, the capital, on the north-west and Mahebourg, the old port, on the south-east coasts of the island. A branch from Rose Belle on the Midland Line, 870 feet above sea-level, to the little creek and town of Souillac is 11 miles long. The North Line from Port Louis to Grand River South East, 33½ miles long, is fairly level. The Moka Branch, from Rose Hill, on the Midland Line, 950 feet above sea-level, to Montagne Blanche, is 14½ miles long and rises on this length to 1,500 feet. The Black River Branch, from Richelieu on the Midland Line to Tamarin, is 12½ miles long, and the Montagne Longue Branch, from Terre Rouge on the North Line to Montagne Longue, is 3½ miles long. There are no heavy gradients on either of these lines.

The drastic cuts in personnel made in 1931-32 have been fully justified and the results anticipated have been attained as the following table for 1932-33 denotes. It has not therefore been found necessary to carry out a second scheme of retrenchment as originally intended. The excess of expenditure over revenue for 1932-33, excluding capital charges, was Rs.1,230 as shown below :—

		<i>Revenue</i> 1930-31.	<i>Revenue</i> 1931-32.	<i>Revenue</i> 1932-33.	<i>Increase or</i> <i>Decrease of</i> 1932-33 over 1931-32.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers ...	...	606,668	434,325	419,181	— 15,144
Parcels ...	...	73,393	63,466	62,163	— 1,303
General Goods ...	...	1,143,729	817,077	1,174,046	+ 356,969
Miscellaneous ...	...	60,987	70,875	57,412	— 13,463
Net Revenue ...	...	119,354	187,938	63,554	— 124,384
Total ...	...	2,004,131	1,573,681	1,776,356	+ 202,675
Goods Tonnage ...	...	354,611	254,139	362,642	+ 108,503

	<i>Expenditure 1930-31.</i>	<i>Expenditure 1931-32.</i>	<i>Expenditure 1932-33.</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease of 1932-33 over 1931-32.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Working expenditure including renewals.	2,626,145	1,945,113	1,516,631	— 428,482
Net revenue expenditure	129,194	642,785	260,955	— 381,830
Total	2,755,339	2,587,898	1,777,586	— 810,312
Capital Expenditure ...	3,162	20,226	304	— 19,922
	2,758,501	2,608,124	1,777,890	830,234

Further reductions in passenger fares have been made this year. The railway fares are now therefore down to the level of those charged by the bus companies, with the result that the railway passenger traffic has very considerably increased. The revenue figures, however, this year, do not fully reflect the increase of passenger traffic, but the monthly figures clearly show that bottom has been reached and that revenue from this source is steadily increasing.

As regards goods revenue, which represents the largest item of the railway revenue, the increase is chiefly due to the heavy sugar crop harvested, which estimated at 230,000 tons, actually amounted to 247,000 tons. General goods revenue (other than sugar and cane) which has suffered, equally with passenger revenue, by competition of the road services, was increased this year by the inauguration of a "door-to-door" rail and road service, specially arranged to cope with the Chinese merchants' shop traffic.

The working of the railway, and incidentally its financial results, were marred by a serious accident on the 12th September, 1932. A heavy sugar train ran away down a steep gradient on the Midland Line and collided with a light engine. Four men were killed and two injured. The estimated cash cost of the accident is Rs. 35,000, excluding the loss of stock, a large proportion of which will not require replacement. The loss including replacement of stock would amount to about Rs.80,000.

Tramways.

No marked change was in evidence in the net-work of tramway lines established, since 1901, on sugar estates. In 1933, there were about 1,700 kilometres of rail, 216 locomotives and 7,100 trucks. Farm tractors, occasionally utilized for hauling, numbered 100 in 1933.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The usual post office facilities in regard to correspondence, parcels, and remittances are available in Mauritius. The island is served by 57 offices and postal agencies, 53 of which are also telegraph offices where inland telegrams, cablegrams and radiograms are accepted for despatch and are received for delivery. In Port Louis, the capital, the offices are three in number, including the General Post Office which, for the sake of convenience, is equipped in two separate sections: the Letter Mail Office and the Parcels Office. The other offices are in rural townships and in villages. Practically every fairly populated centre is served and with the exception of a few agencies in outlying localities, all the offices are at railway stations. There is also a post office in the Island of Rodrigues, the largest Dependency.

Oversea mails are received and despatched regularly four times a month, twice by the French Messageries Maritimes steamers via Suez, and twice in transit through South Africa, by the Dutch K.F.M. steamers. Inward and outward mails are also carried at irregular intervals by cargo steamers. The outward mails include correspondence for onward transmission by air, either from Johannesburg or Nairobi. The average time required by this partial air-mail to reach Europe varies between 18 and 28 days as against the all through steamer service, between 27 and 38 days.

Though opportunities for direct communication occasionally occur, mails to and from India, Ceylon, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, are usually sent and received via Aden, and those to and from Seychelles via Mombasa, by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, fortnightly. The parcel service includes C.O.D. exchanges with the United Kingdom and France.

English parcel mails are not usually despatched through South Africa and are therefore less frequent than letter-mails. The regular route is across France and from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, and the irregular, direct by the Cape route by a Clan line, or other steamer. Remittances are made by both money orders and postal orders.

Telephone communication is available in Port Louis and between Port Louis and the more important rural districts. The service is owned and maintained by the Oriental Telephone Company. The Government offices are linked together by a Government owned telephone system, which itself is connected with the Oriental Telephone Company's lines. Telegraphic communication is provided by cable and is maintained by the Eastern and South African Telegraphic Company, whose local station is in Port Louis. Cablegrams from and to the rural districts, are transmitted over the Government land telegraphs. The Company maintains a station also at Port Mathurin, in Rodrigues. All classes of traffic are accepted.

There is a wireless station at Rose Belle which maintains a twenty-four hour service, and works mainly with ships at sea and with Reunion Island. The wireless station was built by the Admiralty in 1915 for communication with ships at sea and with the various naval bases in the Indian Ocean, and was taken over by the Mauritius Government in June, 1923.

During the cyclonic season from 1st November to 15th May, a detailed weather report including observations made at Seychelles, Rodrigues and Reunion is transmitted to all ships and stations within range at 0845 G.M.T. daily. When a cyclone is in the vicinity, the Government tug *Maurice*, stationed in the harbour at Port Louis, is manned and inland weather reports are transmitted by wireless telegraphy from the tug to all vessels in port, for the guidance of their masters. The wireless apparatus in the *Maurice* also acts as a stand-by in the event of accident to the aerial system at the main wireless telegraphy station at Rose Belle. The present transmitting range of the station is 500 miles by day and 1,000 miles by night. It is hoped, however, soon to instal an up-to-date transmitter, thereby considerably increasing the transmitting range of the station. For economic reasons a small continuous wave transmitter is installed. It has day range of 300 miles and a night range of 650 miles and is chiefly used for ships leaving or entering port and for communication with Reunion. Ships bound for Mauritius and within range are also communicated with by this low power set. The receiving range of the station is world-wide on all frequencies in general use and the range is only limited by atmospherical conditions to signal level.

Harbour.

Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, possesses the only navigable harbour for ocean-going ships, which is picturesquely situated on the north-west coast. A wide break in the ring of coral reefs surrounding the island, caused by the meeting of several rivers and streams, the Latanier, La Paix, Le Pouce, and Creole, gives access to the harbour, which has been dredged so as to provide deep-water accommodation for ten ships lying at berths in the channel and drawing from 24 to 31 feet of water. The harbour is flanked on the north by Fort George, a military post, and on the south by Fort William, which is abandoned. The mountains of the range behind Port Louis, including the Pouce, 2,661 feet, and Pieter Both, 2,690 feet, are guiding beacons to ships by day. The lighthouses on Flat Island, the Colony's quarantine station six miles north of Mauritius, and Caves Point, five miles south of Port Louis on the cliff's edge, and the gas buoy to the north of the outer harbour entrance, direct ships approaching Port Louis by night. A tide gauge has been in operation for four years. The maximum rise of tide at ordinary springs is three feet, which diminishes to two or three inches at ordinary neaps.

Dredging of the berths and channel by the Government plant is continuously in progress.

The Government of Mauritius is the Harbour Authority. The Government has from time to time sold or let to two lighterage companies various areas of land bordering the harbour. These two companies, the New Mauritius Dock Company and the Albion Dock Company, each own about 45 lighters with the necessary tugs, and undertake all the storage and lighterage of sugar. The British India Steam Navigation Company also own 30 lighters and two tugs. This Company mainly handles grain from the East, the rest of the general cargo being shared fairly evenly between the British India Company and the other two lighterage companies.

Four years ago the Government built a deep-water quay, 500 feet long, with 32 feet of water alongside, which is able to deal with 100,000 tons of cargo per annum. Actually only 40,000 to 50,000 tons, chiefly petroleum products, Government coal, etc., are discharged annually at the quay.

A Government granary, capable of storing 300,000 bags of rice, was completed three years ago, as a protection against the spread of plague in the Colony and is now working satisfactorily.

Shipping.

There are two regular lines of passenger steamers connecting Mauritius with the United Kingdom. There is a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius maintained by the Messageries Maritimes Company; the average journey takes about six weeks and involves a stay of five or six days at Reunion either on the outward or inward journey.

Vessels of the K.P.M. (Dutch) Line leave Mauritius once a month for Durban and Cape ports and once a month for Mombasa via Beira. A vessel also leaves Durban once a month direct for Mauritius. The K.P.M. Line has a working arrangement with the Union Castle Line of steamers, and the voyage to England via the K.P.M. and Union Castle Lines averages about 32 days. Occasional vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company take passengers to Colombo and the journey to England by this means takes from 28 to 35 days. Cheap passages to the United Kingdom can occasionally be secured during the sugar shipping season, October to March, on cargo steamers. The voyage averages 40 days.

It is interesting, but regrettable, to note that passenger facilities between Mauritius and the United Kingdom were far better twenty years ago than they are to-day. The vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company used to perform the voyage in 31 to 35 days, and the Union Castle Company and the British India Company used to make regular monthly calls. Passenger fares have also increased in so far as voyages via South Africa are concerned, by over 100 per cent.

The number of vessels and total tonnage entering and leaving the port during the past three years were as follows :—

		INWARDS.					
		1931.		1932.		1933.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	184	535,747	175	547,874	202	622,772
	{ Sailing Ships	3	2,013	9	5,473	2	426
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		187	537,760	184	553,347	204	623,198
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	8	3,812	6	2,961	5	2,376
	{ Sailing Ships	10	3,328	12	2,657	13	3,385
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		18	7,140	18	5,618	18	5,761
		—	—	—	—	—	—

		OUTWARDS.					
		1931.		1932.		1933.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	178	522,693	173	545,307	204	627,638
	{ Sailing Ships	3	2,013	8	5,473	2	426
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		181	524,706	181	551,780	206	628,064
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	8	3,812	6	2,961	6	2,839
	{ Sailing Ships	11	3,686	7	2,111	14	3,743
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	7,498	13	5,072	20	6,582
		—	—	—	—	—	—

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are three private banks in the Colony, viz.—

- The Mauritius Commercial Bank,
- The Mercantile Bank of India, and
- Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

The Mauritius Commercial Bank was established in 1838, and has paid up capital of Rs.2,000,000 made up of 10,000 shares of Rs.200 each. The total amount of deposits on 31st December, 1933, was Rs.7,913,460.19. The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited,

took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius, Limited, on 3rd May, 1916. The total paid up capital is £1,050,000. The deposits made locally on 31st December, 1933, amounted to Rs.2,630,900·59. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) has a paid up capital of £4,975,500. The total deposits of the local Bank on 31st December, 1933, amounted to Rs.2,161,409. This Bank, which is affiliated with Barclays Bank, Limited, was founded in 1925 and represents the amalgamation of the Anglo Egyptian Bank, Limited, the Colonial Bank (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836), and the National Bank of South Africa Limited. A branch of the last named bank was established in Mauritius in December, 1919. In February, 1926, its business was taken over by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) following the amalgamation already mentioned. This bank conducts a savings bank department and also pays interest on fixed deposits as well as conducting a short-term deposit business.

Offices of the Government Savings Bank are established in the nine districts with a head office in Port Louis. The total number of depositors at 30th June, 1933, was 38,093 as against 37,645 in the preceding year, with deposits amounting to Rs.5,279,006·44 as against Rs.5,114,747·68. Interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Currency.

The currency of the island is based on the Indian rupee. Apart from Indian silver coins the principal currency in circulation is provided by a Government issue of notes. Important changes, details of which are given in Chapter XVI, are being introduced in the monetary system of the Colony. The average value of currency notes in circulation during the year was Rs.7,854,365 as compared with an average of Rs.7,287,300 for the previous year. Against these notes the Commissioners of Currency held silver coins to the average value of Rs.1,844,750 as compared with Rs.2,974,922 in 1932-33. Their investments on 1st July, 1932, amounted to Rs.9,879,218·09 (which does not include Depreciation Fund). Of the investments Rs.3,483,888·06 were sold leaving a balance of Rs.6,395,330·03 on the 30th June, 1933. The Depreciation Fund which amounted to Rs.1,902,148·75 on the 1st July, 1932, remained unchanged during the year under review. From their investments the Currency Commissioners received interest amounting to Rs.540,330·52 which was credited to the general revenue of the Colony. The assets of the Commissioners of Currency which include Depreciation Fund exceed their liabilities by Rs.1,902,148·75 calculating the value of investments at mean market rate on 30th June, 1933. The liabilities include a sum estimated at Rs.1,000,000 in respect of notes destroyed in circulation by fire, floods, etc. It is considered that the surplus of the Commissioners of Currency may be estimated to be increased by this amount.

Weights and Measures.

The Metric system is in general use and the following are special French and local measures still in use :—

Measures of length and area :—

1 ligne Francaise	=	2.258 millimetres or 0.088 inch.
12 lignes	=	1 French inch.
12 French inches	=	1 French foot.
1 French foot	=	1.06 English feet.
1 lieue	=	2½ English miles (approx.).
1 gaulette	=	10 French feet.
1 arpent	=	40,000 square French feet or 1.04 acres.
1 toise	=	6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches.
1 aune	=	1 yard 11 inches.

Measures of capacity :—

1 barrique	=	50 gallons (cane juice, etc.).
1 tiercon	=	190 to 192 litres (molasses).
1 velte	=	7.45 litres (coconut oil).
1 bouteille	=	800 cubic centimetres (liquid).
1 chopine	=	½ bouteille.
1 corde	=	80 cubic French feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (fire- wood).

Measures of weight :—

1 gamelle	=	5.250 kilogrammes.
1 livre	=	500 grammes or 1.10 English pounds.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for all Government buildings, the sewerage of Port Louis, roads and bridges, the survey of Crown Land, water-supplies, and state irrigation.

Buildings.—Some of these, such as a time-ball tower in the Port Office, are of historical interest, dating from the time of the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais in 1740. Government House in Port Louis was then in project and was built between 1740 and 1767. Apart from the addition of a second storey, it now stands exactly as it was originally constructed. It contains the Governor's offices, in which are to be found the table on which the capitulation of the island was signed in 1810, a throne room, a council room, the council offices, a library, and quarters for the Governor and officials. The former and present Residences of the Governors at " Mon Plaisir," Pamplémousses, and " Le Reduit,"

Moka, also date back to the French occupation. The value of the Government buildings is approximately 15 million rupees.

There are in the island one mental and nine general hospitals. An old hospital, the Grand River North West Hospital, built in 1769 for seamen is now being used as a quarantine station for plague.

Severe cyclones, which happily are not frequent, are responsible for a good deal of damage to water-works, roads, and buildings.

Sewerage Works of Port Louis.—The sewerage works were begun in 1900. In 1922 the scheme was revised by Messrs. Mansergh and Sons and the works have been carried out on the lines of their report. The construction works being now practically completed, present activities are concentrated on house service connexions, and a large portion of the town of Port Louis now has the water carriage system.

Bridges.—There exist 335 bridges on main and branch roads, the longest span being of 150 feet. The old timber bridges are being gradually replaced by ferro-concrete structures, and there are 66 to be replaced.

Water-Works.—The water supply of the town of Port Louis is obtained from the Grand River North West at a distance of about four miles from the town and at a level of 250 feet. This supply was under the charge of the Municipality of the town until 1922, when it was handed over to the Public Works and Surveys Department. The dam in the river was burst by the flood of December, 1929, and much of the pipe-line leading from it was also swept away. The works of restoration of the dam and pipe-line were begun in September, 1931, and were completed by the end of February, 1932. The water is passed through sand filters and chlorinated. The capacity of the mains leading to the filters is 5,000,000 gallons a day. The water is distributed to the town from two covered service reservoirs of a total capacity of 2,000,000 gallons.

The water-supply of the towns of Plaines Wilhems and of parts of Moka and Black River districts is obtained from a storage reservoir called the Mare aux Vacoas, at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The capacity of the reservoir is now, after the raising of the dam, 1,641 million gallons. The catchment ground is entirely protected by forest lands. The whole of this water-supply is filtered through sand filters at "La Marie," about two miles below the reservoir, whence the supply to the town of Curepipe is pumped by hydraulic power, the supply to the other towns being by gravity. The water is distributed from six covered service reservoirs situated in the various zones of supply, their aggregate capacity being 5,500,000 gallons. The population served by this supply is approximately 90,000 and the average daily consumption 3,500,000 gallons. The Mare aux Vacoas water supply has been extended to the town of Port Louis. The supply is limited to 900,000 gallons per day. In this

connexion a covered service reservoir at Petite Riviere of 750,000 gallons was completed and put into operation in 1931. The water-supply to the villages and hamlets in the other districts comes from twenty-seven different springs or streams. These supplies are not filtered but they are generally protected in their catchment areas by reserves of forest. The population depending on these various supplies is about 200,000, and is comprised mostly of the poorer classes. A large proportion of the daily consumption is distributed by means of public fountains.

Irrigation Works.—Government storage irrigation works were begun in 1914 according to plans made by Mr. C. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, India, and Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works to the Government of Mauritius. The La Ferme scheme for the irrigation of the south-west of the island, between Grand River North West and River Dragon, has been finished, and the Nicoliere scheme to irrigate land in the north, has been started. These two schemes cover a great deal of the fertile lands of the Colony which are below the level which enjoys 60 inches of rain and cannot be cultivated to the best advantage without irrigation water. The La Ferme scheme is dependent on a low-level reservoir of 2,500 million gallons, which was completed in 1918 and now irrigates 3,700 acres of land under sugar cane plantation. The plans for the Nicoliere scheme include a high-level storage reservoir at 1,300 feet altitude at Midlands, of 4,400 million gallons capacity, intended to fill a low-level reservoir at Nicoliere of a capacity of about 250 million gallons.

The Nicoliere reservoir has been finished, but, although some land under cane cultivation is being irrigated from it, the full scheme will only be working when the Midlands reservoir is completed. Owing to financial conditions the plans were first curtailed and the works afterwards suspended as a result of the visit of the Financial Commission, but the feeder channel, which measures 16½ miles from Midlands to Nicoliere was completed by the end of 1931, with a reduced section.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Supreme Court sits in the capital (Port Louis) and is presided over by one Chief Judge and two Puisne Judges. It has jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters and also as a Court of Admiralty; it also decides appeals from the Supreme Court of Seychelles and the Inferior Courts of Mauritius. There is a Bankruptcy Division presided over by one of the Judges or by the Master and Registrar sitting as Judge in Bankruptcy. In 1933 the Supreme Court dealt with 240 civil matters out of 309 which were brought before it, as against 282 out of 335 in the year before. In 1933 twenty persons were brought before this

Court and tried on criminal charges, all of them being convicted. Criminal cases are tried by a Judge and a Jury. Divorce causes, bankruptcy matters, and civil actions in which the sum involved is less than Rs.3,000 are heard by one Judge. Civil actions in respect of claims over Rs.3,000 are heard by two Judges. Where, however, the magnitude of the interests at stake or the importance of the questions of fact or law involved make it desirable, a case is heard by three Judges.

Magistrates.—There is a Magistrate's Court in each of the nine districts, the Courts in Port Louis and in Plaines Wilhems each sitting in two divisions. A Magistrate has jurisdiction in nearly all civil matters involving not more than Rs.1,000 and in all criminal matters with power to inflict not more than one year's imprisonment and Rs.1,000 fine. A Bench of three Magistrates may be instituted by law for the trial of certain offences and also at the request of the Procureur General for nearly all offences, with jurisdiction extending to three years' penal servitude or imprisonment and fine possibly of Rs.3,000. An appeal lies of right to the Supreme Court within the limits stated above, both in fact and law, the several modes of reviewing the decisions being the same as in English Law. There is no system similar to the French Assistance Judiciaire but facilities are given to very poor litigants both before the Supreme and the Inferior Courts to obtain leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. In Supreme Court cases, counsel are ever ready to accept a pauper brief at the request of the Chief Judge while in Assize cases, counsel is always appointed without fee, for undefended prisoners. The Dependencies are visited periodically by one of two Magistrates supernumerary to the District Magistrates, whose services are also available in Mauritius.

The Dependency of Rodrigues is administered by a Magistrate who has the same jurisdiction in Rodrigues as a District Magistrate in Mauritius and whose duties are to a considerable extent administrative.

The Magistrates tried 9,135 civil cases and held :—

150 coroners' inquests;

19 preliminary inquiries into crimes and serious misdemeanours

11,811 ordinary criminal cases and petty offences.

Police.

Organization.—The Mauritius Police Force is organized on a purely civil basis, but all recruits are instructed in squad drill with arms and elementary musketry whilst passing through the Training Depot. A special Armed Detachment of one officer and 46 other ranks is maintained in a state of military efficiency and undergoes periodical training in platoon, ceremonial and anti-riot drill. Certain members of the specialist branches of the Force are trained in the use of the Lewis Gun and are formed into

special Lewis Gun Sections for use in any emergency. The military side of Police training is supervised by officers and other ranks who have previously served in the army. At the present time there are eight Gazetted officers and 44 other ranks serving in the Mauritius Police Force, who were on active service during the War of 1914-18. Gazetted officers are mainly provided by promotion from the ranks, but direct Colonial Office appointment in these ranks are also made when necessary. The rank and file are now entirely recruited locally and there is no shortage of suitable applicants for the Police.

Distribution.—The establishment of 20 officers and 595 other ranks is divided into Headquarters Staff, Clerical Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, Motor Traffic Branch, Revenue Branch, Training Depot, Harbour Police, District Police, Railway Police, Rodrigues Police and Band. The Headquarters of the Force, with the special Branches and Depot, are established in the Line Barracks at Port Louis which have been gradually improved and adapted to meet modern requirements. The general duty police of the Force are distributed in Magisterial Districts as follows:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of Stations.</i>	<i>Number of Personnel.</i>
Port Louis	8	207
Plaines Wilhems	5	87
Black River	4	14
Curepipe	3	50
Grand Port	6	44
Savanne	5	23
Pamplemousses	6	31
Riviere du Rempart	5	21
Moka	5	34
Flacq	5	35

The Harbour Police also control an area of Port Louis including the Custom House, Post Office, Docks, Wharves and Harbour. For their duties afloat they are provided with a motor launch. The Rodrigues and Railway Police, whose numbers are provided from the trained establishment of the General Police, are under the independent control of the Resident Magistrate of Rodrigues and the General Manager of Railways respectively. The Band consists of one European Bandmaster holding the rank of Inspector and 30 bandsmen mostly recruited in Mauritius with a few ex-military bandsmen from India.

Revenue Control.—Reference has been made in previous reports to the transfer of functions of the Inland Revenue Branch to the Police Department. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the inland revenue collected in direct taxes and licences has increased from Rs.1,419,467.01 in 1932 to Rs.1,465,951.60 in 1933. This has been achieved without any increase of personnel in the Police Department.

Crime.—The total number of offences of all kinds reported to the Police during the year 1933 was 23,502, but taking into account approximately 4,000 cases of contravention of the Licence. Fishery, Weights and Measures, Forest Laws, etc., the former figure is reduced to approximately 19,500 in so far as crimes, misdemeanours and minor offences are concerned. Of these 19,500 offences, 8,492 are classified as offences against the person and show an increase on the corresponding figure for the previous year which was 7,748, and 3,275 are classified as offences against property, which figure shows a decrease on that for 1932, which was 3,441. The number of persons prosecuted in connexion with these 23,502 offences was 11,647, of whom 10,264 were convicted, 658 otherwise disposed of and 625 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. In 1932, 9,376 persons were prosecuted, 8,663 were convicted, 545 otherwise disposed of, and 168 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Prisons.

Organization.—The Prison Department of Mauritius, in common with that of many other Crown Colonies where strict economy in the cost of administration is essential, is placed under the charge of the Inspector General of Police who is responsible for the control of Penal Institutions as Superintendent of Prisons. This arrangement has been in force since 1912 and, although liable to criticism in theory, has worked extremely well in practice, and the prisons of the Colony are generally considered to be well-managed and properly controlled. Four senior officers, in addition to the Superintendent, are drawn from British Army, Police, or Prison Services and the remaining staff of 108 are recruited from local sources.

Establishments.—The penal institutions are Port Louis Central Prison, Beau Bassin Convict Prison, and Barkly Industrial School for male juvenile offenders. Port Louis Prison provides separate cell accommodation for 154 male prisoners and association cells for 40 women. It also contains the offices of the Department and quarters for two senior officers and two wardresses. All prisoners awaiting trial are housed in this prison in convenient proximity to the Supreme and Magistrates Courts, and special arrangements are in force, under the supervision of the Medical Director, for treating convicted prisoners on admission for prevalent diseases before transfer to the Convict Prison at Beau Bassin. This prison also serves as the centre for classification of convicted prisoners and for treatment of special and difficult cases.

Beau Bassin Prison is a modern type convict prison containing single cell accommodation for 756 male prisoners. Detached bungalow-type quarters for the Superintendent and two Chief Warders are located in the surrounding Prison grounds.

Barkly Industrial School consists of a large range of buildings and quarters formerly used as a hospital and now providing accommodation for 200 boys and 7 School Officers. Boys falling into the hands

of the Police are sent to the School direct without being detained in Police cells or the Central Prison, and remain there while awaiting disposal by a Magistrate.

Classification.—Convicted prisoners are at present classified as (a) penal servitude, (b) hard labour, (c) misdemeanants, and (d) juvenile and first offenders and, so far as the existing accommodation permits, the various classes are separated and wear distinctive clothing. The experiment in the creation of a "Special" class to correspond to the "Star" class of English prisons is still incomplete but has given encouraging results and it is anticipated that the new classification will be officially authorized in 1934. Classes (a) and (b) serve their sentences at Beau Bassin Prison, while (c) and (d) with old, infirm, and special type prisoners are kept at Port Louis.

Labour.—The principle governing the employment of all prisoners is that they shall be put to such remunerative work as lies within their physical capacity and past experience, and that all long-sentence prisoners who are not tradesmen before conviction shall be taught a trade during their period of imprisonment. The normal labour for male prisoners at Port Louis is carpentry, stone-breaking, cutting firewood, carting stores, and cleaning Government buildings and grounds. Women prisoners are employed on laundry work and sewing clothing and bedding. At Beau Bassin prison prisoners with long sentences are taught a trade, while those serving shorter sentences are principally employed on agricultural work in the prison gardens. The trades taught in the prison workshops comprise tailoring, boot, sail, and mattress making; carpentry and cabinet making; blind, mat, and basket making; tinsmith work and blacksmithing. Instruction in baking is given in the prison bakery which produces about 1,400 pounds of bread daily and numerous prisoners are trained as stonemasons in the quarries and neighbouring grounds.

Population.—The number of persons admitted to Port Louis Prison during the year was 3,210, which is 443 less than in the previous year, and 565 less than in 1931. Of these 3,210 persons 1,799 were convicted and, of these, 1,145 were sentenced to imprisonment for one month or less. The convicted prisoners comprised 1,718 men and 81 women. The daily average population was 500·44 compared with 662·10 in 1932, and the number of persons in prison on 31st December, 1933, was 381 compared with 503 in 1932 and 677 in 1931. Of the 381 persons in prison 364 were serving sentences and comprised 356 men and 8 women. This reduction is entirely due to improvement in economic conditions resulting in more employment and increased capacity to pay fines. 822 persons, of whom 13 were women, served sentences of imprisonment in lieu of paying fines.

Health.—The Medical Officers in charge of the prison hospitals report that the health of the prisoners was excellent. Deaths in

hospital during the year totalled 7 compared with 22 in 1932 and 33 in 1931.

Juvenile Offenders.—The number of boys in the Barkly Industrial School at the end of the year was 46 compared with 47 in 1932 and 102 in 1926. 33 boys were admitted during the year and 35 were discharged. All the boys receive the normal lower standard primary school education during a portion of the day and spend the remainder of their working hours at agricultural work or manual training. Their health has been, as usual, excellent, thanks to the care and attention of the medical staff who free them from every sort of internal and external parasite after admission and enable them to be discharged in the great majority of cases in good physical condition. A Committee to deal with the all-important question of employment on discharge and the after care of these boys has been appointed as a result of the initiative of the local branch of Toc H and is doing excellent work.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

A list of the Ordinances passed during the year under review is given in Appendix I to this Report. Of the Ordinances passed, the following which are important and of interest not purely local may be mentioned specifically :—

Free Emigration.—No. 12 removes restrictions (other than under the Passport or Police Laws) on the emigration from Mauritius and its Dependencies of natives or of residents. Power to make regulations is reserved under the Ordinance to the Governor in Executive Council, so that adequate provision be made to ensure the protection of prospective or actual emigrants.

Consolidation of Post Office and Telegraph Laws.—No. 13 brings up to date the Post Office and Telegraph Laws of the Colony.

Identification of Illicit Rum.—No. 18 aims at combating traffic in rum which is prepared in contravention of the Distillery and Revenue Laws, by enacting that all rum containing more than a given proportion of *furfuraldehyde* shall be considered illicit rum. The principle thus adopted is based on the fact that *furfuraldehyde* is altogether absent (or practically so) from the produce of all the licensed distilleries of the Colony, the method employed ensuring its elimination from the distillate.

Preferential Tariff of Customs Duties.—No. 27 extends to all parts of the British Empire the Preferential Tariff of Customs duties, in accordance with the principles adopted by the Ottawa Conference. Certain items of the Schedule of tariffs are at the same time revised, as a consequence, to compensate short returns on the Customs estimates.

Passports.—No. 33 provides that a passport shall henceforth be necessary for leaving as well as for entering the Colony.

Merchant Shipping.—No. 35 applies to ships registered in the Colony the "direct system" of giving helm orders, in accordance with the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea.

General.—Other Ordinances were passed providing for:—
The suppression of houses of ill-repute (No. 5); long term contracts (5 years) under the Labour Laws (No. 6); the opening of a Government granary for the storage of grain directly on its importation, so as to render anti-plague measures more effective (No. 17); the levying of an export duty on silver in bullion or coin (No. 20); the continuing in effect of legislation concerning a levy on the salaries of civil servants (No. 24); the levying of an increased export duty on sugar, to secure more funds to be applied to the destruction of the pest the *Phytophthora Smithii* (No. 38).

XV.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Colony for the year ended the 30th June, 1933, reached the abnormal figure of Rs.30,200,418·30. The revenue normally becoming due and collected during the year was Rs.14,503,504 and the increase in the amount shown for the year was due to special adjustments comprising, *inter alia*, the following transfers to Revenue:—

	Rs.
Widows' and Orphans' Fund	5,032,347·84
Government Scholarship Fund	539,769·17
Improvement and Development Fund ...	6,317,717·98
Mauritius Loan, 1922	1,362,678·99
Unexpended balance Sugar Industry Loan, 1929	7,315·90
	<hr/>
	Rs.13,259,829·88

The Revenue was Rs.15,822,585·30 above the Estimates and Rs.18,040,139·49 above that of the previous year.

The Expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs.13,810,589·27 being Rs.957,587·73 below the Estimates for 1932-33 and Rs.3,893,985·43 below the expenditure of the previous year.

The revenue during the financial year 1932-33 exceeded the expenditure by Rs.16,389,829·03 and the surplus balance on 30th June, 1933, amounted to Rs.12,943,799·93. Of the expenditure for 1932-33 Rs.4,741,399·51 was spent on "Personal Emoluments" and Rs.9,069,189·76 on "Other Charges". The corresponding

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation and their Yield.

The main heads of taxation, with their yield, for the current year, as compared with the preceding year, are the following :—

	Year 1931-32.	Year 1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs, Import duties ...	3,656,522·10	4,423,265·79
Export duties*...	402,672·23	906,251·75
Excise duty on rum issued for home consumption ...	1,496,012·71	1,632,897·07
Licence duty ...	1,049,144·05	1,112,698·23
Tobacco excise ...	1,009,998·74	1,335,297·07
Taxes on vehicles and animals ...	348,828·47	371,992·07
House Tax ...	279,448·01	403,293·43

Customs Duties.

The revenue from Customs duties for the year 1933 was Rs.4,777,368 for imports and Rs.863,472 for exports (excluding amount levied on export for specific purposes).

The figures for the previous years were :—

	Import duty.	Export duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
1932 ...	3,935,135	752,832
1931 ...	3,762,014	41,802

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The following shows the rates of duty of the principal imports and exports on the 31st December, 1933 :—

Imports.

Rice ...	63c per 100 kilos.	Wines in casks	Rs. 22 per hecto-
Dholl ...	Rs. 1·14 per 100	up to 14°.	litre.
	kilos.	Wines in cases	33c per litre.
Flour ...	Rs. 0·94c per 100	up to 14° (still).	
	kilos.	Spirits (proof) ...	Rs. 6·87 per litre.
Fertilizers ...	11c to Rs. 1·10	Tobacco, manu-	Rs. 15·00 per
	per 100 kilos.	factured.	kilo.
Coal ...	8c per 100 kilos.	Tobacco, cigar-	Rs. 16·50 per
		ettes.	kilo.
Petroleum oil ...	Rs. 5·28 per	Vegetable oil,	Rs. 5·50 to Rs.
	hectolitre.	other than	9·00 per 100
Petroleum spirits	Rs. 14·00 per	olive.	kilos.
	hectolitre.	Most manufac-	5·5 to 55 percent.
Soap, common ...	Rs. 1·93 per 100	tured articles.	<i>ad valorem</i> .
	kilos.		

* Includes special export duty on sugar.

Exports.

Sugar ... 45c per 100 kilos. Aloe fibre ... Rs. 4.- per 100 kilos.

Principal preferential rates on imports.

	<i>Preferential.</i>	<i>General.</i>
Motor vehicles of all kinds (including tyres and tubes).	5.5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	36½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Silk manufactures (including art silk).	16.5 " " " " or R.0.55 per kilo	55 " " " " or R.1.75 per kilo
	whichever is the higher	
Indigo	R.1.10 per kilo.	Rs.2.75 per kilo.
Cement	R.0.30 per 100 kilos.	R.1.00 per 100 kilos.
Cinema films ...	Free	R.0.04 per metre.
Machinery, industrial	R.1.45 per 100 kilos.	5.5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton manufactures	13 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	26 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	and also specific rates in certain cases.	
Hardware	11 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The duty on rum for home consumption is Rs.2.75 per litre of 23 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 12 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees Cartier. The duty on spirits to be denaturated for heating and lighting purposes is R.0.04 cents per litre at 36 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 4 cents per hectolitre or fraction thereof for every degree above 36 degrees Cartier. The duty on spirits to be denaturated for use as motor fuel is 4 cents per litre or fraction thereof at any degree Cartier. The duty on alcohol for the preparation of medicinal tinctures and drugs is 10 cents per litre at any degree, but the duty on alcohol delivered for the preparation of "Alcoolats" in accordance with the formulæ laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the French Codex or of any other medicinal tincture and drug as notified in the Gazette is Rs.2.50 per litre at 23 degrees Cartier with an additional duty of 10 cents per litre for every degree above 23. The duty on vinegar is R.1.70 per hectolitre on vinegar not exceeding 8 degrees of strength and an additional duty of 18 cents per degree and per hectolitre on all vinegar above 8 degrees.

According to the excise figures the number of litres of spirits distilled in 1932-33 (July to June) was 1,105,373 litres as compared with an average of 798,370 litres for the past five years. The duty on wine and other liquor (excepting rum and compounded rum)

* NOTE—The duty on Sugar is only for special purposes as under :—

R.0.02	per cent.	kilos for destruction of <i>Phytalus Smithii</i> ;
0.03	" " " "	College of Agriculture;
0.04	" " " "	Sugar Industry Reserve Fund;
0.36	" " " "	in refund of loans.

The duty on Aloe fibre includes Rs.3 per 1,000 kilos in refund of loan to the Hemp Industry.

manufactured in the Colony which contain more than 4 degrees of alcohol according to Gay Lussac's alcoholometer is as follows:—

(i) on all such liquor not exceeding 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer a duty of 15 cents per litre;

(ii) on all such liquor exceeding 14 a duty at the same rate and on the same scale as the customs duty on wines payable under the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

An excise duty of Rs.4 per kilo is charged on leaf tobacco used for the manufacture of tobacco for local consumption. According to the official figures the quantity of tobacco manufactured in the year 1933 was 321,931 kilos 100 grms. as compared with 307,968 kilos 120 grms. in 1932. The excise duty collected on tobacco during the last two financial years is given below:—

	Year 1932-33.	Year 1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	1,335,332.45	1,009,998.74

The figures for the calendar years are:—

	Year 1933.	Year 1932.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco excise ...	1,182,074.35	1,286,971.90

House Tax.

Rates.—1 per cent. per annum on any building assessed over Rs.500.

Yield.—The amount collected during the financial year 1932-33 was Rs.403,293.43.

Method of Assessment.—Any building liable to the house tax is assessed according to its full and fair value. In assessing the full and fair value, the valuer takes into consideration the actual or possible rent a tenant may be reasonably expected to pay for such building. This applies only to buildings whose basis value is above Rs.500 and on which the annual tax is 1 per cent. on the value.

Method of Collection.—For the purpose of collecting the House Tax when the assessment arrived at is final for the year, notices for payment are served upon owners of buildings and the tax is paid to the Cashier of the District in which it is levied or to the Chief Cashier, Treasury.

Income Tax.

The Income Tax which was imposed as from the 1st of July, 1932, was subsequently postponed to a later year, and was still in abeyance at the end of the year.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colony continued during the year to enjoy the benefit of the special sugar preference of 1s. per cwt. and the additional preference of 1s. per cwt. on a prescribed quota which were granted by

His Majesty's Government in 1932 for a period of five years on all Colonial sugars consigned to the United Kingdom. The above grants are exclusive of the General Imperial Preference on all sugars amounting to nearly 3s. 9d. per cwt. With a total sugar production of 261,000 tons and a quota which was fixed at 104,000 tons in the case of Mauritius, the assistance extended to the Colony by the Imperial Government amounted to about £1,343,750 in respect of the 1933-34 crop.

The decision of His Majesty's Government to reduce the Military Contribution payable by the Colony to £15,000 during the two financial years 1932-33 and 1933-34 with a view to assisting in the recovery of financial equilibrium resulted in a saving of over Rs.500,000 in respect of the financial year 1933-34 and greatly facilitated the preparation of a balanced budget.

Four delegates chosen by the unofficial members of the Council of Government in 1932 to proceed to England and discuss with the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain questions concerning the constitution of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the administrative and fiscal policy, and the sanitary improvement of the Colony, returned to Mauritius during the year 1933. The negotiations resulted in certain changes in the constitution of the Government which are detailed in Chapter II of this Report. It was also decided to effect radical changes in the monetary system of the Colony comprising (a) the calling in of the Currency Notes in circulation and the issue of new Currency Notes, and (b) the abandonment of the Indian rupee as the basis for the coinage of the Colony and its replacement by a rupee, and its sub-divisions, of the Government of Mauritius. Legislation to give effect to the changes in the Currency Notes has already been enacted and it is estimated that the transactions will result in a net profit of about Rs.3,500,000 to the Government. Legislation to provide for the changes in coinage is in course of preparation.

The question of the control of the *Phytalus Smithii* pest also received consideration during the stay of the delegation in England and early in 1933, Mr. W. F. Jepson, a specialized entomologist of the Parasite Laboratory, Farnham Royal, was selected as *Phytalus* Investigation Officer, for research work in connexion with the biological control of the pest in Mauritius. Mr. Jepson arrived in the Colony in October, 1933.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. E. F. Jackson, who was on leave of absence in England during the visit of the delegation, returned to the Colony on the 29th April, 1933.

The Ordinance which was passed in 1932 to provide for the imposition of an income-tax had not been enforced by the end of the year and, in view of certain representations from a Committee of taxpayers and, later, from the elected and unofficial members

of the Council of Government, it has been decided to abandon the tax and to provide additional revenue by alternative direct taxation in the form of a graduated personal or poll tax on all persons (including companies) possessing incomes in excess of Rs.5,000 per annum. Legislation is being prepared for the imposition of this tax.

The Island was visited in May, 1933, by H.M.S. *Hawkins* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, and in July, 1933, by the French War Vessel *Bougainville*.

In September, 1933, communication by air was established between Reunion and Mauritius by the arrival in the Colony of two aviators from Reunion.

APPENDIX I.

Thirty-nine Ordinances were passed by the Council of Government and assented to by the Governor during the year 1933, as follows:—

No.	Title.
1.	To make provision for the disposal of Rodrigues leaf tobacco imported before a certain date and for the levying of excise duty on such leaf tobacco.
2.	To correct a clerical error in the Appropriation (1932-33) Ordinance, 1932, and thereby to provide for the amount truly intended to be appropriated to a certain item in the Schedule thereof.
3.	To fix a time limit for the granting of loans under the Mauritius Hurricane Loan (Appropriation) Ordinance, 1931, and the Hurricane Loan Ordinance, 1931.
4.	To authorise the transfer to the general revenue of an unexpended balance of the Funds raised for the purposes of the Sugar Industry Loan Fund Ordinance, 1929.
5.	To make provision for the suppression of disorderly houses.
6.	To amend the Labour Law in regard to the duration of Contracts of Service.
7.	For applying a further sum not exceeding Rs.3,858,459.50 to the service of the year 1931-32.
8.	To amend the House Tax Ordinance, 1928.
9.	To regulate the application of fines.
10.	To empower the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Beau Bassin and Rose Hill to raise a loan of Rs.200,000 for certain purposes.
11.	To amend the Municipality Pensions Ordinance, 1929, for the purpose of extending the time limit fixed for the exercise of the option in that Ordinance provided.
12.	To allow the emigration of natives of or residents in Mauritius.
13.	To amend and codify the Laws of the Post Office and Telegraphs.
14.	To amend Ordinance No. 14 of 1895 and to repeal the Ordinance amending the same.

15. To repeal Ordinance No. 12 of 1837 and to remove doubts on the validity of appointments of officers of the Ministère Public.
 16. To amend the Licences (Consolidating) Ordinance, 1915.
 17. To provide for the fumigation, disinfection and landing of certain grain and the storing thereof in a granary.
 18. To provide for the identification of rum illicitly manufactured and punish the possession thereof.
 19. To amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1932.
 20. To provide for the levying of an export duty on silver.
 21. Further to amend the Licences (Consolidating) Ordinance, 1915.
 22. To authorise the exhumation of the remains of the late Right Reverend James Romanus Bilsborrow from St. Pierre Cemetery, in the District of Moka, and their reinterment within the precincts of St. Louis Cathedral in the Town of Port Louis.
 23. To validate and continue in effect a Resolution of the Council of Government relating to the collection of excise duty on Leaf Tobacco.
 24. To declare and extend the time during which certain Levy on Salaries Ordinances shall have effect.
 25. To make provision for the Public Service for the financial year 1933-34.
 26. To make provision for the Mauritius Government Railways for the financial year 1933-34.
 27. To amend the Customs Tariff Consolidation Ordinance, 1932.
 28. To amend the Hurricane Loan Ordinances 1931, so as to provide a lower rate of interest on loans made under the said Ordinances.
 29. To correct clerical errors in certain Ordinances.
 30. For applying a further sum not exceeding Rs.86,728 to the service of the Mauritius Government Railways for the year 1931-32.
 31. For constituting the Association called "The Mauritius Motor Transport Association" into a body corporate and to provide for the establishment and working thereof.
 32. To continue the Stamps (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.
 33. To amend the Passports Ordinance, 1924.
 34. To amend the Registration of United Kingdom Designs Ordinance, 1930.
 35. To provide for a new method of giving helm orders on British ships registered in the Colony.
 36. To amend the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1898.
 37. To amend the Licences (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1932.
 38. To provide an increased duty on sugar exported from this Colony.
 39. For applying a further sum not exceeding Rs.356,090.31 to the service of the year 1932-33.
-

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF LOCAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Agents for Sale.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
T Eylandt Mauritius: Esquisses Historiques, 1698-1710.*	Out of print.	
L'Île de France: Esquisses Historiques, 1715-1833. By Albert Pitot.*	Do.	
Statistiques de l'Île Maurice et ses Dependences (Mauritius, 1886). By Baron d'Unienville.*	Do.	
Le Folk-lore Mauricien (Maison-neuve, Paris, 1888);	Do.	
Le Patois Creole Mauricien (Mauritius, 1880). By Charles Baissac.	Do.	
Renseignements pour servir a l'histoire de l'Île de France et ses Dependences (Mauritius, 1890). By Adrien d'Epinay.	Do.	
Mauritius Illustrated. By A. MacMillan.*	Do.	
Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Mauritius.*	His Majesty's Station-ery Office, London.	2s. (approx.)
Financial Situation of Mauritius, Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931.*	Do.	4s. 6d.
Mauritius Blue Book*	Crown Agents for the Colonies.	Rs. 5.84
A School History of Mauritius. By W. H. Ingrams.*	MacMillan & Co., London.	2s. 6d.
Report on the Anophelinae of Mauritius and on certain aspects of Malaria in the Colony. By Malcolm E. MacGregor.*	Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius.	Rs. 10
Report on Medical and Sanitary matters in Mauritius by Andrew Balfour C.B., C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.*	Do.	Rs. 15
Mauritius Almanac and Commercial Handbook. By Andre Bax.*	The General Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Mauritius.	Rs. 10
L'Île Maurice (Mauritius, 1921). By W. Edward Hart.*	Do.	Rs. 3
Island of Mauritius. By Raymond Philogene.*	Do.	
Île de France—Documents pour son Histoire Civile et Militaire. By Saint Elme le Duc.*	Government Printing Office, Mauritius.	Rs. 10

* May be consulted in the Colonial Office Library.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Miles

Scale 8 Miles to the Inch

Reduced from the Military Map
By L.T. Louis-Auguste
Surveyor P.W.D.

Answer

Magnetic Var. $\sim 11^{\circ} 55' 1929$

Magnetic Var. $11^{\circ}55'$ 1929



—DISTRICTS—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 Port Louis | 6 Savanne |
| 2 Pamplemousses | 7 Black River |
| 3 Riv. du Rempart | 8 P. Wilhems |
| 4 Flacq | 9 Moka |
| 5 Grand Port | |

REFERENCE

Existing Railways & Telegraphs
Railway Stations
Other Telegraph Lines
Narrow Gauge Light Railway
Main Roads
Light Houses

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MALTA.

- Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

- Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

- Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyné) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

- Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

- Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

- Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

- Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

- Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

- Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

- Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

- Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

- Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

- Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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Obtainable from

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BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND,
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
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Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from

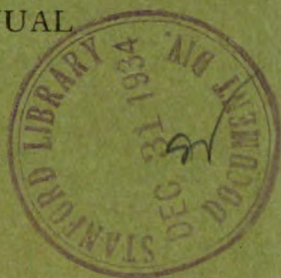
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Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1686



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

JAMAICA, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1603 and No. 1653
respectively (Price 2s. od. each))

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PRINTED IN JAMAICA

LONDON

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1934

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58-1686

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

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Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1686

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
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58-1686

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, 1933.

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JAMAICA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, FOR THE YEAR, 1933.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. latitude and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude. It is the largest island of the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles, greatest width 49 miles, and least width 21½ miles.

2. The Island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:—

<i>Surrey.</i>		<i>Middlesex.</i>		<i>Cornwall.</i>	
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Kingston	7½	St. Catherine	498	St. Elizabeth	473½
St. Andrew	183	St. Mary	251	Trelawny	353
St. Thomas	298½	Clarendon	487	St. James	239½
Portland	338	St. Ann	487	Hanover	177
		Manchester	337	Westmoreland	320
Total	827½		2,060		1,563

comprising a total area of 4,540½ square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, of which approximately 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat and consist of alluvium, marl and swamps. The population was ascertained by census in 1921 to be 858, 118 or 189 per square mile. The island is therefore more populous in proportion to its size than, for instance, France which has only 187 persons to the square mile. The Colony and its Dependencies (consisting of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays) comprise a little more than a third of the area, and contain nearly half the population of the British West Indies.

3. A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the temperature varying according to the season from 80° to 86° on the sea-coast to as low as 40° at the tops of the highest mountains. The dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate of the Jamaica uplands particularly delightful and suited to the most delicate constitutions. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, runs a central mountain chain trending generally in an east and west direction, the highest point of which, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. This is the highest elevation in the British West Indies. From the central range, subordinate ridges or spurs run to the north and south coasts of the Island; these are the parents of smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges and intervening valleys.

4. Numerous rivers and streams suggest the origin of Jamaica's aboriginal Arawak name "Xaymaca," which is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Most of the streams have a rapid fall and are not, to any extent navigable.

5. Jamaica has many mineral springs, some of which possess valuable properties for the cure of various diseases and infirmities. The two principal are the spring at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas, and that at Milk River, in the parish of Clarendon. Both these springs are radio-active, the latter in a very marked degree.

6. Jamaica possesses several harbours, the largest and most important being that of Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which approximately 7 square miles have a depth of from 7 to 10 fathoms.

7. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd of May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the Patron Saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola.

8. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, Jamaica remained in the possession of Spaniards for 161 years when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated after a trifling resistance, on the 11th of May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661, a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward D'Oyley, Governor-in-Chief with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal, their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) became practically the capital. During the 18th century, the Island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections as well as wars with maroons or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who lived mainly in the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received £5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government

as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865, was suppressed by Governor Eyre.

9. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of the re-building, was authorized from the Home Exchequer.

10. English is the only language spoken in Jamaica. Traces of the Spanish occupation still remain in the names of many places, such as Rio Grande, Ocho Rios, St. Jago de la Vega, etc., etc., and here and there a name of obviously African origin, such as Accompong, is to be found.

11. There are many purely local words such as "quattie" to describe the sum of 1½d., "buckra" to describe a white man, and "busha" to describe the manager of a plantation, and it takes a new comer to Jamaica some time to grasp what is being said to him especially in the remoter country districts.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

12. The original Constitution granted by Charles II, which after existing for over 200 years, was surrendered in 1865, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, Nominated Council, and Elected Assembly, which on its first meeting in 1664 consisted of 20 members, but fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution but was defeated and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the Constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

13. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

14. By Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

15. By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote), five ex-officio members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General; such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her

Majesty may from time to time appoint or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided; the Council to be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding General Election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

16. There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty, the number of members not to exceed eight. The Governor presides at each meeting and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

17. The first registration under Law 22 of 1886, the Franchise Enlargement Law, was in August, 1887. At the General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council which was held in 1925, the number of voters on the list was 54,103. There were ten contested elections, the total number of votes cast being 15,359.

18. A Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, with a Mayor, Council and Corporate Officers, was set up in 1924. The Corporation acts through the Council which exercises all powers vested in the Corporation or the Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The Councillors, eight in number, are elected, 4 for the Urban District, 2 for the Sub-Urban and 2 for the Rural. The Aldermen 2 in number, are elected by the Council from voters holding qualifications necessary to entitle them to be elected as Councillors. No person holding the office of Councillor is qualified for election as an Alderman. In addition to the above, the Elected Members of the Legislative Council for Kingston and St. Andrew and the Custodes of Kingston and St. Andrew, are ex-officio members of the Council. A Water and Sewerage Board appointed under Law 33 of 1933 controls the water and sewerage systems in Kingston and Saint Andrew. In the 13 other parishes there are Elective Boards with jurisdiction over secondary roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston including (Port Royal) (population in 1921, 63,711), Spanish Town, (population, 8,694), Port Antonio (population, 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,580), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481) and Savanna-la-Mar (population 3,442).

19. The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own institutions, managed by the Parochial Board, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The total number of registered poor in 1933 was 9,864, being at the rate of 9.4 per thousand of population. Pauper Relief cost 1/8 per head of population.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

20. There was a noticeable decrease in Emigration and Immigration during 1933. The departures in 1931 were 1,842, in 1932, 840 and in 1933, 636. The arrivals in 1931 were 11,565, in 1932, 5,779 and in 1933, 2,638.

21. The estimated population of Jamaica at the close of the year 1933, was 1,090,269, this figure being arrived at by taking the estimated population on 31st December, 1932, and adding thereto the births and arrivals and deducting therefrom the deaths and departures during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

22. The number of marriages registered during 1933 was 3,567, the rate being 3.3 per 1,000 of population as compared with 3.7 in 1932. During the same period 35,668 births were registered of which 18,173 were boys and 17,495 were girls. The birth rate works out to 32.9 per 1,000 as against 32.2 during 1932.

23. The number of deaths registered were 20,969 of which 10,560 were males, and 10,409 were females, the death rate being 19.3 per 1000. The rate for 1932 was 17.2. During 1933, 6,735 or 32.0 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children under two years of age and of these 5,342 or 25.4 were those of children under one year of age. The corresponding figures for 1932, were 33.2 and 26.4 per cent. The total infantile death rate under one year was 14.9 as compared with 14.0 in 1932.

24. The principal causes of death per 100 of total deaths among the inhabitants of Kingston were:—

Pneumonia 10.50, Heart Disease 8.47, Tuberculosis 7.87, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 7.55, Congenital Debility 6.81, Old Age 6.26, Nephritis (including unspecified 10 years of age and over) 4.00, Typhoid Fever 3.27, Syphilis 3.13, General Paralysis of the Insane 2.76 and Cancer 2.71.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH 1933.

25. Following on two years of abnormal rainfall with a Malaria incidence above normal, the record rainstorms of 1933 distributed continuously over the latter half of the year resulted in a very great increase of Malaria in coastal areas both in intensity and geographical distribution far beyond the ordinary endemic areas. Damage to houses and food supplies, together with Influenza of a mild type, also contributed in these areas to intensify ill health due to Malaria. The mortality from this disease was however low.

26. An epidemic of Typhoid Fever occurred in the town of Port Antonio in the summer with 46 cases but no deaths.

Vital Statistics.

27. The Report of the Registrar General states that the estimated population on 31.12.33 was 1,090,269, and that the Death rate had risen from 17.21 in 1932 to 19.38 in 1933.

28. The Death Rates under 1 year and under 5 years were respectively 149.7 and 214.7 as compared with 140.9 and 202.2 in 1932.

29. The Birth Rate was 32.96 per 1,000 population.

30. The rise in the Death Rate is largely accounted for by increases in deaths from Undefined Fevers and Acute Respiratory Diseases, and the mortality among the persons over 65 years is observed to be markedly increased.

PRINCIPAL DISEASE GROUPS.

31. *Enteric Fevers*.—1,092 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified in 1933 as compared with 1929 in 1932 and 900 in 1931. The slight increase was largely accounted for by the Port Antonio epidemic, some increase of notifications in Kingston, and a marked increase in Upper Trelawny; on the other hand 223 deaths were recorded as compared with 297 in 1932. Marked increase of Malaria caused difficulties of diagnosis and bearing this in mind it is reasonable to state that Typhoid continues to shew a downward trend. 298 cases were treated in the Kingston Hospital and 406 in country Hospitals.

32. *Malaria*.—507 deaths were recorded as compared with 536 in 1932 in spite of the great general increase of the disease during the latter half of the year, though the severe drought of the first half largely balanced the result.

33. 427 cases with 11 deaths were treated in the Kingston Hospital as compared with 230 cases and 3 deaths in 1932. In country Hospitals there were 4,536 in-patients and 10,083 out-patients in 1933 as compared with 2,043 in-patients and 5,496 out-patients in 1932. The sharp increase in the Corporate Area was mainly confined to western Kingston and to a less degree to eastern Kingston. The parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, St. James, St. Thomas and parts of Manchester were the most seriously affected, and the Health Officers distributed free treatment to 3,997 cases.

34. Trelawny, Portland, St. James, Manchester, St. Elizabeth undertook some mosquito control work by either providing funds for materials or by utilising their Sanitary Staffs.

35. *Undefined Fevers*.—Outside of the chief Towns, the majority of the deaths are not medically certified, and the most important uncertified cause of death is "Fever." Under this Heading 2,824 deaths were recorded in 1933 as compared with 2,317 in 1932.

36. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—1,246 cases were notified as compared with 1,307 in 1932, and 1,263 deaths were recorded as compared with 1,456 in 1932, although there has been steady improvement in recording of both cases and deaths in recent years due to the activities of Central and Local Health Authorities and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the deaths recorded each year continue to decline.

The problem is most serious in Kingston and other larger towns and is clearly associated with overcrowding and low economic status.

37. *Venereal Disease*.—In the Kingston Hospital 465 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients and 6,156 individuals received 14,050 Salvarsan treatments in the V. D. Clinic. 195 cases of Gonococcal infections were admitted. In the Country Hospitals 700 cases of Syphilis were admitted and 5,892 cases were treated as out-patients, and for Gonococcal infections there were 824 in-patients and 2,566 out-patients.

38. *Yaws*.—Following on the investigations of the Yaws Commission a new plan of Control was instituted during the latter half of the year which involved the co-ordination of all the Medical and Sanitary Services. Although excessive rains interfered with the inauguration of the plan, treatments were recorded as follows:—

District Medical Officers	37,240
Medical Officers of Health	10,781
Yaws Commission	9,550
Total treatments	57,571

In 1932 approximately 33,338 treatments were given.

HOSPITALS.

39. The following is a list of the Hospitals and Institutions of the Medical Department:—

	No. of Beds.
Public Hospital, Kingston	380
Maternity Hospital, Kingston	30
Public Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	1,864
Public General Hospital, Morant Bay	30
“ “ “ Hordley	40
“ “ “ Port Antonio	55
“ “ “ Buff Bay	50
“ “ “ Annotto Bay	60
“ “ “ Port Maria	65
“ “ “ St. Ann's Bay	40
“ “ “ Cave Valley	12
“ “ “ Falmouth	25
“ “ “ Ulster Spring	6
“ “ “ St. James	70
“ “ “ Lucea	30
“ “ “ Sav.-la-Mar	66
“ “ “ Black River	70
“ “ “ Mandeville	35
“ “ “ Chapelton	33
“ “ “ Lionel Town	50
“ “ “ Spanish Town	70
“ “ “ Linstead	60
Lepers' Home, Spanish Town	120

40. The work of the Hospitals was considerably increased as compared with 1932, the main cause of the increase being Malaria. The number of admissions for this disease was 4,963 or nearly twice the number admitted in 1932.

41. At the Kingston Hospital there were 7,833 admissions, 819 deaths and 162,734 attendances at the Out-patients Department. 1,692 major and 1,667 minor operations were performed. In the X-Ray Department 2,293 patients attended with 6,500 exposures as compared with 1,950 patients in 1932.

42. In the Country Hospitals there were 19,149 admissions with 1,156 deaths and 63,892 attendances at the Out-patients Department. 1,591 major and 7,762 minor operations were performed.

43. In accordance with the policy for improving medical facilities to people at distances from Hospitals the number of dispensaries and out-stations was increased from 12 to 26.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

44. The special Commissions organised by the Central Board of Health with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with the control of Hookworm disease, Malaria, Tuberculosis and Yaws continued their activities during the year.

45. Ten of the fourteen parishes now have full-time Health Officers and the permanent staffs of all parishes are making progress in adopting the methods of disease control worked out by the Commissions as far as funds permit.

46. All parishes, except one, made progress in latrine construction and maintenance in spite of adverse financial conditions among householders, and the control of gastro-intestinal diseases by latrine maintenance is now an established activity of the permanent staffs of Local Boards of Health.

47. Satisfactory work was done by the majority of Local Boards on Yaws control along the lines devised by the Yaws Commission and their work in this respect is rapidly assuming uniformity and permanence. Mobile Treatment Units will be necessary for dealing with areas of high infection until this is reduced within limits which can be dealt with by permanent staffs.

48. The studies of the Tuberculosis Commission during the past six years have culminated in the formulation of a definite plan for Tuberculosis control which is being developed, as funds permit, and established on a permanent basis.

49. While progress is being made by Local Boards in assuming responsibility for Malaria control as an ordinary duty of their permanent staffs, most of this work is still carried out by the Malaria Commission.

50. Two additional parishes organised School Dental Clinics making a total of 10 parishes.

51. As Local Boards of Health assume responsibility and endeavour to develop permanent activities for dealing with their Health problems in the manner recommended by the Central Board of Health, the need for increased Parochial expenditure on Health matters becomes more evident.

52. *Gastro-Intestinal Diseases*.—The Hookworm Commission and Parochial Health Departments completed a total of 12,298 new latrines and treated 34,005 persons for Hookworm disease. The Treatment Units of the Hookworm Commission operated in the parishes of Trelawny and St. James and 74% out of 38,698 persons were found infected.

53. The water supply of Kingston was seriously damaged by the rainstorms of August but with no unfavourable results to the Public Health and the bacteriological standard is being maintained. Minor improvements in rural water supplies were carried out.

54. *School Hygiene and Dental Clinics*.—School Dental Clinics were conducted in the following parishes—Kingston, St. Andrew, Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Clarendon and St. Catherine, and 41,703 treatments were given to 19,678 children.

55. *Bureau of Health Education*.—Volume 8 of the Bulletin "Jamaica Public Health" was issued with a circulation of 20,000 copies monthly. Particular attention was paid to Tuberculosis and Yaws and special numbers dealt with safe water supplies, milk and Empire Health Week.

56. The Division of Pre-natal work mailed 9,702 letters to 1,078 expectant mothers.

57. The Bureau also provides leaflets, posters and placards for distribution.

58. *Malaria Commission*.—The mean rainfall for the Island for 60 years is 73.64 inches and in 1933 it was 116.53 as compared with 91.53 in 1931 and 75.97 in 1932. The total rainfall from January to May was only 14.84 inches. The result of the excessive rains in the second half of the year was a very great increase of Malaria to epidemic proportions in the western half of the Island and to a less degree in the eastern half.

59. The usual annual aestivo-autumnal increase of Malaria was postponed due to the very low rainfall during the spring, and it is to be noted that the autumnal outbreaks of 1933 shew a relative increase

in simple tertian infections especially at Golden Grove and Montego Bay as compared with the usual predominance of malignant tertians. Control work was maintained in defined areas at Golden Grove, Caymanas, Vere, Black River, Montego Bay, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Sav.-la-Mar and Little London.

60. In spite of the great general increase of Malaria throughout the Island the control areas of Falmouth and Annotto Bay shewed improvement over 1932, Oracabessa, Caymanas, Vere and Little London shewed no increase, but Black River, Montego Bay and Sav.-la-Mar rose in November and December, while Golden Grove rose in August, September and October but rapidly declined in November and December as a result of increased control measures.

61. The use of ditching was increased and gave satisfactory results particularly at Little London, Sav.-la-Mar and Golden Grove in view of the difficulties attendant on the use of Paris Green during periods of heavy continuous rain. The freshening and extension of enclosed coastal swamps near Towns such as Montego Bay call for construction of tidal canals as being the cheapest method of controlling mosquito breeding in them.

62. *Tuberculosis Commission.*—The work undertaken during the year consisted of (1) Maintenance of the Kingston Dispensary for the usual dispensary activities of diagnosis, selection of cases for beds, field nursing service and treatment. (2) Continuation of Tuberculosis survey in three selected areas of Kingston, one representing the poorest and most overcrowded sections, the other two being of higher types as regards housing, density of population and social status. (3) Pathological studies on Post mortem material. (4) Continuation of investigations on vaccination with emulsions of heat killed bacilli as a method of immunisation. (5) Maintenance of the Mobile Dispensary for epidemiological studies in rural areas and for assisting Parochial Health Departments in establishing dispensary service.

63. 1,329 new patients were examined at the Kingston Dispensary, 2,755 specimens of sputum were examined, 1,835 tuberculin tests were performed, 7,150 visits were made by nurses and 3,496 X-Ray exams. were made. The Dispensary also notified 333 cases out of a total of 1,246 notified for the Island.

64. Surgical treatment was undertaken on selected cases with useful results but the lack of beds prevents more extensive work of this kind.

65. The incidence of Tuberculosis in the Survey area is as follows:

Area.	Popula- tion Cen- sused.	No. given Tuber- culin Test.	No. Reactors.	Reactors X- Rayed.	No. Reactors manifest T.B.	No. latent T.B.
1. Smith Village ..	2,439	1,942	1,660	1,983	37	150
2. Franklin Town ..	1,661	1,504	1,215	1,155	14	92
*3. Brentford Road ..	971	552	434	323	2	19

*3. Not yet finished. 1. The poorest section, 2 and 3 better than 1, and 3 better than 2.

66. Pathological studies were made of 152 sets of lungs.

67. Immunisation studies were continued at the Mental Hospital. During the year 364 patients on admission had a Tuberculin test and 333 gave a positive reaction. 262 patients were X-Rayed, 13 advanced and 13 early cases were discovered in these studies.

68. The Mobile Unit operated in the parishes of Portland, St. James and St. Catherine during the year, located at Port Antonio, Manchioneal Hope Bay, Montego Bay, Adelphi and Spanish Town with the following results:—

Place.	New Patients examined	Manifest cases of T.B.	Latent T.B.	Tuberculin Tests.	Tuberculin Positive	Reactors X-Rayed.
Portland ..	1,089	40	7	1,989	1,218	913
St. James ..	151	20	8	831	460	395
St. Catherine	614	23	14	*611	*359	272

* Children pre school and school.

69. In addition to the information on the epidemiology of Tuberculosis being obtained by this Unit, the service has been of the greatest value in assisting Medical Officers of Health to organise their own dispensaries and field service. Prior to 1928 there was no Tuberculosis dispensary service in the Island, but at present this is provided by the Health Officers in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Portland, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover and Manchester; and during that period wards in Poor Houses for indigent cases have been provided by Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (42 beds), Portland (12), St. Mary (16), St. Ann (12), St. James (16), Hanover (6), Manchester (8), and Trelawny (6).

70. The Medical Officers in charge have been gaining experience in surgical treatment and the need for beds for this purpose in conjunction with the dispensary service is urgent.

71. *Anti-Tuberculosis League*.—The League was founded in 1927, and branches are now established in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, Portland, St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

72. The parent body maintains two full-time nurses for the Kingston dispensary, who paid 3,737 visits to cases in Kingston and St. Andrew, and contributed to the salaries of a nurse doing Tuberculosis and Infant Welfare work in Spanish Town, while the St. James branch contributed to the salary of a nurse in Montego Bay for tuberculosis work.

73. The League maintained 12 healthy children from tuberculosis families in the Rio Cobre Home, and provided food relief for a large number of indigent cases.

74. *Yaws Commission*.—This consists of a central office and Laboratory in Kingston with three separate field Units, each Unit consisting of a Medical Officer, a Clerk, a Treatment Assistant and 4 Sanitary Inspectors; and the routine of a Treatment Unit is now well established. Two Sanitary Inspectors survey areas in advance by house to house census, covering, 2,000—3,000 persons in a rural area in 6 weeks. The Treatment Centre is then located in the area, spends one week examining the cases and 6 or 7 weeks giving treatment. This makes a minimum of 8 weeks required to complete an area including time for removal. The two other Sanitary Inspectors bring in the cases while the first two are censusing a new area.

75. Blood specimens are collected for all patients and complete records for physical and serological examinations are kept.

76. A Treatment Unit averages about 75 intravenous injections per day and very many more if intra-muscular injections are given, and treatment is given to both cases with lesions and also cases without lesions who give a Yaws history of less than 4 years' duration.

77. About 4 months after the completion of an area, the Unit re-visits the area and spends 2 weeks resurveying and treating relapsed cases or new cases and it is planned to make a third visit after 8 to 10 months interval.

78. Two of the Units are devoted to treatment only but one undertakes research as well as treatment.

79. The following Table shews treatment work done:—

Parish.	Population Censused.	No. of patients treated.	No. of Treatments.
St. Thomas ..	3,084	602	1,881
St. Mary ..	17,089	2,212	7,669
Total ..	20,173	2,814	9,550

80. The Units operate only in districts of heavy infection with a view to reducing the rate rapidly to a point where the limited permanent staff of the Medical and Health Services will be able to handle it.

81. In other parts of the Island a plan of control has been put into operation based on the methods of survey and treatment found satisfactory in the Yaws Commission.

82. In the Laboratory over 15,000 blood specimens were examined by Wassermann Reaction and Eagle Flocculation Test.

83. The Rockefeller Foundation provided a Medical Entomologist and investigations were carried out on Laboratory animals and in the field on transmission by direct contact and insect vectors.

84. Studies were made on Involvement of the CardioVascular, Bone and Neurological systems in Yaws.

School for Sanitary Inspectors.

85. The Fifth Session of the School for Sanitary Inspectors opened on 15th November, 1932 and ended on 3rd March, 1933. Of 27 students, 14 were from the staffs of the Central and Local Boards of Health. 19 students sat for the Examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute with 1 failure. 1 of the 27 failed to obtain the Local Government Certificate as a Sanitary Inspector.

86. During the five Sessions of the School since 1927 110 men have, received training and 66 of them have obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Parochial Health Departments.

87. The work of these Departments is reported under the following Heads—I. Administration, II. Health Education, III. Communicable Disease Control, IV. Child Hygiene, V. Sanitation, VI. Legal.

88. *Health Education.*—399 lectures are recorded from all parishes with an estimated attendance of 33,678, the majority of them being given by Sanitary Inspectors in Schools.

89. *Communicable Disease Control.*—Health Officers in all parishes except Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Ann, Hanover, Westmoreland and Clarendon reported holding regular Chest Clinics at which there was a total attendance of 3,132, and the Sanitary Inspectors and

Nurses made 2,818 home visits to cases. Only two Nurses are however now employed for this work, one in Spanish Town and one in Montego Bay.

90. Health Officers notified 26% of the total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and 8% of the total Typhoid cases.

91. Routine Laboratory examinations of sputum for Tuberculosis were undertaken at the Clinics in St. Catherine, Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James and Manchester and all Medical Officers of Health except in Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Ann, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. Elizabeth undertake examinations of faecal specimens for ova of worms and blood smears for Malarial parasites.

92. A total of 5,902 specimens were examined in these Parochial Health Departments in 1933 although prior to 1928 before the establishment of full-time Medical Officers of Health only one parish recorded Laboratory work. The demands of trained Medical Officers of Health for increased laboratory facilities are beyond the present capacity of the Government Laboratory, one important item being water samples.

93. A satisfactory start on the new plan of Yaws Control was made in the parishes of Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny and St. Catherine, a total of 23,839 cases in 302,107 population being found in these parishes up to the end of 1933. The disease appears to be of minor importance in St. Ann. Useful work was done in St. James, St. Thomas and Clarendon although the Sanitary Staffs have not yet established the census work on a satisfactory basis. In Hanover, Westmoreland and Manchester very little progress has yet been recorded but the Boards are now giving the matter more serious consideration.

94. Medical Officers of Health gave considerable assistance in the actual treatment although the primary duty of their Departments is to find the cases and present them to the District Medical Officers for a full course of treatment. Medical Officers of Health gave 10,781 treatments, 5,936 of those having been given by M.O.H. St. Elizabeth to 1,252 cases.

95. Medical Officers of Health gave 32,216 anti-typhoid inoculations. Portland, Trelawny and Manchester showing 3,929, 8,894 and 8,630 respectively.

96. The Central Board of Health provided quinine for free distribution by Parochial Staffs in Malaria affected areas and treatment was provided for 4,065 persons which was of great value in controlling the mortality rate from the disease.

97. *Child Hygiene*.—Apart from the School Dental Clinics the only activity is an Infant Clinic by the M.O.H. St. Catherine and his nurse made 1,544 visits to Infants in Spanish Town.

98. *Sanitation*.—Under this heading is included disposal of excreta, wastes and refuse; protection of water, milk and foods; anti-mosquito measures; complaints and nuisances.

99. Parochial Departments completed 9,321 new latrines and repaired 9,563 old ones.

100. Registration of dairies is recorded from all parishes except St. Thomas, St. Mary, Hanover, St. Elizabeth and Manchester; and progress in dairy sanitation was made in Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine and Trelawny.

101. The control of slaughtering of animals throughout the Island still leaves much to be desired. Effective Slaughter House Regulations up to the present have only been adopted for the towns of Kingston and Falmouth but other parishes are giving the matter attention and the parish of St. Catherine is conducting good supervision in Spanish Town though under inadequate Regulations.

102. 55,144 examinations of foodhandlers were made. The Sanitary Staffs made 368,488 sanitary inspections, dealt with 2,229 complaints and abated 9,178 nuisances. They also issued 28,631 written notices and prosecuted 865 persons for breach of the Health Law.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

103. In the Corporate area, and particularly in the better class residential areas, there was continued activity in new construction, 2,253 building applications being submitted to the Medical Officers of Health for approval. Private enterprise has initiated the development of suburban residential townships which are of a good sanitary standard, but this activity is at present unco-ordinated and it would be of advantage for a comprehensive Town Planning scheme to be adopted for the whole of the Corporate area.

104. The surveys of the Tuberculosis Commission in sections of Kingston and rural districts will give, when complete, valuable information on housing in relation to Tuberculosis, but it is already evident that the problem is closely related to overcrowding in the slum areas of the towns, and the need for slum clearance schemes, especially in Kingston, is urgent.

105. Building regulations were adopted for the towns of Black River and Morant Bay during the year.

106. The work of the Hookworm Commission in rural areas shows that on the average the Housing density is 5 persons per home, but no data are yet available as to room density. Many of the rural homes still consist of one room only with inadequate ventilation, but private enterprise here also is effecting steady improvement in the type and size of the working people's homes, and in view of the success obtained by the Parochial Health Departments in enforcing a good standard of latrine construction on an Island wide basis, the possibility of adopting model housing regulations outside of towns seems worthy of consideration by Local Boards.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

107. The year 1933 was marked by abnormal weather conditions. The storm of November, 1932 was followed by a dry period which continued until May, 1933. The Island rainfall for the months of January to May, 1933 was 13.84 inches, 41% less than the average of 23.77 inches for 60 years. The latter half of the year was characterised by exceptionally heavy rainfall amounting to 102.69 inches which was 106% above the 60 year average. Two weather disturbances during this period occasioned considerable damage to life, property and crops. On August 15th a weather disturbance of slight to moderate intensity developed SSE. of the Island and moved WNW. Great flood rains causing loss of life and serious damage to roads and property fell in the Eastern and Central parishes during the night of August 15-16.

On October 28th a weather disturbance developed S.E. of the Island and moved WNW. increasing to hurricane force during the night of the 28th. It passed over the western parishes on the 29th causing considerable destruction of property and cultivation. The rainfall in October amounted to 28.43 inches which was highest mean monthly fall during the past 63 years. The records indicate that the Eastern half of the Island received proportionately more rain than the western during the year.

108. These exceptional weather conditions focussed the attention of agriculturists generally on three important matters—the susceptibility of the Gros Michel banana to damage by winds of moderate intensity; the desirability of exploring underground sources of water for irrigation purposes; and the serious effects of soil erosion during periods of heavy rainfall on denuded areas. Apart from direct damage by wind and floods to bananas, the increased incidence of Panama Disease in banana cultivations on lands subject to flooding was apparent during the year and interest in the production and testing of immune varieties of banana as well as in types which would stand wind damage better than the Gros Michel was evidenced to a greater extent.

109. The development of the use of underground water for irrigation purposes received an impetus during the dry months of 1933 which has resulted in a considerable increase of the number of wells from which water is drawn for irrigation purposes in the Plains of St. Catherine and St. Andrew. This phase of irrigation work is by no means new as there has been considerable activity in the boring of tube wells during the past five years. It is stated that in Vere and Mid-Clarendon alone there are between 250 and 300 wells, old and new. In the Plains of St. Catherine there appears to be room for still further development of underground water for irrigation purposes to supplement the Rio Cobre Canal. Of several wells installed during 1933, the largest delivers 1,200—1,300 cubic yards per hour. More than twenty tube wells have been sunk in the Liguanea Plains, most of them having capacities of about 80 cubic yards per hour.

110. Various factors have contributed to the serious forest destruction and denudation of the higher lands of the Island, which in their turn contributed to the very heavy soil erosion which became so noticeable during the latter half of the year 1933. Considerable interest is being displayed by the agricultural population in reforestation and the checking of erosion on steep hillside cultivations opened up during recent years by small settlers. The Department of Agriculture and the Jamaica Agricultural Society have played an active part in encouraging the planting of useful trees while considerable interest is being displayed by planters in various parts of the Island. The destruction of useful growth by uncontrolled fires started by persons with the object of preparing their lands for cultivation was very marked during the early part of 1933 and again directed public attention to the necessity for strict control of scrub fires.

111. The unusual weather conditions of the year exercised their most marked effect on the production of bananas which had already suffered severely as a result of the storm of November, 1932. The re-establishment of plantations was hindered by the dry weather of the early part of the year, and plantations which were coming into bearing again suffered by the storms of August and October, while occasional Northers, particularly one in September, caused serious losses in certain parishes. The exports of bananas were approximately one half of those for the year 1932, the actual figures being:

1932.....20,360,613 stems (13,764,020 counts)
 1933.....10,557,369 stems (6,001,861 counts)

112. There was a slight fall in the production of Annatto, Cocoa, Honey and a few other products while Coffee, Sarsaparilla, Dry Ginger, Hides and Skins, Logwood Extracts, Pimento, Rum, Wood and Timber showed increases over the corresponding figures for the year 1932. Omitting bananas from the export values for the years 1932 and 1933, one finds that the export value of all other products was actually £350,776 greater in 1933 than in 1932, the actual total value of exports of all products, excluding bananas, for 1933 being £1,753,022 as compared with £1,402,246 in 1932. The total value of all exports for 1933 was £2,771,498 compared with £3,271,357 for 1932. These figures give a clear indication of the susceptibility of bananas to damage by storms and point to the stabilizing effect on the Colony's prosperity of its permanent crops and of such industries as the production of Ginger, Sugar and Rum as well as of the Stock Industries.

113. In the absence of any machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics, it is not possible to give more than a rough approximation of the actual total production of commodities, some of which are almost wholly exported, others partly exported and partly consumed locally and others entirely consumed within the Colony. The population of the Colony is in round figures 1,100,000 and the people subsist very largely on local agricultural produce such as ground vegetables, pulses, coconut oil and fruit, products which, with the exception of the last, do not figure in export statistics. Bananas, though practically entirely produced for export are consumed in considerable quantities locally, fruit rejected for export finding its way into the local market. Plantains are grown to a limited extent for home consumption. A true index of Citrus production is not given by the export figures as there is a considerable local trade in this class of fruit, development during 1933 being the sale of culls by barrow-men in Kingston. The expression of juice from culled fruit for local sale was commenced in 1933 with success. Potatoes are largely grown for local sale and provide agriculturists in certain districts with a remunerative crop raised entirely from imported seed. Potatoes, like other crops produced for local consumption such as maize and red peas, lack a proper marketing organization which would enable the heavy stocks available at certain periods to be held for a short time and released for sale and consumption in accordance with the capacity of the local market to absorb them. The effect of this would be to stimulate local production by securing better average prices and to reduce the imports of these commodities which could and should be almost entirely produced within the Island. The necessity for suitable arrangements to store the immediate surplus crops of potatoes, peas and corn, is recognised.

114. A wide range of fruits and vegetables is grown and the possibility of developing an export trade in certain minor products which grow easily in the Island is under notice. During 1933 small scale export trials were made with mangoes, avocado pears and tomatoes. Tobacco continues to be grown in some quantity for local consumption and for supply to the local Tobacco Factory where it is used for cigar filling. As a general rule the leaf is air-cured in a rather primitive way. The question of producing bright Virginia type leaf in the Colony has again been revived and a commercial scale trial was commenced late in the year, the plants being raised in a nursery and distributed to growers, mostly East Indians, who were guaranteed a price for the raw product. The results of this trial are awaited with interest.

115. *Sugar*.—There was a slight fall in the total production of sugar in 1933. The dry weather during the first five months of the year provided an ideal reaping season and the cane crop was harvested in record time. Some difficulty was experienced in replanting owing to the unusual weather conditions and the shortage of planting material. The storm of October 28th and 29th caused damage to sugar cane crops but despite that the estimated crop for the 1934 season is 66,000 tons, a considerable advance on the past few years. Of the cane varieties planted B.H. 10 (12) is still considered generally the best variety and P.O.J. strains 2878, 2727 and 2725 are quickly replacing the Uba where Mosaic disease is prevalent. Of other varieties planted E.K. 28 is used only on alluvial soils in the Vere district where it yields heavily. Apparently when tried on heavy soils it gave poor results and planters seem to have come too early to the conclusion that it is unsuitable under such conditions. It appears worthy of more extensive trials under various soil and climatic conditions.

116. Manurial experiments were continued by the Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of cane planters who appear on the whole to be evincing greater interest in the cultivation of their fields than formerly. There are now two "Gyro-tillers" in the Island which are doing first class work. They have demonstrated their efficiency and cheapness in the cultivation of cane lands. Some extension of cane planting took place in St. Catherine on lands which were under this crop in former years. The area under sugar cane has also been increased in Vere.

117. Mosaic disease is steadily decreasing due to the extent of planting of the improved Java varieties which are commercially immune. A root disease has appeared to a serious extent on some estates and is being combated by liming, improved drainage and the planting of resistant varieties. The disease is encouraged by continuous ratooning and the planting of old ratoon material which is diseased. Formerly cane planting was almost entirely confined to areas owned by the larger planters of the Island but of late increased interest has been displayed in the crop by small settlers who are conveniently situated for the supply of cane to a mill. The rapid encroachment of Panama Disease in banana lands has necessitated attention being given to the production of other crops. In the districts affected, sugar cane offers the best alternative to bananas, provided there is a sure avenue of disposal for the crop. This question is of importance in connection with Jamaica's export quota of sugar.

118. *Rum*.—The Rum Pool established in 1932 continued to operate with success. Though actual production was negligible, the exports were 385,872 gallons, valued at £48,273, compared with 181,409 gallons valued at £21,519 in 1932. The stocks of rum held in the Island on 31st December totalled 1,785,841 gallons.

119. *Coconuts and Copra*.—The exports of Copra during 1933 amounted to 2,288 tons valued at £21,959. The export was less than in 1932 owing to the favourable market for whole nuts in the United States and to the local expression of coconut oil both for edible and soap making purposes, while there was some loss occasioned by unusual weather conditions. The export of Coconuts amounted to 37½ million as compared with 39¼ million in 1932. It is estimated that the local expression of oil accounted for a consumption of approximately 3,600 tons of Copra equivalent to some 20 million coconuts. There is in addition a very considerable local consumption of coconuts, the milk

of young nuts being used for drinking on a large scale while quantities of mature nuts are used for the manufacture of crude coconut oil.

120. *Coffee*.—The export of Raw Coffee increased by approximately 1,000,000 lbs. the total for 1933 being 9,824,230 lbs. This crop is increasingly favoured by small settlers who find that it provides them with a remunerative subsidiary crop which can be handled at small expense by themselves and their families.

121. *Wood and Timber*.—A remarkable feature of the Colony's exports during the year under review was the increase in Wood and Timber. 2,821 tons of Bitterwood (*Picraena excelsa*) were exported in 1933—an increase of 293% over the figure for 1932. 2,253 tons of Fustic, 53% more than in 1932 were exported, while Logwood with 25,104 tons showed an increase of 30% over the 1932 figure.

122. *Logwood Extracts*.—The exports increased by 79% from 16,692 cwt. in 1932 to 30,045 cwt. in 1933.

123. *Ginger*.—Ginger increased in quantity from 1,661,415 lbs. in 1932 to 1,665,926 lbs. in 1933, but declined in value.

124. *Pimento*.—Pimento exports exceeded those of 1932 by 10%, the 1933 output being 9,101,329 lbs. valued at £69,811.

125. *Cocoa*.—Cocoa showed a further decline from 43,757 cwt. (1932) to 33,430 cwt. (1933), the primary cause being continued low prices which have led to neglect of plantations.

126. *Citrus*.—The exports of citrus fruit during the year showed a slight decline, particularly in Grapefruit which decreased to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 fruits, equivalent to approximately 14%. The figures for the calendar year do not give a true indication of production for the crop year. The commencement of the export season was affected by adverse weather conditions which were general throughout the citrus growing districts during the later months of the year.

127. The Government scheme for fostering the citrus industry with the objects of assisting and encouraging the production of standard varieties in districts where commercial scale citrus growing is already carried on, and of establishing citrus as a permanent crop in districts where the inroad of Panama Disease is serious and where soil and other conditions are suitable, made considerable progress during the year. Two large nurseries for the production of budded plants were established by the Department of Agriculture, and towards the end of the year an officer of that Department visited Spanish Honduras and Florida with the objects of observing the conditions under which the citrus industry is conducted in those places and of introducing supplies of budwood from tested trees of standard varieties. This mission was successful and resulted in the introduction of some 9,000 buds from Florida which were put on to established sour orange stocks in the departmental nurseries. A satisfactorily high percentage of the buddings was successful and the plants are now being raised with the dual object of providing further supplies of budwood for local use and raising citrus plants of standard varieties for distribution. Interest is being displayed generally throughout the Colony in the project and the keen comment and criticism freely offered by many persons who realise the importance of the citrus industry evinces a healthy attitude of mind towards this development. Enquiries were pursued during 1933 in regard to the possibility of marketing citrus fruit in New Zealand where supplies from Empire sources are not available during the period when this class of fruit is in greatest demand in that Dominion. The preliminary enquiries were successful and by the end of the year arrangements had been made for supplies to be sent forward. It is not at present possible

to state what quantity the new market will be able to absorb but it seems probable that a total of 40,000 cases for the season, principally of oranges, can be disposed of profitably in New Zealand, while as the fruit becomes known, the business in grapefruit may be expected to expand.

128. The work of the Produce Inspection Division was particularly important in connection with citrus exports during the year and the efficient manner in which officers discharged their duties exercised a beneficial effect on the quality of exports as well as indicating to growers and shippers the necessity for conducting all operations connected with production and marketing so as to ensure a high standard of quality of Jamaica fruit in export markets.

129. The Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association continued to operate during the year though their returns were affected by lower market prices and by the effect of the dollar exchange. The equipment in the packing house was extended and improved during the year, an interesting feature being the installation of the "Brogdex" plant for wax coating processed fruit. The Department of Agriculture continued to work in close association with those engaged in the citrus industry in order further to study the various problems of production and marketing.

Co-operative Marketing in 1933.

130. The Citrus Association continued to increase its membership while the volume of its shipments showed a falling off during the first part of the 1933-34 season for the reasons already outlined. The Association was responsible for establishing touch with fruit importers in New Zealand and by the end of the year had concluded arrangements for initial shipments to be made to that new market.

131. The Jamaica Coconut Producer's Association experienced difficulties during the year which necessitated re-organisation. It handled a large quantity of nuts both for shipment to overseas market and for the manufacture of Copra and edible oil at the Kingston factory.

132. The Jamaica Pimento Producers' Association did not operate during the year.

133. The new Jamaica Producers' Vegetable and Small Fruit Association Limited commenced operation on a small scale and made shipments of tomatoes to Eastern and Western Canada and of mangoes in small quantity to the United Kingdom. The tomatoes were well received and resulted in a demand for greater quantities than could be supplied. The export of mangoes is still in the experimental stage and further enquiries are necessary before regular shipments to the limited seasonal market in the United Kingdom can be made successfully.

Fruit and Vegetable Conference.

134. A successful Inter-Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Conference at which all British Colonies of the West Indian area, with the exception of Barbados, were represented, was held in Jamaica during October. The British Trade Commissioner in the West Indies, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Jamaica and representatives of Canadian mercantile and shipping interests attended as Observers. The Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State visited Jamaica specially to attend the Conference, the proceedings of which were conducted under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Sir William Morrison, Kt. The recommendations and proceedings of the Conference afford a valuable outline of the policy which should be pursued in regard to the development of fruit and vegetable production in the West Indies and indicate the necessity for co-operative effort amongst the Colonies as well as

within the individual Colonies in regard to a wide range of matters connected therewith.

135. The former Advisory Committee on the Banana Industry was extended during the year both in membership and in terms of reference. Three meetings of the Banana Advisory Committee were held and one meeting of the new Committee on the Banana and Citrus Industries. A high proportion of the routine business of the Committee was carried on by circulated papers, 58 of which were issued during the year. The Committee advised, *inter alia*, on the working of the Citrus Nursery scheme, the Banana Variety scheme, the proposed enquiries on the biological control of the Banana Borer, and the conduct of the campaign for the treatment of Panama Disease.

136. *Livestock*.—Considering the extremely hard weather conditions of 1933 the animal health of the Island has been fairly good. The hurricane of November, 1932 was followed by a six to eight months drought over most of the Island which made the maintenance of livestock difficult and reduced their vitality and stamina. This period was followed by six months of phenomenal rainfall which made fodder plentiful but other living conditions very distressing, especially to animals of recent birth and the working animals on the estates.

137. Of the diseases notifiable by Law, anthrax is the only one which during the year occurred to any large extent. Six properties were declared Infected Places, one a Suspected Place and four were held under surveillance for a short time by Provisional Quarantine Orders until the presence of anthrax infection was definitely eliminated. Prompt disposal of infected carcasses, quarantine restrictions in all cases and vaccination prevented extension of infection from the initial foci.

138. There have been no cases of Foot and Mouth Disease since early August, 1926. Occasionally conditions simulating this malady have been reported (three such in the past year), but all these upon investigation proved to be false alarms.

139. Of the non-notifiable diseases:—*Blackleg* of cattle still causes some losses, but as preventive seasonal vaccination becomes more generally practised the mortality from this disease is being and will be reduced.

(ii) *Bovine tuberculosis*.—No general survey of the incidence of this disease has as yet been possible. The few preliminary tuberculin tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the information obtained from slaughtering establishments and other sources indicate that this disease is more common in the cattle (especially pen cattle and working herds) than was conjectured.

(iii) *Tick Fever*.—Sporadic outbreaks of very limited percentage incidence have occurred during the year. At present preventative measures other than regular "dipping" for tick suppression are not possible. Early treatment of acute cases with Trypan Blue is curative.

(iv) *Parasitic diseases*.—Of these the parasitic worms of the alimentary canal and lungs of young stock, especially calves, lambs, kids and pigs, are a constant source of loss and discouragement to breeders. Many of these affections are controllable by systematic medication and pasture rotation, but in practice it is difficult to get remedial measures carried out because of their irksomeness and the need for personal attention and regularity of application.

140. *Meat and Dairy Trades*.—In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions of the past year (1933) the supply of stock of all kinds for

slaughtering has been ample, really in excess of consumption. For this reason butcher's stock has fallen decidedly in price. While a similar state of affairs is also found in dairy pursuits it is significant that the decline in the price of milk in particular has not been relatively as great. The dairy industry during the droughty months of the year had a difficult time, but in the latter half of the year fodder was abundant and milk consequently plentiful and generally at a reduced price. Further progress has been made during the year in the commercial cold storage of meats and the operators are increasing their sales as the public who formerly demanded freshly-killed meat are gradually being converted to the merits of the properly chilled product.

141. In spite of the local excess of butchers' stock the importation of fresh meat including poultry, especially from the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand, exceeded the amount of such products in 1932. In 1932, 28,845 lbs. (valued £1,652) was imported; in 1933, 87,443 lbs. (valued £3,448), an increase of 58,598 lbs. of £1,796 value. In 1932, 611 dozens of fresh eggs (valued £51) were imported; in 1933, 10,395 dozens (valued £512)—an increase of 9,784 dozens of £461 value. The trade in baby chicks has also expanded for in 1932, 1,375 were imported and in 1933, 2,883, whilst during the first six weeks of this year 3,335 arrived. These figures would seem to indicate that quality for quality the price of our local meat products, poultry and eggs is higher than in the countries of our foreign supply.

142. On the other hand Hides exported in 1933, namely, 16,305 in number (valued f.o.b. £7,124) exceeded the 1932 output, namely 10,684 (valued f.o.b. £4,166) by 5,621 in number valued at £2,958. Similarly, the export of goat skins, 172,209 in 1932 (valued £12,017) increased to 191,094—valued £14,030 in 1933.

143. Honey exported in 1933, namely 1,519,361 lbs. in weight (valued £11,643) was less than the 1932 output by 529,808 lbs. of £2,160 value. The drought in the first half of the year and the subsequent continuous rainy weather in the latter half largely accounts for this adverse showing.

144. During 1932 and 1933 a fair trade has developed in the export of mules for plantation purposes in Central America and the Republic of Panama. Figures obtained from the chief exporters are 100 in 1931, 50 in 1932 and 100 in 1933 and 150 in the first ten weeks of the present year. Total 400 in less than 4 years. If these prospects are maintained and other markets also found, as in British Guiana, the foreign demand as well as the requirements locally on our estates and in the Public Works Department for replacements, etc. should lead to a definite revival of this once lucrative industry.

Agricultural Education.

145. The Farm School completed the year with a larger number of students enrolled than in 1932, 45 as compared with 37. The number of applications for admission to the School showed an increase over last year and the educational qualifications of the Students entering were higher. With the improvement in the standard of the students entering it was possible to accomplish more work during the year. The Third Year Students spent half of each term at the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place. This made it possible to give instruction to the Third Year students in various phases of agricultural work which could not be given at Hope. The time spent by the Third Years at Grove Place provides a well balanced course in Agriculture and proved to be an excellent means of giving the students proper instruction in

their final year. The School took an active part in Education week which was held in June, and an "Open Day" was held, at which the work of the students was exhibited. A large number of visitors attended, and showed a keen interest in the work of the students.

LAND SETTLEMENTS.

146. *Kellets—Clarendon*.—During the year under review sales amounted to 2,585 acres divided in 533 allotments. In the area which was specially reserved for Township purposes, a total of 55 lots are recorded as being sold. The Parochial Board of Clarendon purchased two such lots for purposes of a market which is a great necessity, and the construction of this market will soon be put in hand.

147. Panama Disease has made its appearance on this property resulting in the reduction of banana production. The following crops among others are being cultivated: tobacco, cane and catch crops.

148. During the year, Coley, a section of this property—(the area of which totals 5,065 acres) has been opened up, and many applications have been received for the purchase of lots thereon.

149. Allotments in process of sale number 71, covering an area of approximately 500 acres.

150. Due to the damage caused by recent weather disturbances, certain repairs to roads have had to be effected.

151. *Tobolski—St. Ann*.—During the year, sales on this property continued. A total of 68 allotments amounting to 1,691 acres are recorded. Nearly 200 acres have been allotted to 15 applicants and other applications are still being received. This property was principally a grazing property and is admirably suited for the rearing of cattle. There is not much scope for the production of staple crops such as bananas and cane, but such crops as peas, corn and potatoes flourish.

152. *Monklands—St. Thomas*.—The sales on this property have not been up to expectations. The total area sold to date is 573 acres, divided into 68 lots. There are 22 further applications for land, totalling 112 acres.

153. *Glenbrook—Westmoreland*.—This property which was divided into 115 lots at the outset has now been completely sold off, and is well served with roads which had to be repaired in sections as a result of recent weather disturbances.

This scheme has proved a success as a Land Settlement.

154. *Burnt Savannah—Westmoreland*.—This property has now been completely sold off. The number of holdings sold amount to 53, covering an area of over 400 acres. It is proposed to reserve about 127 acres as a Forest Reserve, since this area is not well suited for cultivation. Repairs to roads damaged during the recent bad weather have been effected. This property has also proved a successful scheme.

155. *Lewisburgh—St. Mary*.—During the year, considerable progress was made in the distribution of allotments and effecting final sales. The number of allotments finally sold amounted to 53, covering a total of 285 acres. Other allotments in process of sale amount to 27, covering an area of 180 acres.

156. Much of the property is suited to the cultivation of nearly all the staple crops such as bananas, canes and coconuts, and is well watered. Other applications for sale are being received. The price per acre in the case of this Land Settlement is higher than the others, having regard to the value of the property and the fact that the parish is specially known as a banana parish.

157. *Hopewell and Lundie—Westmoreland*.—During the year, distribution of allotments commenced, and, so far, 56 allotments have been made, covering an area of 315 acres.

158. It is expected that the land remaining to be sold—about 60 acres—will be gradually disposed of.

159. *Malvern Chase—St. Elizabeth*.—A small property of 185 acres was purchased in and almost completely sold off during the year.

This has been a successful scheme. The number of allotments, amounting to 26, cover an area of 183 acres.

160. Two properties previously operated by Loan Banks—*Great Valley in Hanover* and *Catalina in Portland*—were taken over by the Government. About 520 acres have still to be sold and a few applications have been received for allotments. In the case of *Catalina*, the situation is even more acute since the inroads of Panama Disease have been extensive. There has been no development since the Government took possession.

161. *General*.—Sales have been tardy on all the properties as a result of the reduced purchasing power of would-be settlers, due principally to bad weather conditions.

162. Quite a few purchasers were assisted by means of loans from the Banana Industry Aid Board when it was established that their banana cultivations were damaged, with a view to the resuscitation of such cultivations.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

163. In 1933 the value of the Exports and Imports of the Colony showed a decrease compared with the figures for the preceding year.

164. The value of the Imports (exclusive of goods imported through the Parcels Post), amounted to £4,218,755 as compared with £4,572,520 in 1932. A comparative statement showing the quantities and values of the principal articles from the principal countries, is given in Table A.

165. The yield from Import Duties exclusive of Parcels Post, amounted to £920,513, a decrease of £7,666. Parcels Post duties amounted to £26,239, a decrease of £3,943.

166. The Export Trade, exclusive of Parcels Post exports for 1933 decreased. The value was £3,254,666 in 1932 and £2,730,507 in 1933. The value of Re-exports however, was much greater than in 1932 due to the abnormal Re-export of Gold Specie. The value of Re-exports in 1932 was £134,246 as against £348,731 in 1933 and in 1932, £965 of Gold Coin were exported compared with £242,440 in 1933. A comparative table of the quantities and values of the twelve principal products exported and the quantities and values of each exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and Other Countries, is also given in Table B.

167. The values of Exports and Imports for the years 1913 and 1930 to 1933 are shown below:—

	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports (F.O.B.)	2,430,208	4,091,573	3,420,750	3,271,357	2,745,300
Value of Imports (C.I.F.)	2,837,447	6,101,513	4,945,539	4,754,152	4,367,843

168. Bananas are the principal product exported. The value is about 50% of the total value of the Island's exports. In 1933, due to recent storms, the value of Bananas decreased by nearly 50%. This is the chief reason for the fall in the value of total exports in 1933 compared with 1932. The value of the import trade with the British Empire remained stationary and the export trade increased as the following percentages show:—

Imports.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
British Empire ..	60.5%	69.4%	70.0%
Other Countries ..	39.5%	30.6%	30.0%

Exports.

British Empire ..	60.0%	76.5%	85.0%
Other Countries ..	40.0%	23.5%	15.0%

169. The following table shows the change in direction of Trade with the principal countries in 1913-14 and during the past three years:—

(Average) Imports.

	1913-14.	1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom	38.0%	29.7%	41.4%	40.2%
U. S. A. ..	47.1%	30.2%	17.9%	16.3%
Canada ..	8.5%	17.5%	15.0%	16.0%
Other Countries	6.4%	22.6%	25.7%	27.5%

(Average) Exports.

United Kingdom	17.9%	33.5%	49.1%	56.3%
U. S. A. ..	59.3%	30.8%	18.0%	9.4%
Canada ..	5.6%	25.3%	25.5%	27.8%
Other Countries	17.2%	10.4%	7.4%	6.5%.

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1931.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).				£ 1,406,562	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	galls.	171,696	49,987	6
	Butter	lbs.	11,602	927	192,086
	Butter Substitutes	"	445,551	11,139	
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	53,872	894	4,496,226
	Pickled	"	84	1	10,111,385
	Grain—Flour	bags	745	783	311,687
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	811,931	12,057	3,953
	Ham	"	61,410	5,159	13,766
	Pork, Wet Salted	"			323,426
	Milk, Condensed	"	2,245,787	51,734	1,671,437
	Oils, Edible	gals.	349,080	53,648	106
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	131,708	32,796	
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	38,092	62,944	
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.			305,583
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)			20,310	
	Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	12,392	51,587	2,826
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	89	16,520	294
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)			9,726	
	Cement	brls.	92,560	46,267	7,057
	Cotton—Piece goods	yds.	6,742,768	126,135	15,719
	Other Manufactures			45,770	
	Hardware			47,616	
	Medicines and Drugs			20,938	
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets			31,817	
	Oils:—Illuminating	gals.			
	Motor Spirit	"	27	8	2
	Silk Manufactures			28,438	
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	5,901,193	72,316	1,794
	Wool Manufactures			39,994	

TABLE "A"

1931.

Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value. (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
£ 830,325	..	£ 1,430,008	..	£ 1,067,506	..	£ 4,734,401	..
1 15,449	1,054	88	40,215	11,774	211,917	61,762	
75,313	10,447	170	378,161	29,534	582,903	45,998	
101,377	20		19,501	489	465,052	11,628	
817,860	30,712	31,994	9,899,093	164,532	14,459,638	240,909	
53	5,600	108	481,868	4,425	10,593,357	105,803	
1,052	239,262	15,336	25	2	343,169	350,663	
6,819	662,014	14,397	3,487	272	821,484	12,218	
46,678	1,048,276	21,700	400	9	317,925	21,819	
28	433	196	1,022,850	26,346	5,988,350	146,458	
..	1,500	489	2,095	547	351,714	54,419	
			70	18	133,278	33,303	
..	42,751	60,976	..	..	80,843	123,920	
2,288	18,362,599	141,734	371,761	2,814	19,039,943	146,836	
1,602	..	37,925	..	18,710	..	75,547	
5,181	25,948	86,384	9,103	21,837	51,269	164,989	
41,455	352	52,631	2	207	737	110,813	
28,840	..	38,792	..	3,966	..	81,324	
3,472	20	42	23,648	11,688	123,285	61,469	
238	12,322,981	148,993	299,807	7,203	19,381,275	282,569	
577	..	18,853	..	15,027	..	80,227	
6,039	..	36,504	..	15,923	..	106,082	
5,247	..	32,168	..	4,528	..	62,881	
2,202	..	5,229	..	6,039	..	45,287	
..	1,304,753	65,620	444,203	23,081	1,748,956	88,701	
2	981,258	40,363	4,253,304	174,463	5,234,591	214,836	
4,986	..	29,975	..	51,545	..	114,944	
23	719,735	8,823	174,973	2,160	6,797,695	83,322	
205	..	263	..	1,856	..	42,318	

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1932.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).		..	..	£ 1,890,526	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout & and Porter	galls.	164,807	40,843	3,891
	Butter	lbs.	112,873	6,095	50,733
	Butter Substitutes	"	441,176	10,930	
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	35,915	445	6,101,964
	Pickled	"			8,856,990
	Grain—Flour	bags	73,775	61,745	285,966
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	1,228,102	20,696	3,900
	Ham	"	116,670	5,440	133,602
	Pork, Wet Salted	"			298,554
	Milk, Condensed	"	2,258,007	48,090	749,807
	Oils, Edible	gals.	37,907	7,223	24
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	61,848	18,598	2
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	141,689	236,359	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White				
	Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	97,200
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	28,471	..
	Boots and Shoes	doz. prs.	35,265	126,046	1,061
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	191	27,377	235
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	28,180	..
	Cement	brls.	63,879	33,022	..
	Cotton—Piece goods	yds.	14,177,902	247,867	2,273
	Other Manufactures	..	..	58,736	..
	Hardware	..	..	59,404	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	25,225	..
	Metals—Iron galvanized, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	34,057	..
	Oils—Illuminating	gals.	..	..	..
	Motor Spirit	"	12	4	1
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	33,508	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	5,036,001	63,900	1,051
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	40,525	..

TABLE "A"

1932.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£ 687,147	..	£ 817,211	..	£ 1,177,636	..	£ 4,572,520
1,070 3,323 .. 75,890 73,809 259,267 70 6,794 5,977 19,015 6 2	1 5 100 13,296 7,373 3,185 88,560 775,938 846,954 1,748 1,845	.. .. 2 637 9,072 54 4,834 15,314 15,207 275 543	18,305 507,132 7,338 8,907,754 817,510 9,520 595 1,386,756 1,209 5	4,028 27,825 153 121,793 2,186 571 12 27,696 327 3	187,004 670,743 448,614 16,058,929 9,174,500 367,114 1,235,187 349,352 1,075,087 5,241,524 40,888 63,700	45,941 37,183 11,085 198,765 75,885 330,084 20,820 17,639 21,308 110,008 7,891 19,146
..	3,824	6,875	..	..	145,513	248,234
875	12,090,120	74,940	2,730,571	20,741	14,917,951	96,556
2,770 1,349 32,987 .. 21,109 .. 67 1,277 7,428 7,013 .. 1,332 .. 2 7,470 12 12	.. 3,412 173 .. 14 4,919,507 928,263 1,041,488 .. 391,917 ..	22,350 9,632 24,215 .. 29,327 25 62,664 13,326 21,036 25,771 .. 1,958 61,884 37,507 7,588 5,395 100	.. 71,974 5 18,711 814,687 445,911 4,485,296 248,954 ..	27,006 72,413 335 .. 4,354 9,131 14,564 16,486 11,970 4,640 .. 9,168 28,122 160,088 130,099 4,140 1,761	.. 111,712 604 82,604 19,914,369 1,374,174 5,526,797 .. 5,677,923 ..	80,607 209,440 84,914 .. 82,970 42,178 325,162 89,825 99,838 62,649 .. 46,515 90,006 197,601 178,665 73,447 42,398

TABLE "A"

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1933.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post).		..	..	£ 1,697,475	..
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	gals.	134,915	32,716	2,107
	Butter	lbs.	25,475	1,050	22,194
	Butter Substitutes	"	584,296	13,570	..
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	11,895	273	5,235,683
	Pickled	"	..	..	8,366,275
	Grain—Flour	bags	120,856	102,135	324,167
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	931,349	15,111	1,600
	Ham	"	79,264	5,677	70,069
	Pork, Wet Salted	"	200	2	115,622
	Milk, Condensed	"	1,597,562	32,867	721,419
	Oils, Edible	gals.	924	650	1
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	36,521	12,463	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	113,585	172,132	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir ..	ft.	..	..	1,548,260
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	30,493	..
	Boots and Shoes	dos. prs.	22,636	78,189	282
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	279	37,221	247
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	21,882	..
	Cement	brls.	83,636	38,328	..
	Cotton—Piece Goods	yds.	8,446,070	152,914	3,570
	Other Manufactures	..	..	50,531	..
	Hardware	..	..	72,960	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	28,551	..
	Metals:—Iron galvanised, steel bars and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	32,221	..
	Oils:—Illuminating	gals.	234	13	..
	Motor Spirit	"	36	12	5
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	18,472	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	4,475,339	56,907	526
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	24,801	..

TABLE "A"

1933.

Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£		£		£		£
675,297	..	687,937	..	1,068,046	..	4,218,755
601	2,484	611	14,521	3,062	154,027	36,990
1,601	202	12	744,289	30,349	792,160	33,012
..	..	..	7,032	152	591,328	13,722
53,606	11,741	649	..	..	14,298,060	152,306
55,841	..	..	133,000	1,361	8,499,275	57,202
273,916	1,613	2,399	..	..	446,636	378,450
30	13,915	189	7,100	91	953,964	15,421
3,429	190,636	7,340	7,300	468	347,269	16,914
4,057	945,917	16,021	..	..	1,161,739	20,080
15,840	1,352,751	23,295	2,131,886	30,716	5,803,618	102,718
..	53	21	997	347	1,975	1,018
..	1,724	417	3	3	38,248	12,882
..	7,085	10,672	65	62	120,735	182,866
7,534	12,718,260	80,786	2,883,449	22,068	17,149,969	110,388
2,268	..	17,661	..	29,437	..	79,859
381	1,362	2,200	27,250	42,944	51,533	123,714
34,269	153	18,958	11	1,360	690	91,808
20,787	..	18,087	..	473	..	61,229
..	14	18	19,418	9,507	103,168	47,853
108	2,037,099	23,187	6,764,767	75,664	17,251,506	251,873
722	..	3,999	..	13,517	..	68,769
9,480	..	18,274	..	18,552	..	119,266
7,299	..	25,431	..	4,991	..	66,272
4,474	..	1,028	..	4,911	..	42,634
..	738,582	49,951	707,220	37,938	1,446,036	87,902
3	488,969	18,034	4,682,692	142,144	5,171,702	160,193
7,915	..	2,362	..	94,197	..	122,946
9	153,360	1,646	2,850	31	4,632,074	58,593
128	..	143	..	1,058	..	26,130

TABLE "B"

1931.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	..		(F.O.B.) £		(F.O.B.) £		(F.O.B.) £		(F.O.B.) £		(F.O.B.) £
		..	1,140,295	..	860,054	..	1,046,916	..	352,627	..	3,399,892
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	338,866	2,915	3,689,142	31,769	910,975	7,835	985,748	8,468	5,924,731	50,987
Coffee, Raw	..	684,536	12,732	7,299,028	136,056	786,077	14,620	407,749	7,585	9,177,390	170,993
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	8,456,194	803,359	3,331,412	306,968	9,955,289	814,529	572,710	58,539	22,335,605	1,983,395
Grapefruit	No.	5,149,560	24,921	4,481,883	22,613	79,560	380	220,033	1,144	9,931,036	49,058
Coconuts	..	1,155,898	3,950	3,018,100	10,321	30,937,350	106,627	604,235	2,072	35,715,583	122,970
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	21,364	73,584	..	..	338	1,250	4,557	17,809	26,259	92,643
Nuts for Expressing Oil:											
Copra	lbs.	1,896,963	9,172	..	..	1,544,184	7,084	4,449,115	22,382	7,890,164	38,638
Ginger	"	948,598	13,140	174,737	2,322	800,837	11,054	73,183	1,007	1,997,355	27,523
Pimento dry	"	236,865	2,108	201,251	1,791	2,815,908	25,062	8,960,562	79,707	12,214,586	108,668
Spirits: Rum	gals.	323,813	32,381	21,300	2,130	..	..	64,019	6,402	409,132	40,913
Sugar: Unrefined	..	5,880	40,074	38,319	328,617	..	..	95	812	44,294	378,503
Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	50	125	..	..	3,580	8,950	15,144	38,980	18,774	48,055

TABLE "B"

1932.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	..	..	(F.O.B.) £ 1,597,494	..	(F.O.B.) £ 830,262	..	(F.O.B.) £ 586,385	..	(F.O.B.) £ 240,525	..	(F.O.B.) £ 3,254,666
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	77,491	766	4,216,367	41,872	305,994	2,818	300,936	2,646	4,900,788	48,102
Coffee, Raw	"	307,925	7,898	7,767,350	196,532	411,742	10,167	390,438	9,460	8,877,455	224,057
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	13,238,522	1,265,942	2,645,219	235,822	4,380,415	359,442	76,457	7,905	20,360,613	1,869,111
Grapefruit	No.	10,178,159	52,736	3,447,489	17,240	..	..	163,722	872	13,789,370	70,848
Cocoanuts	"	2,552,096	7,686	6,661,450	21,938	29,107,725	98,732	917,540	3,170	39,238,811	131,526
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	13,629	46,696	..	..	414	1,694	2,649	9,548	16,692	57,938
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copra	lbs.	5,843,670	30,876	..	..	613,830	2,832	..	..	6,456,500	33,708
Ginger	"	754,591	15,923	236,069	5,303	576,757	12,596	93,998	1,856	1,661,415	35,678
Pimento dry	"	352,955	2,771	228,227	1,639	2,321,077	16,799	5,375,549	40,478	8,277,808	61,687
Rum	gals.	102,097	12,212	11,172	1,389	166	18	68,034	7,890	181,469	21,519
Unrefined	"	8,966	79,339	29,408	262,543	..	..	114	1,027	38,488	342,909
Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	743	2,074	..	..	6,139	17,509	12,376	35,647	19,258	55,230

TABLE "B"

1933.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.				Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Exports; (not including Parcels Post).	..	..	(F.O.B.) £ 1,603,971	..	(F.O.B.) £ 668,048	..	..	..	(F.O.B.) £ 257,944	..	(F.O.B.) £ 200,544	..	(F.O.B.) £ 2,730,507
		61,261	534	3,599,669	31,166	56,867	504	26,449	231	3,744,246	32,435	3,744,246	32,435
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	263,579	5,930	9,466,023	210,257	17,404	398	77,224	1,728	9,824,230	218,313	9,824,230	218,313
Coffee, Raw	..	8,387,582	805,586	1,832,295	179,373	337,319	33,497	173	20	10,557,369	1,018,476	10,557,369	1,018,476
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	9,775,576	50,730	1,888,927	8,945	..	..	201,756	970	11,866,259	60,645	11,866,259	60,645
Grapefruit	No.	1,651,150	4,828	6,693,069	21,647	28,641,111	89,678	452,199	1,425	37,437,559	117,578	37,437,559	117,578
Coconuts	..	26,384	87,592	..	..	602	2,309	3,059	11,627	30,045	101,528	30,045	101,528
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	4,549,590	19,335	180	1	576,164	2,623	..	..	5,125,934	21,959	5,125,934	21,959
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	..	783,539	14,604	143,485	2,664	692,260	12,921	46,642	857	1,665,926	31,046	1,665,926	31,046
Copra	..	602,381	4,827	231,265	1,803	2,151,110	16,626	6,116,573	46,555	9,101,329	69,811	9,101,329	69,811
Ginger	..	280,820	35,835	12,151	1,584	12,255	1,838	70,046	9,016	385,872	48,273	385,872	48,273
Pimento dry	gals.	28,013	290,369	17,142	162,854	..	..	115	1,072	45,270	424,295	45,270	424,295
Rum	..	1,152	3,219	..	..	10,268	27,093	13,684	38,362	25,104	68,674	25,104	68,674
Unrefined Sugar:	tons.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Timber: Logwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

170. The average rate of wages for a labourer in Government employ is 2/6 per day. Private employers pay men from 2/6 to 3/6 per day, and women from 1/6 to 1/8 per day. Factory workers receive a wage of from 20/- to 25/- per week for a week of 5½ days of 9 hours each and shop assistants receive a wage of from 46/6 to 70/- per week for a week of 5½ days of 8 hours each.

171. The only Railway operating in Jamaica is the Jamaica Government Railway and a schedule of the wages paid in the Departments is set out below:—

Head Offices—

Clerks	..	..	From 20/- to £5 10/- per week according to Grade.
Learner Clerks	..	..	From 10/- to 20/- per week

Way and Works Branch—

Permanent Way Superintendents from	£180	to	£335 per annum
Draughtsmen	..	“	50/- “ 150/- per week
Learner Draughtsmen	..	“	15/- “ 25/- “
Foremen	..	“	45/- “ 60/- “
Junior Foremen	..	“	30/- “ 45/- “
Learner Foremen	..	“	20/- “ 29/- “
Carpenters	..	“	6/- per day
Labourers	..	“	2/6 to 3/6 per day
Gangers	..	“	3/9 to 4/4 per day
Gate-men	..	“	9/- to 10/- per week

Locomotive Branch—

Foremen	..	..	“	95/-	“	115/-	“
Chargemen	..	..	“	60/-	“	70/-	“
Machinists, Fitters, Blacksmiths, Moulders, Boilermakers and Coppersmiths, etc.	..	..	“	32/-	“	64/-	“
Engine Drivers	..	..	“	60/-	“	80/6	“
Firemen	..	..	“	37/-	“	44/-	“
Carpenters, including Saw Mill Machinists, Truck Fitters, Asst. Truck Fitters and Pattern Makers	..	..	“	30/-	“	54/-	“
Painters	..	..	“	28/-	“	34/-	“
Labourers (unskilled)	..	..	“			18/-	“
Labourers (skilled)	..	..	“			21/-	“
Greasers	..	..	“	30/-	“	36/-	“
Watchmen	..	..	“	25/-	“	33/-	“
Shedmen	..	..				4/-	per day
						5/-	per night
Apprentices	..	..	“	8/-	to	24/-	per week

Traffic Branch—

Trains Controllers ..	"	90/-	"	125/-	per week
Station Masters ..	"	60/-	"	110/-	"
Station Clerks ..	"	20/-	"	35/-	"
Invoices and Booking Clerks	"	37/6	"	90/4	"
Porters, Kingston ..	"			3/-	per day
Porters, Outstations ..	"	1/6-	"	2/9	per day
Shunters ..	"	20/-	"	35/-	per week
Guards ..	"	30/-	"	60/-	"
Brakesmen ..	"	21/-	"	30/-	"
Tranship Porters ..	"	21/-	"	40/-	"
Wharfinger ..	"			105/-	"
Assistant Wharfinger	"			37/6	"
Storemen ..	"			2/6 to 3/4	per day
Female Typists ..	"			35/- to 45/-	per week

Overtime is allowed to the daily paid staff at the rate of time and a quarter for ordinary overtime and Public Holidays and time and a half for Sunday work.

Drivers and Firemen are given overtime on a specially settled basis.

Station Masters are paid overtime for Sundays and Public Holidays and so are the Assistant and Junior Trains Controllers. Parcels Office Clerks and Booking Clerk, Kingston, are paid an extra day's pay for Sunday work. Clerical workers do not get overtime pay.

172. The following is a list, giving costs, of the staple foodstuffs of the labouring class in Jamaica:—

Bread	8 ozs. for 2-5d.
Crackers	1d. for twenty
Peas and Beans	7½d. per quart
Yams	3d. per lb.
Cocoanuts	1d. each
Sweet Potatoes	1½d. per lb.
Cocoas	1½d. per lb.
Plantains	2d. each
Sugar, B. A.	3d. per lb.
Flour	2½d. per lb.
Rice	2d. per lb.
Meal	1½d. per lb.
Codfish	5d. per lb.
Herrings	3d. per lb.
Shads	3d. per lb.
Mackerels	3d. per lb.
Salmon	6d. per lb.
Onions	3½d. per lb.
Beef, w/s.	7½d. per lb.
Pork, w/s	9d. per lb.
Cotton Seed Oil	1/6 per quart
Cocoanut Oil	10d. to 1/- per quart
Milk, Full Cream	5½d. to 7d. per tin
Beef, Fresh	4½d. to 7½d. per lb.
Salt, Fine	1d. per lb.

173. During 1933 a 4lb. loaf of bread cost 1/7 1-5d. and a labourer's pay therefore, provided he worked for 6 days per week, was equal to 9 loaves in Government employ and from 9 to 13 loaves in private employ. In Jamaica however, a labourer does not normally consume

as much bread as would a labourer in a colder climate. The normal diet of a Jamaica labourer consists of a small quantity of bread and a much larger quantity of yams or sweet potatoes.

174. The cost of living in Jamaica although it has decreased somewhat in recent years, is still considerably above pre-war level. Taking 100 as the Index Figure for the years 1913 and 1914, the Index Figure for 1933 works out at an average of 143, made up as follows:—

Foodstuffs—		
Local Products	162.5	
Imported Articles	117	140 (mean)
Clothing, etc.	..	133.5
Miscellaneous	..	155
		<hr/> 428.5
Average ..		<hr/> 143

175. Furnished bungalows cost from £12 to £20 per month in the residential districts of Kingston and St. Andrew and unfurnished bungalows from £8 to £14 per month. In the country districts, unfurnished bungalows (when obtainable) cost from £6 to £12 per month.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

176. The total Departmental Expenditure on Education for the year 1932-33 was £204,169, an increase of £1,009 on the expenditure for 1931-32.

177. There are four classes of recognized Public Elementary Schools (a) Voluntary Denominational Schools (b) Voluntary Undenominational Schools, whose only difference from Denominational Schools is that the Manager is not necessarily the owners' representative but is appointed to represent the interests of two or more amalgamated schools. (c) Trust Schools owned by the Ludford Trust and treated for most purposes as Government Schools, and (d) Schools administered by a School Board and known as Government Schools. In practice (a) and (b) are styled Voluntary Schools and (c) and (d) Government Schools. There are 139 schools administered by School Boards, 77 of which are owned by the Government, while 62 receive a nominal rent. Compulsory attendance is limited to 14 compulsory areas in which the average attendances is 60%. The number of children affected is 17,410 excluding infants. In the non-compulsory areas 115,772 children are enrolled with an average attendance of 53%.

178. The total enrolment for the whole island is 141,735 with an average attendance of 54%.

179. The total cost of Elementary Education exclusive of establishment charges for 1932-33 amounted to £165,941.

180. There are in all 653 grant-aided Elementary Schools. There are also a large number of elementary private schools in regard to which details are not available. One new Government School was opened during 1933. A sum of £1,000 was expended during the same period in building grants for denominational schools and teachers'

quarters, but there are still many denominational School Buildings in a very bad state of repair.

181. The Primary Schools employ about 1,750 teachers. There are four Training Colleges; one for men and three for women teachers. There is also a small Training Centre for Infant School Teachers.

182. The further education of Elementary School children is assisted from general revenue by scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools for from two to five years. Nine special scholarships of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years are awarded annually to children from Primary Schools in parishes unprovided with Secondary Schools. In addition every grant-aided Secondary School is required to maintain free places for at least 20% of its numbers. The grant-aided Secondary Schools, twenty in number, are under the care of the Jamaica Schools Commission and grants are recommended in accordance with the Annual Reports submitted by the Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools.

183. The accepted External Examinations for the recognized Secondary Schools are those of the Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations held at 20 Centres. At the last Examinations held (July and December 1933) 569 Candidates sat for the Junior Examination of whom 320 passed (56%), 334 for the School Certificate of whom 198 passed (59%) and 20 entered for and 12 passed (60%) the Higher School Certificate Examination in July.

184. Public Assistance for University and Collegiate Education is confined to the expenditure for Scholarships. Provision is made annually from Government funds for three scholarships tenable at British Universities, one of which is for girls, and one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship a year is allocated to Jamaica.

185. In the examinations of the University of London held in Jamaica during 1933, 30 Candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination and 11 passed, including 4 in the First Division. For the Intermediate Arts there were 7 Candidates, 2 of whom passed. One Candidate sat for Intermediate Laws and failed. Two Candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination in Science and one passed. One Candidate sat for the Final Examination in Arts and failed, and one Candidate sat for the Final Examination in Divinity and passed.

186. There are three recognized Continuation Schools in the Island; one in Kingston maintained by the Government and two in the parish of St. Mary. Excepting these, the Farm School at Hope, the Trade Scholarships and the Scholarships and free places in Secondary Schools there is no avenue of continued education for the majority of children attending the Elementary Schools.

187. The Kingston Technical School is a Government institution which provides for the training of boys and girls in Continuation, Commercial, Domestic Science and Technical Subjects. The installation of electrical appliances, a battery of forges and other up-to-date equipment has considerably enhanced the scope of the work whilst the adoption of the requirements of recognised external examining bodies like the Royal Society of Arts and the City and Guilds of London Institute has raised the standard of the school. The large enrolment in the Evening Classes is evidence that these classes are becoming better known and appreciated. Special Courses for Training College Students and public elementary school teachers are also included in the prospectus.

188. Trade Scholarships are awarded to Elementary School Boys who wish to be apprenticed to a trade or to enter the Government Farm School. Their value is £20 per annum which may be increased where necessary by a maintenance grant of £20 per annum. They are tenable for a maximum period of five years, part of which is usually spent at the Technical School, Kingston.

189. The Carron Hall and Highgate Girls' Continuation Schools, St. Mary, receive Government Grants. Their curriculum includes Literary Subjects, Needlework, Housecraft and Hygiene. These schools do excellent work especially from the point of view of character training. There is little doubt, however, that their work should be of a less literary and more practical nature. But there are few local teachers able to teach domestic subjects and fewer still to teach commercially profitable handicrafts. There is no Continuation School for Boys outside Kingston.

190. Manual Training Departments are attached to eleven Government Schools but two are in abeyance on account of shortage of qualified staff.

191. Recognized Evening Classes are held only at the Kingston Technical School where they have been re-organized and are shewing much improvement in numbers and efficiency. They are also unaided private Commercial Colleges which give day and evening instruction in literary and commercial subjects.

192. There are nine certified Industrial Schools and Orphanages, and four Orphanages uncertified. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill, is maintained wholly from Government Funds and is under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. The remaining schools and orphanages are financed partly by the Parochial Boards, partly by the Government and partly by private funds. Admission to an Industrial School is in most cases by Magistrate's order. The Lyndale, Swift and Wortley Homes are primarily for East Indian children. Until recently children could not be detained in these schools after the age of 16, but they may now be detained until 18 in cases where it is shown to be desirable in the interest of the child or the community. The Industrial Schools are as a rule well conducted Institutions but in some instances lack funds to employ a sufficiently trained staff whether for the classroom or for trade instruction.

193. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill (Boys and Girls) is maintained by the Government, under the charge of the Inspector of Government Industrial Schools. A Board of Visitors is appointed by the Governor, which arranges monthly visits of inspection and holds bi-monthly Board Meetings. The numbers on Roll on 31st December, 1933, were 370 Boys and 51 Girls.

194. The School is situated at Stony Hill, at an elevation of 1,360 feet above sea level, and yet is only 9 miles from Kingston. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate water supply the site is ideal for the purpose. The buildings though very old are spacious, well ventilated and cool. Improvements are being made which include a suitable playground for the girls.

195. The curriculum is arranged so that each child devotes half of each day to the ordinary subjects of elementary school work, and the other half day to manual work. Drill, Games, Hobbies, Scouting and Woodwork Continuation Classes for senior boys, each takes an important part in completing a form of institutional life which is a creditable pattern of an English Borstal Institution.

196. The weak point of the whole system is a lack of after-care.

197. The "House" system is proving a great success.

198. The principal industries are carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, gardening, agriculture, apiculture, masonry, baking and cooking for the boys, and laundry work, sewing and cooking for the girls.

199. A good brass band is maintained, and an efficient Boys' Choir, both of which won cups at the recent Jamaica Musical Competition Festival.

200. Every possible form of Sport is encouraged mainly by inter-House Competitions for Shields, Cups, etc. and the House Spirit is encouraged.

201. There is a system of good conduct badges bearing a cash value. Such earning stand to the credit of the inmate until he is discharged and one-half of the sum earned by him is paid over on his discharge, and at the end of twelve months the other half is paid to him on his satisfying the Superintendent that he is living an honest and respectable life.

202. Prison records show that there is a marked decrease in recent years in the number of ex-Industrial School Boys who become adult criminals, which is, perhaps, the surest sign that the School is achieving its object.

203. There is no provision (outside the Public Hospitals) for maintenance in the event of sickness or accident nor for old age outside the poor relief law, nor is there insurance against unemployment. Grants were made in 1932-33 of £1,000 to the Child Welfare Association, £75 to the Boy Scouts' Association and £200 to the Salvation Army School for the Blind. With the exception of the last named Institution there is no provision in the Colony for the education of physically defective or mentally retarded children.

204. The Bureau of Health Education was established in 1926 to meet the demands from teachers, sanitary inspectors, and citizens for information regarding personal hygiene and the spread and prevention of disease.

205. The main educational work of the Bureau consists in publishing *Jamaica Public Health*; Volume 8 of which was issued during 1933, an edition of 20,000 copies being sent out each month. Particular attention was paid in this volume to Tuberculosis and Yaws and special numbers were devoted to Safe Water Supplies, Milk and to programmes for Empire Health Week. The bulletin is used in more than 250 schools of the island as a text in hygiene and would be adopted in other schools if more copies of the publication could be supplied.

206. Suitable literature is provided on the problems which are being dealt with by the health departments of the Island. Assistance is given health workers through the provision of moving picture projectors and films, magic lanterns and slides, and material for microscopical demonstrations. Also special leaflets and posters and placards, designed for use in schools, at markets, and other public places, to give information about the more common diseases, are distributed. During 1933 the Bureau of Health Education sent out 39 different publications; the total number of pieces of public health literature distributed being 400,000.

207. Under the Jamaica Boy Scouts' Association there are at present 97 groups actively at work. These groups comprise 91 Scout Troops, 34 Wolf Cub Packs and 35 Rover Crews, numbering 240 Scouters, 1,620 Scouts, 76 Sea Scouts, 454 Cubs, 281 Rover Scouts, 99 Rover

Sea-Scouts—a total of 2,770. This shows an increase of 693 over 1932 when the total was 2,077.

208. His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., is Chief Scout of Jamaica.

209. Under the Girl Guides Local Association there are now 98 Companies at work. These comprise 14 Ranger, 57 Guide and 29 Bröwnie Companies. The total enrolment for 1933 was 2,013. The President is Lady Slater and Mrs. D. O. Kelly Lawson is Island Commissioner.

210. The Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art—(with its Library of 35,795 books and 1,621 Manuscripts, 25,555 in the General Library and 10,240 in the West India Reference Library)—distributed 48,123 books amongst its members during 1933, in addition to which many members of the public including visitors and Tourists from England, Canada and the United States consulted the General Library and the West India Reference Library.

211. Amongst the students in the latter were one graduate doing post-graduate work on West Indian Subjects and six visitors to the island doing research work.

212. Members of forty-four Literary Associations affiliated with the Institute, borrowed books. Twenty-seven Teachers Associations affiliated with the Institute, borrowed boxes of books during the year.

213. Many parties of school children visited the Natural History Museum and the History Gallery of the Institute.

214. During the year the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, held its 26th Annual Examination of Candidates in Music. There were 1,001 Entries for the Practical and Theoretical, for which 681 candidates sat.

215. The Musical Society of Jamaica held meetings during the year.

216. Cricket is played during the season all over the Island and at all Secondary Schools and at the majority of elementary schools. The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 and all the principal clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control. Senior and Junior Competitions are held throughout the Colony, and these conjoined with the visits paid by first class teams from the Mother Country and by West Indian Teams to England and Australia have resulted in great strides being made in the game, both as regards keenness and actual play.

217. Association football is also keenly followed from October to February inclusive. The Competitions under the Jamaica Football Association number eight, including two for Secondary School boys, and the game has now achieved great popularity throughout the Island.

218. Lawn Tennis is played all the year round and is fostered by various competitions under the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association which is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England.

219. As in the case of cricket the visits of well-known stars have done much to raise the standard of the game throughout the Island.

220. School Sports are held in connection with all Secondary and many Elementary Schools, and interscholastic Competitions are arranged for annually.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

221. The following statement shows the volume of shipping during the past five years:—

1929 entered	1,651	vessels of	3,337,919	tons
1930	"	1,631	"	3,573,731
1931	"	1,438	"	3,244,558
1932	"	1,355	"	3,508,696
1933	"	1,304	"	3,698,330
1929 cleared	1,635	"	3,310,243	"
1930	"	1,625	"	3,541,633
1931	"	1,407	"	3,222,945
1932	"	1,291	"	3,440,374
1933	"	1,291	"	3,718,880

222. The following regular Steamship Lines serve the Colony:—

British Register—The Royal Mail Lines, Leyland Line, Elders & Fyffes, Harrison Line, Pickford and Black, The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line Ltd., The Canadian National Steamship Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The James Nourse Ltd., The Canadian Pacific R. R. Steamship Co., The Standard Fruit and Shipping Co., Shaw Saville Albion, The Webster Steamship Line, (the last named company is registered in Jamaica). Although Elders and Fyffes is a British registered Company the firm is in fact controlled by the United Fruit Co., an American Corporation which owns the bulk of their capital.

U.S.A.—The United Fruit Co., The Standard Fruit and Shipping Co., The Colombian Steamship Co. Inc., The Aluminum Line, Gulf Pacific Line.

Dutch.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Holland American Line.

German.—The Horn Steamship Co., and the Hamburg Amerika Line.

No ships were built in Jamaica during the year.

223. The Island possesses a good system of macadam roads which are divided into two classes:—

- (a) Main Roads of a total length of 2,430 miles which are maintained out of the General Revenue of the Colony.
- (b) Parochial Roads aggregating 4,402 miles of which 2,036 are suitable for light motor traffic and 2,366 miles are unsuitable, being cart or bridle roads. They are maintained by Parochial Boards out of their own funds.

224. During 1933, the Main Roads were maintained at an average cost of about £94 per mile. Several of these roads were originally constructed of limestone without any proper foundation, and are therefore suitable only for light wheeled traffic. This type of construction is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of modern motor traffic. Legislation prohibiting the importation and use, without special permission of Motor Vehicles weighing more than two and a half tons unladen has been enacted. The existing roads are gradually being improved so as to enable them to carry such Motor Traffic safely. Up to the end of the year under review, the mileage of Asphalted Sprayed roads amounted to 151 miles 65 chains. The programme of road construction begun in 1927 with the object of opening fertile areas, and providing feeders to the Government Railway has been

concluded, and part of another road construction programme authorised by Law 17 of 1933 has been undertaken. Surveys, Plans and Estimates have been prepared and all these road works are now in progress. During the period 28th to 29th October, 1933, a Hurricane of some severity passed over the western section of the Island. The heavy seas and wind caused some damage to Roads, Sea Walls, &c.

225. Owing also to abnormal Flood Rains prevailing from 1st June, 1933 up to the present time, the roads of the Colony have been frequently damaged to a considerable extent. The work of road improvement which has been so marked a feature in this Colony within the past few years has been delayed and the damaged road works are being restored gradually to their former condition. These eight series of Flood Rains, were of a recurring nature and followed each other with regular frequency. Their destructive effect on road surfaces, &c., brings forcibly to light the necessity for Asphaltting the main arterial roads on which there is heavy traffic. Much of the damage to road surfaces would have been avoided if a greater amount of asphaltting had been done as it was especially noticeable how well the asphalted sections withstood the effects of the abnormal flood rains. Due to lack of funds the policy of increasing asphalt surfaces could not be pursued to any extent.

226. The mean rainfall for the Island was 116.53 inches or 42.87 inches above the 60 year average—a truly remarkable increase. This is the highest recorded rainfall for the past 63 years, the previous highest being 106.22 inches in 1916. The mean number of rainy days was 138 the average being 122.

CANALS.

227. There are no navigable canals in the Island.

228. The Motor Omnibus Law 30 of 1929 as amended by Law 6 of 1932 was amended in the Autumn Session of the Legislative Council. The amending of this Law has brought under the control of the Board of Transport a very much increased number of vehicles carrying passengers for reward. The provisions of this amendment have not yet been brought into effect, with the result that there has been no marked increase in the number of omnibuses plying for hire. During the year 1933, 57 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew, and 77 operating between Kingston and the outlying country districts.

229. The Motor Omnibus Service in Kingston and St. Andrew is continuing to prove a very useful factor in the development of the suburban areas.

230. The rapid growth of road transport continues to affect the Railways and Tramways, and with a view to seeing what methods can be adopted for the better co-ordination of road and rail transport, Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on this subject.

231. The Jamaica Government Railway (main and branch lines) is 210½ miles in length. It traverses the island by two main lines:—

(a) Kingston to Montego Bay 112¾ miles.

(b) Spanish Town (11¾ miles from Kingston) to Port Antonio 63¼ miles.

There are branch lines as follows:—

(1) From May Pen Junction 32½ miles from Kingston to Frankfield—23 miles.

(2) From Bog Walk (20½ miles from Kingston on the Port Antonio Line) to Ewarton—8½ miles.

(3) From Linstead (3½ miles from Bog Walk on the Ewarton Branch Line) to New Works—3 miles. No passenger trains are run over this Branch.

232. The main lines run across high mountains which form the back bone of the island, to the north coast Port Antonio being north-east; and Montego Bay north-west of Kingston. The Frankfield and Ewarton lines traverse rich agricultural districts near the centre of the island. The gauge is 4' 8½". The maximum gradients are 1 in 30, and the maximum curves 5 chains. The highest point of the Railway is Greenvale on the Montego Bay Line, 1,705 feet above sea level. The highest point on the Port Antonio Line is between Richmond and Troja at 31 miles—905 feet.

233. The Revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1933 was £224,923 8s. 1½d. and the expenditure £244,416 6s. 0½d. There is no depreciation fund, but provision is made in the Annual Estimates for Renewals, Depreciation and Betterment. The total weight of goods carried during the year under review was 212,590 tons, as compared with 321,064 tons for the year 1932; the number of passengers carried in 1933 was 500,081 as compared with 610,556 in 1932.

234. The management of the Railway is assisted by an Advisory Board of nine members, consisting of the Director and eight others, chiefly local business men, who advise the Government on matters of policy.

235. Since 1925, the work of relaying old 60 lb. rails with 80 lb. rails has been proceeding. 133 miles of 60 lb. rails were in existence. In 1925, 5 miles were relaid, in 1926, 5 miles. In 1927 the sum of £200,000 was voted so that the relaying could be carried out more expeditiously, and under Law 20 of 1930, a further sum of £32,500 was voted. From 1927 to the end of 1933, the total mileage which has been changed from 60lb. to 80 lb. rails is 102 miles.

236. *Passenger Traffic*:—There are 8 main line passenger trains run daily, and 10 passenger and mixed trains run daily on the branch lines—first and second class only. The passenger traffic has fallen off considerably during 1933 on account of road motor competition and the general depression in trade.

237. *General Merchandise Traffic*:—This traffic again shows a decrease in spite of the efforts made to capture traffic by reduced rates, quicker service, etc.

238. *Banana Traffic*:—This important traffic was seriously affected by abnormal weather conditions. Several million banana plants were blown down as the result of a hurricane in October and the quantity of fruit exported fell off very considerably. This set-back seriously affected the revenue of the railway.

239. The Government Postal Telegraph system was inaugurated in 1879, with a complement of 47 offices. At the close of the calendar year, 1933, there were 1,739 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 60 telegraph and 130 telephone offices. Nine telephone offices were opened during the year.

240. The charge for telegrams is 9d. for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word. Press telegrams are granted a special rate of approximately half the above charges. An all night and holiday telegraph service is provided on payment of graduated fees.

241. The Railway telegraphic system, in connection with which there are 44 offices, assists in placing telegraphic communication within the reach of all. These offices work in collaboration with the Postal and Telegraph system but are controlled by the Management of the Railway.

242. In 1932, 305,102 telegrams were despatched, and the revenue amounted to £18,344 5s. 11d. In 1933, 304,126 and £15,283 15s. 5½d., respectively.

243. There are three wireless stations in the Island under Government license, two owned and operated by the Direct West India Cable Company, Ltd., and one by Pan-American Airways, Inc.

Two are situated at Kingston, and the other at Stony Hill. Of the two owned by the D.W.I. Cable Co., one is used principally for shore to ship traffic on the usual wave length of 600 metres. The Stony Hill station which is situated nine miles from Kingston, has an up-to-date 25 K.W.C.W. installation and engages in long distance commercial traffic on wave lengths of from 2,880 metres upward. This station is controlled from the Company's Head Office at Kingston. The Pan-American Airways W/T Station is used for the control of their aeroplanes operating between North and South America and the Caribbean Islands—Short wave only is used. Numerous wireless receiving sets have been established (under Government license) throughout the Island by persons desirous of receiving the programmes broadcast by American and other Broadcasting Stations. No Broadcasting Stations exist in the Island. 1,410 Broadcast Receiving licenses have been issued up to date and 15 Experimental Transmitting licenses are in existence.

244. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is furnished by two Cable Companies, viz., the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., and the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd., The cable of the former Company runs from Jamaica through Turks Island to Bermuda and thence to Halifax, N. S. at which point connection is made with all the important Trans-Atlantic Lines eastward and with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Commercial Cable Companies, and Western Union Lines inland and westward. This Company also connects at Halifax, N.S., with the Imperial route to Great Britain and Australia, and with the Marconi Company's Trans-Atlantic Service. The Pacific Cable Board has established communication with all the British West Indian Islands, and West Indian traffic entrusted to the Direct West India Cable Company is now handed over to the "P.C.B." at the latter's Turks Island Office. The West Indian and Panama Telegraph Co., Ltd., maintains communication with foreign countries by means of cables to Cuba, where they transfer their cablegrams to their connecting companies, who have cables connecting with different parts of the United States of America. In addition, this Company has a net work of cables touching at practically every West Indian Island. These two Cable Companies have been merged into the Imperial and International Communication Co., Ltd., but in Jamaica retain their old names.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURE.

245. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica are Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank), The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

246. The value of the local notes of each Bank outstanding at 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Barclay's Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank)	£85,860
Bank of Nova Scotia	£137,634
Royal Bank of Canada	£39,697
Canadian Bank of Commerce	£15,169

247. The Banks all have their principal offices for the Island in Kingston.

Barclay's Bank has branches at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucca, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Ann's Bay.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has branches at Black River, Christiana, Brown's Town, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town.

The Royal Bank of Canada has one branch at Montego Bay.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has no branches.

248. A Government Savings Bank was started in the Colony in 1870. This Bank used to allow interest on deposits at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. When, however, the Commercial Banks entered the field by starting savings branches and giving higher rates of interest and more facilities to depositors, the deposits of the Government Savings Bank declined considerably, and steps were taken to re-organise the Bank by the passing of Law 7 of 1917. Under this Law, the management of the Bank was placed in the hands of a Board. New regulations were drawn up and approved by the Governor in Privy Council and the rate of interest on deposits was increased to that given by the Commercial Banks, namely, 3% per annum, compounded half-yearly. There are now 114 branches throughout the Island, as compared with 19 prior to the re-organization, and the Bank's progress is fully demonstrated by the following figures:—

- (a) Amount at credit of depositors in 1919, £287,178; in 1933, £744,925 1s. 0d.
- (b) Investments held in British, Colonial and Local Securities in 1919 amounted to £335,734, and in 1933, £731,144 1s. 8d.
- (c) The profit paid into General Revenue in 1919 was £964, £3,082 was paid into General Revenue as profit for 1926, and £1,313 was carried to the Reserve Fund. The profit for 1931 carried to the Reserve Fund was £8,862 19s. 5d. The profit for 1932 was £7,735 9s. 7d., which has been carried to the Reserve Fund. The profit for 1933 was £9,641 12s. 11d.

249. Under Law 11 of 1925, which repealed Law 7 of 1917, the funds of the Government Savings Bank may be invested (1) in British and Local Government or other Colonial Government Securities, (2) in real securities in Jamaica, (3) on deposit in Banks, (4) in any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

250. There are 47 co-operative Loan Banks on the Register under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law (Law 33 of 1902). Three of these banks are moribund. The greater number of these was started early in 1913 in order to handle loans made by the Government for the resuscitation of cultivations damaged by the drought and hurricane of the previous year. Loans were also made through Loan Banks in 1916-17 and 1918, in consequence of the hurricanes of 1916 and

1917. These loans were made through the Agricultural Loan Societies Board under the provisions of Statutes giving the Banks extraordinary powers of recovering loans. Loans have also been made to the Banks under Law 6 of 1912, "A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies", such moneys being used with their own funds for the purpose of making loans to their members for short periods on personal security, note of hand, mortgage, etc. for agricultural and industrial purposes, e.g., for cultivation, the purchase of land, stock, cane mills, tools and the like. These Banks have supplied a long felt want among the small settlers.

251. In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, giving the Board further and better powers, and extending their duties of supervision to all Agricultural Loan Societies.

252. In 1933, Law 11 of 1933 was passed. This provides for the cancellation of the registry of a Loan Bank, for certain specific reasons set out in the Law, and for a new form of Annual Return.

253. Some of these Banks have extended their sphere of usefulness by taking advantage of the Land Settlement Scheme, whereby Government moneys are lent out for the purpose of purchasing properties for re-sale in lots to small settlers.

254. £59,641 was lent to Banks to purchase 12 properties. Two of these have been taken over by the Surveyor General, as in addition to certain unfortunate conditions which obtained, the local Management found themselves unable to carry the schemes to completion. The Board found it necessary to appoint a Receiver in another case, and the property was sold, with a loss to Government. In contradistinction, five other Schemes have succeeded admirably. The sum of £6,223 18s. 11d. was outstanding under this head at 31st December, 1933. Land Settlement Schemes are now operated by the Surveyor General.

255. It is the policy of the Board to encourage landed proprietors, professional men and others qualified by business experience to take an active and sympathetic interest in these Banks.

256. To 31st December, 1933, £139,672 8s. 0d. was lent to 40 Banks, and £124,167 11s. 9d. received in payment.

257. The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—British Gold and Silver coins, local nickel coins, local currency notes, the U.S.A. gold eagle and its sub-multiples. Gold doubloons and the sub-divisions of the dubloons, U.S.A. silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks. Accounts are kept in sterling.

258. Local Currency Notes, which are legal tender under Section 5 of Law 27 of 1904, were in circulation on the 31st December, 1933, to the extent of £79,743 17s. 6d. in the following denominations:—

<u>2/6 Notes.</u>	<u>5/- Notes.</u>	<u>10/- Notes.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
£114 7s. 6d.	£38,429 0s. 0d.	£41,200 10s. 0d.	£79,743 17s. 6d.

The 2/6d. notes are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

259. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica issue local notes. Jamaica has its own nickel coinage of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $\frac{1}{4}$ d., denominations.

260. British Weights and Measures are used in Jamaica, and the standard weights and measures are the same as those used in England. It is interesting to note, however, that a "stone" (14 lbs.) is much more used as a unit of weight than it is in England, many commodities such as potatoes, onions, hay, &c., being sold by the stone.

261. In measurements, too, a "chain" (66 ft.) and a "link" (7 inches) are common units of measurements. Work in the field and on the roads is always measured by the "chain" and in describing distances between two points less than a mile apart, the "chain" is nearly always used as the unit of description.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

262. The principal items of Public Works completed during the year in addition to New Roads and Bridges dealt with in Chapter X, consist of 3 new Elementary Schools. In addition to the foregoing which were finished during the year an extensive programme of New Buildings authorised by Law 17 of 1933 is in hand and well advanced.

263. The Public Works Department is established for the performance of the duties imposed by Law, or by order of the Governor, upon the Director of Public Works, which include the following:—

- (a) The making, repairing, deviating, maintaining and managing of all Main Roads—Law 33 of 1931.
- (b) The erection and maintenance of all Public Buildings—Law 16 of 1868.
- (c) The care and management of all Lighthouses—Law 8 of 1900.
- (d) The laying out, construction and maintenance of all Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Law 1 of 1879.
- (e) The management and control of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works—Law 27 of 1872.
- (f) The management and control of the Spanish Town Water Works—Law 16 of 1877. And the construction, enlargement, improvement repair, management and control of any other water works, at the request of a Parochial Board and authorised by the Governor—Laws 28 of 1889 and 19 of 1900.
- (g) The carrying out of all undertakings, the funds for which are provided by General Revenue or by loans and the designs and carrying out of all important works, the funds for which are provided by Parochial Revenue or by loans or grants to Parochial Boards.
- (h) The Director of Public Works is the chief adviser of the Government in regard to all matters involving structural work of any kind or the use of machinery, and is charged with the preparation of studies; designs, specifications and estimates for all such undertakings, and for the construction of the works when authorised.
- (i) The Director of Public Works has statutory powers under the Electric Lighting Law, the Telephone Law, the Tramways Law, and the Motor Vehicle Law. He is the Tribunal of Appeal under the Kingston Building Law (24 of 1907) and is ex-officio a Trustee of the Titchfield Property, a member of the Board of Management of the Milk River Bath (Law 30 of 1927) and Chairman of the Board of Transport (Law 30 of 1929).

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

264. The Courts of the Island are as follows:—

1. The Supreme Court.
2. The Resident Magistrate's Court.
3. The Petty Sessions Court.
4. The Coroner's Court.

265. The Supreme Court consists of the following:—

The Supreme Court with jurisdiction in civil matters over £100.

The Circuit Court with jurisdiction in indictable offences beyond the jurisdiction of Resident Magistrates. Appeals from Petty Sessions are also heard by the Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Appellate Court which hears appeals from the Supreme Court (civil jurisdiction) the Resident Magistrate's Court (civil and criminal) also appeals from the Cayman Islands in civil and criminal matters and from the Turks and Caicos Islands in criminal matters only.

266. There are three Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

267. The Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters—

- (a) In civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £100.
- (b) In criminal matters as set out in Section 270 of Law 39 of 1927.

There is also a summary jurisdiction given to Resident Magistrates by statute.

268. The civil work of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew is disposed of by the Judge of the Kingston Court who has the same jurisdiction as a Resident Magistrate in civil proceedings.

269. The Petty Sessions Court is generally presided over by Justices of the Peace or by the Resident Magistrate of the parish who has the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace. The Court deals with minor offences.

270. There are fourteen Resident Magistrates in the Island, and one Judge of the Kingston Court.

271. The Coroner's Court is presided over by the Resident Magistrate of the parish with a jury.

POLICE.

272. In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force, dating from 1834, and a Law was passed (No. 8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint the Officers; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables.

The present authorised strength of the Force is 23 Officers and 1,083 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. No Person is eligible for Membership unless he can produce a Certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentlemen of position and can pass a satisfactory Medical Examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age and unmarried; and be able to read without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand.

Every Candidate is enrolled for five years (three months on probation) and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. Members of the Force are trained on semi-military lines, and perform the duties appertaining to the Office of Constables. There are separate Detectives and Water Police Branches recruited from the Regular Force. There is also a District Constabulary Force, for the purpose of connecting the main Police system with the remote parts of the Island. The Members are drawn from the better class small settlers, and act as auxiliaries to the Regular Police Force.

PRISONS.

273. *General Penitentiary, Kingston.*—This is for convicted male prisoners with sentences exceeding six months, and European prisoners. There is separate cell accommodation for 645 prisoners; a further 150 can be housed in association by using the Chapel, and 32 in Hospital wards.

274. *St. Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town.*—For male prisoners awaiting trial, debtors, prisoners under sentence of death, and convicted male prisoners with sentences not exceeding six months.

There is separate cell accommodation for 512, association rooms, including the Chapel, for 306, and hospital wards for 40.

275. *Juvenile Adult Prison, Spanish Town.*—For selected male prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21. Maximum accommodation for 66.

276. *Females' prison, Kingston.*—For all women prisoners.—Separate cell accommodation for 198, hospital wards for 15.

277. In the adult prisons, first offenders are located and work apart from the more hardened criminals.

278. At the Juvenile Adult prison, special rules and conditions prevail which include progressive grades, each grade having its special privileges. There is physical drill daily, and among other privileges which may be earned are games, and meals in association. Any boy proving to be a bad influence is reverted to a Juvenile party of the Adult Prison. Any young prisoners not selected for the Juvenile Adult Prison are located and work apart from adults in the ordinary prisons.

279. In the Females' Prison satisfactory classification is not possible as there are only three forms of labour, i.e. washing (mostly for the Public Hospital), ironing and a small amount of sewing. This is peculiarly unfortunate because so many young girls of 14 to 18 are sent to prison with short sentences, often on a first conviction. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good.

280. The necessary arrangements for an effective Island-wide Probation system have been in existence for four years, but with the exception of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew very little use seems to be made of it. It has proved very successful in Kingston and St. Andrew and should be equally so in the country parishes.

Brief Statistics.

281. Average daily population—

General Penitentiary ..	638
St. Catherine District Prison ..	546
Juvenile Adult Prison ..	48
Females' Prison ..	69
Total ..	1,301

Number in Custody 31.12.33—

General Penitentiary ..	692
St. Catherine District Prison ..	686

Total	1,378
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Revenue ..	£10,834 13 7
Expenditure ..	44,640 11 9

Cost of Prisons ..	£33,505 18 2
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Value of prison manufactures used in prisons—£2,082 17s. 7d.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

282. Thirty-six Laws were passed during the year 1933. The following is a brief summary of those which may be considered of interest:—

Law 4 of 1933.—"A Law to impose a tax on packages." This Law re-enacts the provisions of Law 3 of 1932. The Law was to endure until the 31st March, 1934.

Law 8 of 1933.—"A Law relating to unlawful possession of goods." The Law enables the Police to act effectively against persons who are found conveying, or in possession, or who have the control of, goods reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Law 9 of 1933.—"A Law to enable Orders in Privy Council to be made for the purpose of giving effect to any Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles." The Law empowers the Governor, by Order in Privy Council, to give effect to any Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles, by providing for the grant and authentication of travelling passes, certificates or authorities which may be of use to residents in Jamaica when temporarily taking their vehicles abroad, and providing for modifications of the Jamaica Law with regard to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers in the case of foreign residents temporarily importing vehicles and of drivers entering Jamaica to drive such vehicles.

Law 12 of 1933.—"A Law to prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age." The Law gives effect to the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at its meeting held at Washington on the 28th of November, 1919, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. The Law prohibits the employment of any child under the age of twelve years and defines employment to include employment in any industrial undertaking as defined. Manual labour in a Reformatory, Industrial or other School and in an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed are excepted from the operation of the Law.

Law 25 of 1933.—"A Law for affording Temporary Assistance to the Banana Industry of the Island and to enable Loans in aid thereof." The Law was enacted for the purpose of affording aid to owners and tenants of land damaged by the recent hurricane.

Law 27 of 1933.—"A Law to provide for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy on ships." The Law empowers the grant of licenses in respect of ships registered in the Colony and prohibits the

operation on a Merchant Ship of wireless telegraphy while that ship is in the territorial waters of the Colony otherwise than in accordance with regulations under the Law.

Law 31 of 1933.—"A Law to control the Sugar Industry"

The Law—

1. Repeals Laws 13 of 1931 and 13 of 1932.

2. It regularises the position—

- (a) by controlling and fixing the percentage of sugar manufactured in the Island by vacuum pan process during any crop year to be exported or sold for export and also the percentage to be retained for local consumption;
- (b) by continuing the prohibition of the import of sugar into the the Island except by license;
- (c) by continuing the Governor's power to fix maximum retail prices of all grades of sugar for local consumption;
- (d) by continuing the restriction of the parties to the Common Agreement from making available for local consumption any vacuum pan or refined sugar during the continuance and existence of the said Agreement except through the Sugar Manufacturers Board;
- (e) imposes an excise tax on granulated sugar to compensate for the loss of revenue to the Government caused by the prohibition of imports of refined sugar.

Law 32 of 1933.—"A Law to regulate the admission into and deportation from Jamaica of Aliens."—This Law was passed to give effect, subject to certain modifications, to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into and to report upon the question of the immigration of aliens into Jamaica.

Law 33 of 1933.—"A Law to make provision for the establishment of a Water and Sewerage Board for the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew."—The Law transfers and vests in a Board, to be appointed under the Law, the control of the Water and Sewerage systems which were controlled by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. The Board is to be a corporate body and to be composed of not less than seven persons all of whom are to be appointed by the Governor.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

283. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the past five years:—

REVENUE.				
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£	£	£	£	£
2,212,851	2,292,869	2,197,572	2,085,793	2,169,307
EXPENDITURE.				
1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
£	£	£	£	£
2,317,433	2,310,502	2,322,613	2,135,736	2,081,635

The total Expenditure during the year ended the 31st March, 1935 was £87,672 less than the total Revenue.

284. The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1933, under the various heads:—

Head of Revenue.	Amount.	Head of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
I. Customs	761,268	Charges of Debt	203,048
II. Harbour and Light		Pensions	51,604
Dues	6,391	Pensions—Widows and	
III. Licenses, Excise, etc.		Orphans	13,190
(a) Licenses	29,115	The Governor and Staff	6,232
(b) Excise, etc.	174,956	Privy Council	46
(c) Income Tax	49,537	Legislative Council	3,210
(d) Land and		Colonial Secretariat	7,557
House Tax	61,932	Lands Department	8,164
(e) Entertainment		Audit Department	5,630
Tax		Public Treasury	5,441
(f) Fines, etc.	11,255	Currency Commissioners	726
IV. Fees of Office, etc.		Government Savings Bank	7,287
(a) Fees of Office	20,806	Immigration Department	297
(b) Stamp Duties	56,224	Collector General's Department	65,536
(c) Reimbursements-		Post Office	76,103
in-aid		Supreme Court	5,751
(1) Medical	5,389	Law Officers	4,024
(2) Prisons, etc.	10,152	Kingston Court	2,058
(3) Debt		Resident Magistrate's Courts	32,024
Charges	155,210	Administrator General's Office	6,584
(4) Miscel-		Medical—General Administration	42,829
laneous	18,137	" Hospitals and Leper's	
(d) Irrigation		Home	60,328
Receipts	12,055	" Lunatic Asylum	29,721
V. Post Office	71,792	Constabulary	147,273
VI. Rents	2,153	Prisons	30,309
VII. Interest	4,630	Industrial	5,089
VIII. Miscellaneous Receipts	14,198	Education	157,128
IX. Land Sales	1,429	Harbours and Pilotage	3,742
X. Colonial Development		Marine Board	694
Fund	549	Imperial Forces Allowances	4,411
		Local Forces	5,413
		Registrar General and Island	
		Record Office	6,248
		Registration of Titles	2,546
		Government Printing Office	13,510
		Board of Supervision	569
		Department of Science and	
		Agriculture	33,206
		Agricultural Loan Societies	
		Board	1,174
		Subventions	35,817
		Miscellaneous	54,356
		Railway	133,230
		Public Works Department	44,025
		Public Works Annually	
		Recurrent	188,268
		Public Works Extraordinary	6,402
		Colonial Development Fund	1,013
Total	£1,467,178	Total	£1,511,811

285. The Assets and Liabilities at the 31st March, 1933, were £1,094,692 and £884,607, respectively. The year therefore closed with a surplus of £210,085. The following statement shows how the Assets of the Colony at the 31st March, 1933, were held:—

	£	s.	d.
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board ..	27,953	3	8
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund ..	11,899	17	6
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 15 of 1932, Advance	17,000	0	0
Lands Settlement Advances	20,681	1	6
Advances on account of Loans to be raised ..	51,599	15	3
Advances to Parochial Boards	7,320	14	0
Stores Advances	91,963	18	0
General Advances	19,843	15	0
Investments on account of Redemption Funds guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony	149,387	15	8
Investments on account of Deposits for Investment	147,785	7	8
Investments on account of Trust Funds	33,555	3	6
Investments for Insurance Fund	225,276	15	3
Miscellaneous Investments	30,360	15	2
Imprests	51,164	12	0
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	1,280	11	3
Emigration Agent, India	1,155	17	2
Collector General for Customs Revenue	184	12	6
Director Jamaica Railway	7,430	13	6
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds ..	0	1	9
Remittances in Transit	25	15	0
Loans to Crown Agents	69,000	0	0
Deferred War Contribution for 1932-33	60,000	0	0
Treasurer	69,821	11	7½
	<hr/>		
	£1,094,691	16	11½

286. The Colony's Insurance Fund, which forms part of the Assets and is specially earmarked against earthquake, hurricane, or calamity of a like nature, amounted to £227,516 at the 31st March, 1933.

287. The amount of the Public Debt chargeable on General Revenue outstanding at the 31st March, 1933, was £5,725,099. The accumulated Sinking Funds for the redemption of the Debt amounted to £2,671,554. If the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds be deducted from the Public Debt, the difference, £3,053,545 exceeds by £1,043,897 the estimated Revenue for the financial year 1933-34. As most of the investments on account of the Sinking Funds have in recent years been made at rates varying from 5% to 6%, the accumulations of these funds will accrue in advance of the original calculations which were made at lower rates of interest.

288. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to append a tabulated statement of the incidence of the Public Debts of Great Britain and Jamaica in 1933:—

	Population.	National Debt.	Per Capita.
Great Britain	45,000,000	£7,859,725,020	174.66
		Public Debt.	
Jamaica ..	1,090,000	£5,725,099	5.25

If the accumulation standing to the credit of the Jamaica Sinking Funds on the 31st March, 1933, viz.: £2,671,554, be deducted from the Public Debt at that date, the amount per capita would be £2 16s. 0d.

TAXATION.

289. A description of the main heads of Taxation and the yield of each, in respect of the year ended the 31st March, 1933, are given hereunder:—

		£	s.	d.
i. Customs—				
Import Duties	.. ..	973,249	17	8
Export Duties	.. ..	75	5	0
Package Tax	.. ..	71,290	13	10
ii. Harbour and Light Dues—				
Harbour Fees	.. ..	3,336	4	0
Light Dues	.. ..	5,914	1	11
iii. Licences	.. ..	44,242	0	11
Excise	.. ..	252,062	5	4
Income Tax	.. ..	79,007	17	6
Property Tax	.. ..	81,017	1	8
Entertainment Tax	.. ..	17	5	8
Fines in Petty Sessions	.. ..	13,250	6	5
Surcharges	.. ..	3,898	3	7
Stamp Duties	.. ..	92,766	18	10

Customs Tariff—The general advalorem duty is 20% and the preferential rate to the British Empire is 15% with slight variation in the duties on certain classes of goods, in addition to specific duties on articles falling chiefly under the headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco.

There is also a Free List consisting chiefly of goods for Government and the Parochial Boards, Coal, Manures, Fertilisers, Insecticides, etc., and Agricultural Implements.

Excise Duties—The principal Excise duties were on Cigars from 6d. to 2/- per 100 according to their value, and Rum 8/- per gallon.

Stamp Duties—

Estate Duty is chargeable on the value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted in Section 1 of Law 15 of 1929, varying from 3% to 20%.

Legacy Duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1% to 10%, according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator.

Succession Duty varies from 1% to 10%, according to the relationship to the predecessor.

In addition to these there are various Stamp Duties, on Agreements, Bills of Exchange, Conveyances, Leases, etc.

290. There is no Hut Tax or Poll Tax collected in the Colony.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS.

1. Revised Statutes, 12 Vols. Laws from 1681 to Law 40 of 1888, 6/ each.
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- 45—1. Malaria Survey of Jamaica, by Mark F. Boyd and F. W. Aris, f'cap. folio, 64 pp., with 13 illustrations, 1929, 1/.

GENERAL.

46. Blue Book of Jamaica (Annual), 10/.
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48. Census of Jamaica and its Dependencies, 1911, 1/6.
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History.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal Chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the

Bechuanaland Protectorate), namely, Khama, Gasietsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when, by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South-West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been estab-

lished, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction will be undertaken as soon as the Territory is able to provide funds for the purpose.

Climate.

The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

As latitude 22° South passes through the centre of the country all that portion north of this line lies definitely in the Tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night; whereas, in the extensive basin, the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool. But in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry which helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following Districts under Resident Magistrates who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police:—

N'gamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Selika).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Lehututu).

The High Commissioner for South Africa is empowered by the Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, to legislate for the Protectorate by Proclamation, and it is provided that, in issuing such Proclamations, the High Commissioner shall respect any native laws or customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes, or populations are regulated, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction.

The native Chiefs adjudicate through their Kgotlas (Councils), according to native law and custom, in most matters arising amongst natives of their respective tribes. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner's or Resident Magistrates' Courts does not extend, except in the case of murder, to any matter in which natives only are concerned unless the exercise of such jurisdiction is considered necessary in the interests of peace or for the prevention or punishment of acts of violence to persons or property.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

Provision is made for appeals against the judgments of native Chiefs in the first instance to a Court composed of the Magistrate of the District and of such Chief, and in the event of their disagreeing then the Resident Commissioner decides the matter in dispute.

It may be added, that the whole question of the powers and jurisdiction of native Chiefs has been, during the last two years, the subject of careful consideration by the Administration with a view to their definition in the best interests of progress in the Territory.

III.—POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless.

According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of five deaths in 1933 out of an estimated total European population of 1,642, which would give a death-rate of 3 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census taken in 1921 gave the total European population as 1,743; Indians, other Asiatics and Coloured Persons as 1,055; and Natives as 150,185; distributed thus :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics and Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
Bamangwato Reserve ...	230	6	58,047
Bakwena Reserve ...	107	77	11,162
Bangwaketsi Reserve ...	82	58	17,466
Bakgatla Reserve ...	13	—	11,604
Bamalete Reserve ...	69	37	4,578
Batawana Reserve ...	45	14	17,449
Batlokwa ...	—	—	1,199
Tati District ...	195	69	11,877
Gaberones Block ...	120	13	392
Tuli Block ...	86	6	1,374
Lobatsi Block ...	354	1	1,001
Barolong Farms ...	99	—	3,154
Ghanzi District ...	124	34	1,698
Kazungula District ...	8	—	2,115
Nekati ...	4	—	836
Molopo Strip ...	4	—	1,285
Lehututu District ...	19	522	4,004
Railway Strip ...	184	218	944
TOTAL	1,743	1,055	150,185

No record has been kept of emigrants or immigrants.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, six Medical Officers, three District Surgeons (subsidized Medical Missionaries), two Hospital Matrons, four European Staff Nurses and one Welfare Nurse, two European Dispensers, one trained Native Dispenser, three Native Pupils Dispensers and eight Native Probationer Nurses.

Hospitals.—There are two Government hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi, opened in September, 1930, and the other in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe, which commenced to function in March, 1931. At each of these there is accommodation for five European patients and eighteen native patients. The Medical Officers of the respective Districts are

responsible for the treatment of all in-patients and the administration of the hospitals. The nursing staff of each institution consists of a Matron, two European Staff Nurses and four Native Probationer Nurses (two male and two female). Both institutions have electric lighting and water-borne sewerage connected with septic tanks.

At Kanye the Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a cottage hospital capable of admitting twelve native patients, under the care of their Medical Missionary.

At Mafeking the Administration have access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the medical care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1933, 838 patients were treated in Government and Mission hospitals, of whom 46 died, as compared with 728 in-patients and 29 deaths in 1932. 131 operations were performed. These included 76 major operations and 55 other, but excluded 226 minor operations performed in the out-patient departments. All native in-patients, *bona fide* residents of the Protectorate, receive all maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals free of charge.

Dispensaries.—There are Government dispensaries at five of the principal District headquarters where out-patients are attended by the Government Medical Officers of the District. At these dispensaries natives are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s. per individual attendance, while patients suffering from venereal disease are treated free. Likewise at the Mission stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge, and venereal disease cases free.

During the past year, in the remote stretches of the Kalahari, where the inhabitants are sparsely scattered, syphilitic remedies were distributed free of charge. The cost of all anti-venereal disease measures throughout the Territory is borne by the Administration.

At Serowe, as was done last year at Lobatsi, additional buildings have been erected as a Venereal Disease Clinic, and additional accommodation for Native Nurse Probationers. The funds for these buildings were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund as a loan.

The total attendances at the dispensaries in 1933 were 41,220. Of these 22,815 were first attendances, and 18,405 subsequent attendances.

Public Health.—It has, up till now, been impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of births and deaths, and such data as have been obtained would be valueless for statistical purposes. The only means of ascertaining to what extent the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of

diseases diagnosed among patients attending the out-patient departments. A comparison of the individual Districts shows great uniformity in the incidence of each particular disease throughout the Territory.

Malaria.—During 1933, as in the previous three years, there was very little malaria throughout the Territory due to the lack of regular summer rains.

Tuberculosis.—During 1933, 346 cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed in the Territory as against 340 in 1932.

Syphilis.—9,143 individual cases presented themselves for treatment at the Government dispensaries.

Yaws.—86 cases of this disease were treated.

The Territory was free of any severe epidemics during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of:—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences, and

(b) *Natives*.—In the native towns and villages sanitation is, at present, non-existent. This state of affairs has the earnest attention of the Administration, which, however, is handicapped in its desire to establish more satisfactory conditions by its present lack of sufficient funds to do so. By propaganda in schools and elsewhere natives are advised and encouraged to try to work out for themselves a simple form of sanitation.

Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick or stone built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard, the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multi-coloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of

the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window, but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other, thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati District. 5,525 ounces of gold and 622 ounces of silver, valued at £22,280 and £47 respectively, were mined in 1933 as against 2,247 ounces of gold and 1,676 ounces of silver valued at £9,443 and £104 respectively in the previous year.

Cattle.

The main occupation of the natives of the Protectorate is the business of cattle rearing, and a good deal of attention has been concentrated during recent years on the improvement of the herd both by purchase, out of the Native Fund, and by distribution amongst the various tribes, of pure bred bulls and cows.

In normal years, cattle may, under certain specified conditions, be exported to most of the surrounding territories, but the unfortunate outbreak of foot and mouth disease within its borders in January, 1933, a calamity of first-class veterinary and economic magnitude—practically closed to the Bechuanaland Protectorate all external markets for its animal and vegetable products, and cut off the chief source of income from its inhabitants whose resources had already been reduced to the mere subsistence margin by the previous years of general depression and by the repercussions on their market position of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia during the previous year.

Dairying.

Introductory.—The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Territory in January and the consequent campaign for its eradication arrested all normal dairy production and development.

Until the end of February the butter factories were able to function under Government supervision but were only allowed to handle cream from known clean areas.

From the 1st of March until the 1st of December no butter production for export to neighbouring territories was possible. Beyond provision for the greater part of the domestic consumption of the Territory, European and native, the dairy industry yielded

only £4,300 17s. as compared with £34,178 in the previous year, a striking enough proof of the incidence of drought and restriction of output due to the foot and mouth disease epidemic.

Competent authorities state that the past year has been the worst experienced by the agricultural communities during the last three decades.

The year, however, finished on a higher note. In November arrangements were come to with the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the adjoining territories to resume acceptance of our exports of butter and cheese on the condition that the primary product was pasteurized under Government supervision.

At the beginning of December copious rains fell in the Southern Protectorate and at the 31st of December good rains were fairly general throughout the Territory; although some few areas were still drought stricken, notably the Bamangwato Reserve.

Heavy mortality among breeding stock due to past drought conditions will for a time delay any considerable production. It is worthy of note that one leading cream producer, with ample reserves of spineless cactus (*Opp. Fusciculis*) only lost seventeen old cows out of a herd of several hundreds, while settlers inadequately provided with reserve fodders lost as much as 60 per cent. of their milking stock.

The conservation of fodder has been consistently advocated by the Veterinary Division since its inception, and all who have followed this advice have correspondingly benefited and must continue to do so.

The dairy cow, even if only a selected native animal, is an artificial product and must be provided with some degree of sustenance if she is to withstand the regular food shortage which occurs every year to a greater or lesser extent from August to November.

Routine.—The normal routine of the Division suffered considerable interruption, the staff devoting much time to the assistance of the Veterinary Officers in combating foot and mouth disease.

Considerable time was spent on cattle improvement measures such as teaching of early castration and dehorning of calves.

Cream production.—For the greater part of the year cream production was practically at a standstill, only 64,346 lb. of butterfat being produced as compared with 617,347 lb. in the previous year. The quality standard was however maintained. Fifty-six per cent. of the native production was first grade quality as compared with 47 per cent. first grade in 1932. The grades of the European production were practically unchanged.

Butter production.—The quality of the butter made during the short periods of production which were possible was satisfactory. Production only amounted to 63,529 lb. as compared with 428,818 lb. in the previous year.

Cheese production.—Beyond a small amount for local consumption, cheese production was at a complete standstill since the factories were not equipped with the pasteurization plants which the Union Government Authorities demanded as a *sine qua non* of cheese export to their territory.

Dairy Industry Control Board.—The Union Dairy Industry Control Board, on which are representatives of all co-operating states and territories, maintained successfully its position as the central directing body of the Inter-State Dairy Industry Control Scheme.

The stability of the dairy industry in southern Africa, in spite of various setbacks, was safeguarded.

At the beginning of the period under review trade jealousies reached a crisis. After much negotiation the Board succeeded in getting all the butter manufacturers to form a pool for distribution of the manufactured product. The Board also brought about the fixation of minimum butterfat prices.

By bringing into existence the Dairy Produce Selling Agency Ltd., the Board has rendered the dairy industry in general, and the cream producers in particular, a service of considerable value.

During the period 1st October to 30th September, 1933, 4,410,820 lb. of butter were exported from southern Africa, the total bounty paid being £53,884 17s. 6d., giving an average bounty of 3·73d. per lb. Bounty in respect of determinations made during the year was 3½d., 2½d. and 1½d. per lb. on first, second and third grade butters respectively.

This payment absorbed 52·56 per cent. of the Butter Levy funds accruing for the period under review.

During the same period 1,690,420 lb. of cheese were exported from southern Africa, bounty averaging 4·2d. per lb. with a bounty rate of 4d., 3½d. and 3d. per lb. on first, second and third grade cheese respectively. The bounty on cheese exported absorbed 86·46 per cent. of the Cheese Levy accruals.

The Board held five ordinary meetings and two special meetings during the year at which this Territory and Swaziland were represented by the Dairy Expert to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.

During the period under review the relations with other co-operating territories have been of the most cordial nature.

Melted butter.—On the total cessation of normal butter manufacture the Administration came to arrangements with the Union Government to allow the entry of melted butter, which had been treated under Government supervision.

The Lobatsi Creamery was kindly lent by the Imperial Cold Storage Company and was operated as a Government butterfat depot.

The operations were successful in providing an outlet for a product which was otherwise absolutely unmarketable. The very severe drought, however, seriously affected production and the depot had eventually to be closed.

The production of melted butter has great possibilities for those areas which are too remote from the railway to allow ordinary cream production.

Much useful information has been gathered in the production of this article and as soon as commodity prices increase sufficiently to make its production payable the further development of this industry will be undertaken in suitable areas.

Mahalapye Demonstration Creamery.—Although little has been possible in pure dairying, considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of fodder crops.

At the end of the year, six acres were planted with various crops such as spineless cactus, Sudan grass, kaffir corn, maize, pumpkins, mung beans, *et cetera*.

Poultry industry.—The restrictions on export, coupled with high grain prices, crippled the poultry industry, in fact for the time being killed the native industry completely.

With the advent of better times lost ground will, however, soon be recovered.

Agriculture.

Crops.—Maize and kaffir corn are the staple crops of the Bechuanaland Protectorate but, in addition to the disaster consequent upon the outbreak of foot and mouth disease alluded to in an earlier part of this section, the Territory experienced during 1933 a phenomenal drought—the worst ever remembered by the oldest of its inhabitants. As a result, crops were almost a complete failure, and the consequent poverty and famine necessitated the undertaking by the Administration of widespread relief measures to its distressed population both European and native.

A few other crops in various parts were reaped.

Cattle fodder, such as spineless cactus, was grown with a certain amount of success in the Tuli Block.

One acre of Virginian tobacco was also grown in that District, and small quantities, for local consumption only, were produced in the Kgalagadi, Kanye, Gaberones, Chobe and Ghanzi Districts.

No cotton was grown during the year.

Statistics.*1st January to 31st December, 1933.***BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION.—**

<i>First Grade.—</i>				lb.	lb.
European	...	...	...	32,612	
Native	...	...	...	2,148	
				<hr/>	34,760
<i>Second Grade.—</i>					
European	...	...	...	15,441	
Native	...	...	...	1,064	
				<hr/>	16,505
<i>Third Grade.—</i>					
European	...	...	...	11,356	
Native	...	...	...	537	
				<hr/>	11,893
<i>Below Grade.—</i>					
European	...	...	...	1,138	
Native	...	...	...	60	
				<hr/>	1,198
Grand Total				...	<hr/> 64,356 <hr/>

BUTTER MANUFACTURED.—

					lb.
Factory	...	...	...	...	63,529
Farm	...	...	...	...	2,801
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	66,330

CHEESE PRODUCTION.—

Cheddar	...	...	...	...	1,541
Gouda	...	...	...	...	629
					<hr/>
Total	2,170

MELTED BUTTER	5,000
					<hr/>

WHOLE FRESH MILK.—

Supplied to trains, etc.	Gal.	4,164
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POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEAN SETTLERS.—

				£	s.	d.
Poultry (360 head)	16	15	0
Eggs (3,300 dozen)	132	12	6
				<hr/>		
				£149	7	6
				<hr/>		

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM NATIVES.—

Poultry	Nil.
Eggs	Nil.

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—

<i>Europeans.—</i>					£	s.	d.
Butterfat	...	...	...	...	2,757	18	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	82	2	4
Farm Butter	...	...	...	...	176	8	0
Whole Fresh Milk	...	...	...	...	255	14	8
Factory Butter (being increase on values due to manufacture)	...	...	...	...	635	6	0
Melted Butter	...	...	...	...	206	6	8
Total	...	...	...	...	£4,113	15	8
<i>Natives.—</i>							
Butterfat	...	...	...	...	187	1	8
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	£4,300	17	4

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES—

<i>Type of Business.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
<i>European—</i>					
Cheese factory...	13	14	14	11	11
Creamery	144	149	154	157	157
Butter factory...	1	1	1	2	2
Cream depot	—	—	1	—	—
Stores selling dairy produce	8	6	11	11	11
Milk sellers	4	7	11	18	18
European Total	170	177	192	199	199
<i>Native—</i>					
Creamery	198	215	298	358	358
Milk sellers	297	301	342	409	409
<i>Coloured—</i>					
Creamery	9	7	7	7	7
Grand Total...	674	700	839	973	973

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.
First ...	273,056	276,572	358,637	342,802	32,612
Second ...	40,235	62,103	135,555	111,996	15,441
Third ...	18,197	18,726	71,495	29,451	11,356
Below ...	Nil	1,414	17,020	19,304	1,138
Total ...	331,488	358,815	582,707	503,553	60,547

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.
First ...	82	77	62	68	54
Second ...	12	17.3	23	22	25
Third ...	6	5.3	12	6	19
Below ...	Nil	.4	3	4	2
	100	100	100	100	100

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.	January- December. lb.
First ...	25,832	13,897	70,604	53,655	2,148
Second ...	34,541	23,244	55,470	24,678	1,064
Third ...	53,787	31,853	61,808	30,702	537
Below ...	Nil	6,481	18,010	4,759	60
Total ...	114,160	75,475	205,892	113,794	3,809

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.	January- December. per cent.
First ...	23	18.4	34	47	56
Second ...	30	30.8	27	22	28
Third ...	47	42.2	30	27	14
Below ...	Nil	8.6	9	4	2
	100	100	100	100	100

EUROPEAN POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Poultry, head ...	779	83	1,044	108	994	62	872	54	306	17
Eggs, dozen ...	9,050	674	11,281	725	11,694	602	15,553	714	3,300	132
European Total ...	£757		£893		£664		£768		£149	

NATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>		<i>January–December.</i>	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Poultry, head ...	—	179,504	864	11,565	464	14,321	601	Nil	Nil	Nil
Eggs, dozen ...	—	6,616	181	3,259	71	4,900	86	Nil	Nil	Nil
Native Total ...	—		£1,045		£535		£687		—	
Grand Total ...	£757		£1,938		£1,199		£1,455		£149	

VII.—COMMERCE.

Traders deal, in the main, with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from the United Kingdom, Belgium, India and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The export trade, in normal years, is almost wholly comprised of cattle, small stock and their by-products.

On the 21st January, 1933, the date on which foot and mouth disease broke out in the Territory, all export was stopped. Up to that date, that is, from the 1st to the 21st, 380 head of cattle were exported to the Johannesburg market, and 335 to Durban, for export overseas. This represents a total export figure of 715 head as against 25,103 head exported during 1932; no small stock was exported to the Union during 1933 and only 126 head to Southern Rhodesia.

Generally speaking it may be said that, from a trade point of view, the year is one of the darkest on record; stores were closed; employees either discharged or reduced in wages; very little cash was in circulation and the purchasing power of the country was reduced to such an extent as to constitute a state of penury for a large majority of its inhabitants.

Towards the end of the year, butter made from pasteurized cream, and hides and skins after storage and disinfection, were permitted export under specified conditions, but this occurred too late to affect the export position for the year.

Exhibitions.—Owing to veterinary restrictions no participation in the Johannesburg Show was possible, but the Territory's agents in the leading South African towns were able to maintain their connexions.

CHIEF IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>From Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,158	974	2,049	1,357	14,752	9,276
Mealies ... bags	7,883	3,477	5,181	2,460	3,009	1,831
Mealie meal ... bags	13,672	6,460	11,686	5,554	10,890	5,991
Wheat and wheat meal.	4,371	7,569	2,907	4,424	2,289	3,430
Horses ... head	30	280	42	320	2	50
Mules... ... head	—	—	—	—		
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—		
Sheep and goats.	3	13	4	14	—	—
Cattle ... head	38	686	152	629	—	—
Pigs head	16	70	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	34	5,395	15	1,683	11	2,196
General merchandise	—	190,937	—	96,442	—	75,749
<i>From Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags			220	88	1,305	810
Mealies ... bags			125	67	1,731	995
Mealie meal ... bags			795	402	9,081	5,742
Wheat and wheat meal.			235	430	382	650
Vehicles ... No.			4	389	2	200
General merchandise			—	49,783	—	27,957
<i>From Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
Wheat and wheat meal.			49	136	13	32
General merchandise			—	1,699	—	1,161
<i>From Other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags			—	—	1,532	761
Mealies ... bags			2	2	10	9
Mealie meal ... bags			11	8	6	6
Wheat and wheat meal.			13	24	8	13
Vehicles ... No.			1	135	—	—
General merchandise			—	9,956	—	14,037
TOTALS ...	—	£215,861	—	£176,002	—	£150,896

**CHIEF EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.**

<i>Article.</i>	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			<i>To Union of South Africa.</i>			
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	5,666	3,101	5,200	2,017	—	—
Mealies ... bags	690	266	—	—	180	75
Mealie meal ... bags	535	527	250	169	—	—
Cheese ... lb.	77,137	3,582	11,060	379	530	21
Bacon and ... lb.	835	56	505	13	—	—
hams.						
Butter ... lb.	585,392	34,155	462,008	24,732	—	—
Eggs ... doz.	11,214	535	5,353	169	49	1
Cattle ... head	25,927	93,196	10,483	39,311	715	2,918
Sheep and ... head	7,636	4,268	—	—	—	—
goats.						
Donkeys ... head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ... head	646	756	1,503	2,630	—	—
Hides... ..	827,909	10,533	450,281	4,290	—	521
Skins (sheep ... lb.	42,543	651	14,813	94	994	22
and goats).						
Skins and ... No.	36,654	6,597	4,817	3,622	1,066	192
karosses(wild animals).						
Ostrich feathers lb.	489	97	513	83	—	—
Mohair ... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool... .. lb.	1,564	10	500	3	—	—
Cream and ... lb.	126,198	7,316	40,811	1,660	2,626	91
butterfat.						
Firewood ... tons	2,248	3,273	233	278	—	—
Gold ... oz.	1,302	5,470	—	—	—	—
Silver... .. oz.	662	36	—	—	—	—
Ivory... .. lb.	850	286	—	—	—	—
Rhinoceros ... lb.	191	92	—	—	—	—
horn.						
Bones ... lb.	1,400	70	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	—	—	—	—	2	736
Other articles ...	—	4,958	—	4,309	—	8
			<i>To Southern Rhodesia.</i>			
Kaffir corn ... bags			326	208	—	—
Mealies ... bags			365	178	—	—
Eggs ... doz.			240	15	—	—
Sheep and ... head			9,849	7,387	126	63
goats.						
Hides... ..			943,440	1,007	—	21
Skins (sheep ... lb.			2,784	33	—	—
and goats).						
Skins and ... No.			2,221	362	—	—
karosses (wild animals).						
Gold ... oz.			2,247	9,344	5,525	22,280
Silver ... oz.			1,676	104	622	47
Other articles ...			—	1,032	—	—

**CHIEF EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS—continued.**

Article.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags			1,206	622	—	—
Mealies ... bags			1,656	704	—	—
Cattle ... head			4,471	16,766	—	—
Sheep and goats. head			1,311	983	—	—
Skins and No. karosses.			12	12	—	—
Ivory... ... lb.			—	—	—	123
Other articles ...			—	2,314	—	—
				<i>To Northern Rhodesia.</i>		
Kaffir corn ... bags			150	90	—	—
Cheese ... lb.			106	6	—	—
Cattle ... head			10,149	38,059	—	—
Hides... ...			4,358	40	—	115
Skins and No. karosses.			8,821	762	—	730
Ostrich feathers lb.			—	—	—	—
Other articles ...			—	5,533	—	—
				<i>To other Countries.</i>		
TOTAL ...	—	£179,831	—	£169,320	—	£27,964

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Europeans.—Other than Government there is but little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £60 to £300 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Natives.—For natives, who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £36 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Labour.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers.

Up to 1933 labour from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° South might, for reasons of health, only be engaged from South-West Africa for work on the Witwatersrand Mines. Towards the end of the year, however, and entirely as an experiment, arrangements were set on foot for a contingent of 1,000 recruits from these regions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate to be employed on the Rand Mines as from the 1st January, 1934, health statistics to be carefully kept and submitted to the Administration by the Mine Authorities in due course.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and kaffir corn form the staple food of the natives. These, in normal years, they grow on their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows :—

Mealies	...	...	...	...	} 17s. per 200 lb. bag
Mealie meal	...	...	...	...
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	...
					22s. „

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1933 there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ten schools for European children, attended by approximately 200 pupils, two coloured schools at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 59 pupils, and 91 native schools with an attendance of 7,378 pupils.

The European schools are under the control of District School Committees elected by the adult European population and presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings of which are submitted to the Resident Commissioner for confirmation. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions,

special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £24 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of eighteen.

A further bursary of £24 per annum (or two bursaries of £24 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to fourteen, or until they have passed Standard VI.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

Since 1st April, 1931, the native schools have been financed from the Native Fund.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1933 :—

						<i>Schools.</i>
Lobatsi Block	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gaberones Block	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kanye Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Molepolole Area	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mochudi Area	...	...	...	...	...	8
Serowe Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Francistown Area	...	...	...	...	...	13
N'gamiland Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kgalagadi Area	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ghanzi Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chobe Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	91
						—

In the two last-mentioned areas the schools have never as yet been inspected on account of distance, time, expense, and lack of inspection personnel. Arrangements are being made to start a school for the children of bushmen in the Chobe area.

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 574 pupils, and the Mochudi National School with an attendance of approximately 325 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these Native School Committees have been newly constituted so as to be partly elective. All Missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must now be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are now amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central executive committee and local school committees presided over by the Headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained but the Administration makes from general revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £200 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

Since March, 1931, a new code designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Province, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Tsoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as textbooks for school use, but now that the question of Tsoana orthography has been settled new text books on an improved model will be introduced by the Education Department.

No meeting of the Board of Advice in Native Education was held during 1933.

During the year it has been possible for the Inspector of Education to visit most of the European schools within the Territory. A great many native schools have been visited also.

A matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the Administration is the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in 1931 by the appointment of a native supervisor of schools in the Tati District, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. This experiment has proved a great success. At the beginning of 1932 Chief Isang Pilane, ex-Regent of the Bakgatla tribe, was appointed Supervisor of the Bakgatla and Batlokwa native schools. This appointment was also in the nature of an experiment and it too has proved most successful. During the year under review a third Supervisor has been appointed and he works in the Kgalagadi District, where he is doing most valuable work. It is hoped to employ still more men for similar work in the near future.

An attempt is being made to introduce qualified Jeanes teachers into the Territory and already one woman has been appointed to work in the Bakwena Reserve. Others—men and women—are receiving Jeanes Training at Domboshawa and Hope Fountain schools, respectively, in Southern Rhodesia.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available, the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable but by means of subsidiary training courses it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. Such a course was, with the help of the authorities at Tiger Kloof, Cape Province, held at that centre in July, 1930. It was attended by upwards of 40 teachers from the Protectorate. In August, 1931, a similar course was held at Mochudi. The value of these courses has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who attended them, and it is intended to hold similar courses annually. To

follow up and consolidate the work will, however, necessitate more frequent inspection and supervision than is now possible.

The Administration also makes provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen and in 1931 Moremi, the son of the Chief Mathiba, N'gamiland, was placed at the Dombashawa Institution, Southern Rhodesia, and at the beginning of this year he proceeded to the Tiger Kloof Native Institution, Cape Province.

In November, 1931, a Native Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination was held in the Territory for pupils actually at school in Protectorate schools. As a result of this examination bursaries were awarded from the Native Fund to four successful candidates to enable them to proceed to approved Institutions in the Union of South Africa to take up teacher training. A similar examination was held in 1932 and another was held this year, and in both instances four bursaries were awarded to the four best candidates each year.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions, but a qualified nurse has undertaken welfare work among the natives in the Bamangwato Reserve and is rendering invaluable assistance to the natives there.

There is no provision for accident, sickness, or old-age insurance.

X.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages: one of considerable length is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula on the Zambesi River and Maun in N'gamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. There is also a road from Ghanzi to the Batawana Boundary.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the tsetse fly season. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service, operated in the Territory by the Union Railway authorities, is limited to one service—namely, the one operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, with a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these Districts.

There are landing grounds at Palapye Road, Maun, Ghanzi, Francistown and Serowe for the use of air pilots who periodically visit the Territory. There are also two private landing grounds on ranches in the Tuli Block, and the aerodrome on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters has been pronounced by expert opinion to be second only to one other in South Africa.

Postal Communications.

There are in the Territory two money order, savings bank, post, telegraph and telephone offices; two money order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices; two postal order, telegraph and telephone agencies; twelve postal order agencies; five postal order and telegraph agencies; and one telegraph agency.

The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the Railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique is 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge for the delivery of letters to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and other British possessions is also 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Air Mail.

Since January, 1932, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been able to avail itself of air mail facilities to Europe and other parts of Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

Prior to 1932 the coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was as declared by Orders in Council, of 1911 and 1920, all British and all Transvaal coins, British coins being any which were, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins being those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the strained financial position of the Territory the number of capital works was reduced to a minimum and numerous other works have had to be postponed.

The staff of the Public Works Department was reduced to the Government Engineer with headquarters at Mafeking and a maintenance mechanic stationed at Gaberones.

The Superintending Clerk of Works was allotted to special work in connexion with the erection of a hospital for natives at Molepolole.

The normal work of the Department covers all matters relating to public works generally, including the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings and roads, the provision and maintenance of water supplies including pumping plant, water boring, and dam construction, and the running and repair of mechanical transport.

Buildings.

During the year very few new works were undertaken and operations were confined to minor additions and alterations and general maintenance. After considerable difficulty, owing to restrictions due to foot and mouth disease control, it was possible to arrange for the delivery of materials and the completion of new quarters for the Non-Commissioned Officer at Tsau in N'gamiland.

The buildings at Mohembo were put into a sound condition; new quarters were erected in the southern Kalahari at Tsabon for the Assistant Resident Magistrate, and new Native Police barracks were completed on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking.

Numerous plans were submitted for new capital works under the Colonial Development Fund.

Roads.

Financial considerations caused the extent of works to be restricted to general maintenance, with the exception of the opening up and improving the transport route from Serowe to N'gamiland via Rakops. A light road grader and scarifier were obtained with a view to reducing maintenance costs.

Water Supplies.

A limited water survey was carried out by the Senior Geologist of the Union Government whose services were specially arranged for. Sites for boring and well-sinking were selected at Kanye and Molepolole and six other sites were chosen in the Bakgatla Reserve.

The Administration's shot drill, after being in store for twelve months, was reconditioned and has been allotted to this special work under a co-operative system by which the cost of the boreholes is being paid for by syndicates of native cattle owners.

One borehole was completed but a negligible amount of water was obtained and the machine has been moved to another site.

At Kanye and Molepolole an experiment was conducted with a view to developing rapid well-sinking, and plant operated by compressed air machinery was employed. The experiment has proved very effective.

A plentiful supply of water was obtained at the Kanye well and the machinery is now operating at Molepolole.

A new pumping plant is being installed at the Kanye well and surface piping and storage tanks are about to be provided.

Continuous maintenance and overhaul of numerous pumping plants was provided during the year again fully justifying the Administration's policy of having the full-time services of a competent fitter mechanic.

A well was sunk at the Camp at Tsau with a good yield at 80 feet and the well at Doutsa was cleaned and repaired.

Owing to the very severe drought experienced throughout the Territory during the year it was necessary to provide relief of distress and approximately £1,500 was expended on the issue of explosives to natives for well-sinking.

N'gamiland waterways.

Under a grant of £1,000 from the Colonial Development Fund efforts are being made in N'gamiland to clear the waterways of the Okavanga system and bring a greater volume of water into the Botletle River. The work has been handicapped by the severe working conditions in that part of the Territory. It is not as yet possible to gauge the results as the heavy floods which are expected have commenced to swell the rivers.

Maun Irrigation Plot.

Under Dr. Lucan, a German national with sound knowledge of agriculture, a piece of land adjoining the river near the Camp was stumped and fenced, deep channels being dug from the river to the reservoir whence the water can be lifted by means of hand pumps to the furrows irrigating the land. Excellent results were achieved in the shape of crops of mealies, kaffir corn, beans, plants and vegetables. It is believed that cereals could be grown all the year in N'gamiland, under such a system.

Mechanical Transport.

The number of motor-lorries now in service has been increased to eight in number. They have all been operating under very severe conditions on mere tracks, and in many places across country, during the many operations in connexion with maintaining foot and mouth disease control cordons.

Much overhaul and maintenance is being provided at the Public Works Department workshops which are now being equipped to deal with the increasing demands.

Fences.

During the year 76 miles of fencing were erected along the eastern boundary of the railway line in the Bamangwato Reserve. Owing to the general financial depression the work of fencing the railway line has been postponed but the above work was specially arranged for to assist in the control of foot and mouth disease.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1932-33 was 1,684 as against 1,186 in 1931-32.

Fourteen persons were charged with homicide; of these three were discharged on the merits of their cases, one was committed

for trial, three were acquitted, one was sentenced to penal servitude; three to imprisonment, one was whipped, and two were bound over.

There were 125 cases of other offences against the person in 110 of which convictions followed, 231 offences against property with 194 convictions, and 1,314 prosecutions for other offences in which 1,227 convictions followed.

During the year 774 persons were imprisoned and 531 were fined.

The Resident Commissioner exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Cape Colony, but no original civil action, suit, or proceedings can be instituted in his Court, or otherwise than by way of appeal from the decision of a Court of Assistant Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, Assistant Resident Magistrate, or Special Justice of the Peace.

Since 1912 a Special Court, called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has been established for the trial of murder and certain other specified cases, consisting of a Judge or Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, or any person who shall have been admitted as a barrister in England or Northern Ireland or as an advocate in the Court of Session of Scotland, appointed by the High Commissioner to be President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the Resident Commissioner.

A right of appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence, or order of the Special Court.

Apart from these two Courts there are 11 Courts of Resident Magistrates and two Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates and one Court of Special Justice of the Peace from all of which lie appeals to the Special Court, or the Resident Commissioner's Court.

The rules governing the procedure in the Resident Commissioner's Court are, *mutatis mutandis*, and as far as the circumstances of the Territory admit, the same as those of the Supreme Court of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the procedure in the Courts of Resident Magistrates is subject to a similar proviso, the same as that which was in force in the Colony on the 10th of June, 1891.

Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The proceedings in all Courts in regard to criminal matters are now governed by proclamation No. 20 of 1933.

The native Chiefs adjudicate in cases arising between natives of their respective tribes. Appeals against their judgments lie in the

first instance to a Court of Resident Magistrate of the District sitting with the Chief, and, in the event of disagreement, the matter is decided by the Resident Commissioner.

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, eight only having been sent to hospital, and 8·8 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed, under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, for the payment of fines by instalment. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by this Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921 as amended by Proclamations No. 37 of 1930 and No. 21 of 1932 provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the existing establishment is as follows:—

- 1 Staff Officer.
 - 6 Sub-Inspectors.
 - 27 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
 - 1 Native Drill Corporal.
 - 50 Native Mounted Police.
 - 181 Native Dismounted Constables.
- Two rifle clubs with a keen membership exist in the Territory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important of the Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1933:—

- Proclamation* No. 14 : Liquor Law : further amendment.
- „ No. 20 : Criminal Procedure and Evidence.
- „ No. 24 : Pensions.
- „ No. 25 : Police Pensions.
- „ No. 30 : Appointment and Powers of Commissions of Enquiry.
- „ No. 33 : Administration of Estates.
- „ No. 44 : Proclaiming Batlokwa Native Reserve.
- „ No. 53 : Wild Birds Protection and Preservation.

Notice 26 : Tariff and Customs Fees.

„ 55 : Telephone Regulations Amendment.

„ 57 : Prison Regulations Amendment.

„ 102 : Immigration Regulations.

„ 125 : Administration of Estates Regulations.

„ 165 : New Issue of Postage and Revenue Stamps and Regulations *re.*

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

REVENUE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	42,451	40,740	31,921	26,027	9,624
Customs and Excise	30,913	25,579	26,313	27,899	29,100
Posts and Telephones	15,672	15,469	16,772	18,470	18,031
Licences	6,789	6,553	6,282	6,244	5,102
Revenue Stamps	522	527	529	670	646
Judicial Fines	617	669	438	687	474
European Poll Tax	1,231	1,218	1,249	1,996	1,234
Income Tax	39,613	37,871	2,686	2,245	2,432
Rentals and Transfer Duty.	876	817	685	550	628
Native Fund Contribution	2,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
Interest	3,064	2,174	1,725	1,157	1,028
Deductions from Salaries and Allowances.	—	—	—	3,322	3,326
Fees for Veterinary Services.	—	—	—	1,945	220
Mining Revenue... ..	—	—	—	2,502	2,529
Miscellaneous	2,708	5,353	4,309	2,958	1,995
Total Ordinary Revenue	146,606	137,970	93,909	97,672	76,369
Extraordinary Revenue	—	11,594	12,826	4,631	1,902
Parliamentary Grant in Aid.	—	—	—	—	177,000
Total Revenue ...	£146,606	£149,564	£106,735	£102,303	£255,271

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner...	10,310	11,572	12,015	12,634	13,071
District Administration..	14,507	14,537	12,093	12,551	12,257
Police	30,324	31,813	29,316	29,263	31,963
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,902	6,223	5,928	5,810	5,769
Administration of Justice	5,643	6,169	5,750	5,461	5,356
Public Works Department	—	4,821	5,075	2,872	3,070
Public Works Recurrent	16,541	9,722	7,308	5,837	6,699
Public Works Extra-ordinary.	708	—	—	—	—
Medical	11,797	12,232	12,626	12,185	12,898
Education	5,710	6,103	5,022	4,444	7,572
Veterinary	15,095	13,350	17,558	23,065	14,134
Allowances to Chiefs ...	3,856	3,804	3,569	2,920	1,866
Pensions... ..	9,312	12,058	11,972	11,020	12,321
Miscellaneous	4,876	4,596	6,780	8,701	32,599
Total Ordinary Expendi- ture.	£134,581	£137,000	£135,012	£136,763	£159,579
Extraordinary Expendi- ture.	21,529	17,840	27,548	1,559	27,684
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	—	4,508	—
Total Expenditure	£156,110	£154,840	£162,560	£142,830	£187,263

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1933 and 1934, were as follows :—

[illegible]

Contingent Liabilities:

Colonial Development Fund, Loan for Tsetse Fly Investigation	...	£2,265	6s.	3d.
Additions to Hospitals	...	£3,770	0s.	0d.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST MARCH, 1934.

Liabilities.		£ s. d.		Assets.		£ s. d.	
Standard Bank	...	...	...	Cash in Hands of	Sub-Ac-	£ s. d.	
Sundry Deposits—	...	...	...	countants	...	...	...
Sale of Unclaimed Stock	...	82	3 4	Crown Agents Deposits	...	8,000	0 0
Master's Guardian Fund	...	1,306	2 6				
Security Native Labour Agents	...	...	2 19 0	Loans—			
Union Customs Deposits	...	45	9 5	To Settlers	...	5,444	15 10
Sub-Accountant's Suspense...	...	1,265	15 7	To Swaziland Government...	...	20,000	0 0
Bakwena Tribal Fund	...	134	1 4				
Dairy Control Butter Levy Fund	...	138	7 3	Sundry Advances—			
General	...	412	17 0	Vaccines for Settlers	...	68	5 9
				Native Deferred Pay	...	1,830	0 10
				Motor Advances to Officials	...	4,005	4 1
				Pensions	...	216	16 5
				Union Locust Advances	...	1,181	12 8
				General	...	1,662	14 3
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	...	...	South African Railways	...	...	...
						8,965	0 0
						121	18 9
						£53,902	12 2

The following amounts are not included as Liabilities in the above statement:—

On loan from Colonial Development Fund	...	£6,035	6s. 3d.
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Treasury, 1933-34	...	£177,000	0s. 0d.

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £9,624. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, *et cetera*, are given on page 37.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually 0·27622 per cent. of the total Customs Revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The amount received for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1934, was £27,495.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,605, making the total Customs Revenue for the Territory £29,100. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by the Schedule Part III of Proclamation 65 of 1921.

Licences.—General dealers are subject to annual licences in terms of Proclamation No. 48 of 1924 which consolidated and amended the duties payable in respect of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Labour agents licences and motor vehicle licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 45 of 1907 and 10 of 1929 as amended respectively.

The laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licences payable in this connexion are laid down in Act 28 of 1883 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation of the 4th April, 1892, as amended by Proclamation 30 of 1931.

The licences payable in respect of the sale of firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, and the conditions appertaining thereto are governed by Proclamations dated 10th June, 1891, and 15th November, 1893.

The following statement reflects the chief classes of licences and the amounts collected in respect of each during the past two years :

<i>Class of Licence.</i>	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£
Ammunition, Gun and Gunpowder ...	963	623
Agents for Foreign Firms, General		
Dealers and Importers ...	2,952	2,536
Labour Agents and Runners ...	207	299
Motor Vehicles and Drivers ...	1,125	1,145
Liquor ...	341	288
Miscellaneous ...	656	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£6,244	£5,102

Income-Tax.—The collection of income-tax is governed by Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The rates of tax imposed for the year ended 30th June, 1933, were fixed as follows:—

(1) In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount two shillings and sixpence;

(2) In the case of persons other than companies

(a) When the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

The amount collected for the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Arrear tax	737	15	1
Current tax	1,614	19	6
Tax paid in advance by officials	78	17	1
	<hr/>		
	£2,431	11	8
	<hr/>		

The following statement shows the number of the different classes of persons assessed for tax, the total amount of tax paid, and the aggregate of the taxable incomes in the several categories and also compares the collection with the previous year.

Number taxed. 1932-33. 1933-34.		Category.	Amount of tax received.						Total incomes of taxpayers.	
			1932-33.			1933-34.			1932-33.	1933-34.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
5	5	Companies and Farmers.	323	6	7	685	18	3	2,994	12,017
19	29	Traders ...	920	2	2	459	7	10	14,281	20,329
73	59	Officials ...	844	6	9	687	11	2	44,207	38,830
22	36	Others ...	157	1	8	519	17	4	19,151	20,632
		Payments in advance by officials.	—			78	17	1	—	—
			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>
			£2,244	17	2	£2,431	11	8	£80,633	£91,808
			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>

Poll Tax.—Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended provides for the payment of a poll tax of £2 per annum in half-yearly instalments, by every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years or over and who does not pay hut tax.

The total amount realized under this head amounted to £1,234 for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

Customs Tariff.—In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Bechuanaland maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.

Native Tax.—Native tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male native of eighteen years of age, or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of 15s. per annum, and in addition if such native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of 15s. for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than two pounds five shillings in any one year.

RATES OF NATIVE TAX.

						<i>Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batawana (N'gamiland)</i>			<i>Rest of Territory.</i>		
						<i>Reserves.</i>					
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-1924	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1924-1925	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1925-1926	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1926-1927	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1927-1928	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1928-1929	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
										<i>Whole Territory Uniform rate.</i>	
									£	s.	d.
1929-1930	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	1	5	0
1930-1931	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	1	5	0
1931-1932	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	1	5	0
1932-1933	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	8	0
1933-1934	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	0	15	0
1934-1935	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	0	15	0

Native Fund Tax.—This tax represents 5s. of every native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934,

amounted to £3,800 3s. 9d. plus a grant from Vote " Education " of £3,422 10s. 8d. to balance the shortfall in receipts as compared with expenditure and making a total of £7,222 14s. 5d., as compared with £6,619 16s. 9d. the previous financial year. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund are used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes :—education of natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ; abatement of contagious diseases ; eradication of cattle diseases ; improvement of native stock ; and fencing of native areas.

A native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he had paid tax for the current year in that country shall not be liable to pay the tax for that year.

Resident Magistrates are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, in whole or in part, after consultation with the Chief, any native who is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he is unable on account of poverty, to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The rate of native tax was reduced from £1 8s. to 15s. by High Commissioner's Notice No. 82 of 1933. The reduction in the rate of tax was necessitated by the reduction in the capacity of natives to contribute to taxation owing to the embargo on the export of all animals, and animal and vegetable products from the Territory due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions obtaining during the year.

Resident Magistrates are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and perform this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs are paid, under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932, a gratuity of ten per cent. of the value of current tax collected and five per cent. in respect of arrear tax paid to Magistrates on or before the 31st day of October, and five per cent. on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current or arrear tax. During the year 1933-34 it was found necessary to double the amount of commission payable.

The tax may also be paid at all seats of magistrates and police camps. In some districts other than native reserves, assistance is given by the Police in the collection of the tax.

XVI.—VETERINARY.

General.

Veld Conditions.—The period under review was undoubtedly one of the worst experienced during recent years due to the severe drought that prevailed throughout the territory from January to November and this, following upon three years of very scanty rainfall, made farming operations most difficult. Springs and pools that had always been regarded as permanent dried up, and even

in the rivers it was necessary to dig deeply before water could be obtained. The result was that cattle were concentrated in the vicinity of the only available waters and were often in a deplorable state, as much from the lack of water as scarcity of feed. Both large and small stock, and even game, died in large numbers from poverty. The breeding stock suffered most severely, especially cows in calf. In some parts, particularly in the Tati, farmers lost half their stock and the position of the farmer, who relied chiefly on the cream he sent to the creamery, was indeed precarious. Cattle losses in the native reserves were equally serious and these were more marked in the parts that were overstocked and in the areas that were limited by cordon requirements. Wherever possible extra grazing was allotted to the natives and in several cases cordons were moved to supply extra grazing and water.

Cattle Improvement.

Introduction of Pure-bred Stock.—In the past, the mortality of full grown pure bred bulls imported into the Territory has been very high.

An experiment in the introduction of young stock carried out during the past year shows that this method of introduction to improve blood might have great promise.

In January two pure-bred Ayrshire calves were obtained from the Burn-Brae herd of Ayrshires belonging to Mr. Alex Drysdale.

These calves were railed in crates when a fortnight old from Johannesburg to Mahalapye. They were handfed on milk from native cows and during the course of the experiment would seem to have acquired the immunity to disease which is inherent in the native animal.

In September one calf was lost from snakebite. This in no way detracts from the value of experiment. The other calf, a bull, has thrived continuously.

There would appear to be every reason to believe that the importation of young stock in this manner will be far more successful than attempting acclimatization of adult stock.

Castration.—The Native Dairy Instructors were equipped with Burdizzo castration pincers, with very satisfactory results. During the past year the following animals were castrated :—

					Head.
Bulls over two years	...	...	...	...	1,746
Bulls over one year	...	...	...	...	4,942
Bulls under one year	...	...	...	...	6,351
Calves under six months	...	...	...	...	3,408
					<hr/>
					16,447
					<hr/>

Dehorning of calves.—The native does not take too kindly to the dehorning of calves but education is progressing slowly; 714 head were attended to during the year by means of the hot iron method.

Cattle diseases.

Foot and mouth disease.

For nearly two years, the Administration had, by maintaining expensive police cordons, kept the majority of markets open and the Territory free from foot and mouth disease although infection had existed in Southern Rhodesia close to our border.

On 21st January, however, the disease was diagnosed in the Francistown quarantine camp and it is probable that it had been introduced over the Shashi River from Southern Rhodesia some months previously.

Infection was found all along the Shashi River, Macclousi, Madinare, and Shashi Districts and throughout the Tati territory and the disease moved rapidly both south and west.

Police cordons were drawn around the infection as quickly as possible, but they had to be frequently altered owing to the rapid spread of the infection. The Nata River and Makarikari Lake were selected as offering the only effective natural northern barriers and these, although far from any infected cattle, were chosen as the northern cordon boundaries.

From Tala Mabeli at the south-eastern extremity of the Makarikari Lake the cordon ran almost due south and was brought as far south as the Lotsani River along which it took an eastern course to the Transvaal border. Later the cordon was brought south to the Mahalapye River.

The disease, however, also appeared in the southern part of the territory, firstly at Ramathlabama, then at Pitsani, and later at Gaberones, and it was therefore decided to run the cordon from Tala Mabeli south throughout the whole length of the Territory; only terminating when it reached the Cape Province boundary near Pitsani Molopo.

It was decided to inoculate, by Bevan's intranasal injection of virulent blood, all cattle contained within the cordon as this appeared to offer the only means of ridding the country of the disease within a reasonable time. It was an immense undertaking, but one that has been entirely justified by results, as it has saved the country from an indefinite period of quarantine, which would have brought disaster to both farming and trade.

Valuable assistance was given by the Southern Rhodesia Veterinary Department, who supplied a Veterinary Officer and four trained stock inspectors at the commencement of operations.

All available men, including Sheep Inspectors, Cattle Export Inspectors and officers of the Dairy Department, were employed

in the inoculation campaign, and four Veterinary Surgeons and twenty-five Stock Inspectors were added to the staff.

By the end of August, the three-quarters of a million cattle contained within the cordon had been inoculated, and in November export from the territory was partially resumed.

Butter, made from pasteurised cream, was permitted export and this enabled both the creameries at Francistown and Lobatsi to operate.

Hides and skins, of which there was a large accumulation, were permitted export after storage and disinfection. Wild animal skins were allowed out after storage in sealed containers, and a number of other products, including poultry, eggs, native curios, etc., could be exported under veterinary safeguards. At that time there were indications that normal export would be resumed at any early date.

Towards the end of the year valuable research work was carried out by Messrs. Walker and Hobday.

Anthrax, Quarter Evil, Trypanosomiasis, and Paratyphoid.

These diseases have taken their usual toll, and could not receive the usual attention, owing to the staff being more urgently required on foot and mouth disease duty.

Scab.

The work of scab eradication was interfered with up to August, when dipping was resumed. Altogether 69,927 animals were examined and 13,830 were dipped.

The following vaccines were issued to Protectorate owners during 1933:—

	<i>Doses.</i>					
Anthrax	109,145
Quarter Evil	35,960
Paratyphoid	1,195
Wireworm remedy	9,100

XVII.—MINING.

Prospecting and mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932, which came into force on 12th August, 1932, and the Regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices No. 111 of 1932 dated 12th August, 1932, and No. 157 dated 21st October, 1932. It should be noted, however, that the Tati District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation.

For the purposes of the Proclamation land is divided into :—

- (a) Crown land.
- (b) Land held under Mineral Concession.
- (c) Land not held under Mineral Concession, and
- (d) Private Land.

Under the Proclamation power is given to the High Commissioner to specify by notice published in the Gazette areas within the Bechuanaland Protectorate to which the Proclamation or such of its provisions as may be deemed advisable shall apply. Notices applying the Proclamation to the following areas have been issued to date :—

Bamangwato Native Reserve.
 Bakwena Native Reserve.
 Gaberones Block (Private Land).
 Tuli Block (Private Land).
 Ghanzi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Kgalagadi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Chobe Magisterial District (Crown Land).
 Bakgatla Native Reserve.
 Bangwaketse Native Reserve.
 Lobatsi Block (Private Land subject to Mineral Concession).
 Gungwe Reserve (Crown Land).
 Batawana Native Reserve.

On *Crown Land* to which the Proclamation has been applied prospecting is allowed in either of two ways, viz. :—

- (1) Under Prospecting Permit, provided the land has first been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published in the Gazette to be open to prospecting. Such Notice has been published in respect of the Magisterial Districts of Kgalagadi, Ghanzi and Chobe, excluding the Reserved Game Area in the last-mentioned district.

Prospecting permits have been issued for these areas, but no application for claim licences in respect of any claims which may have been pegged thereunder have so far been applied for.

- (2) By an exclusive right to prospect conferred under a Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner. Such grant has been made in respect of an area of Crown Land within the Mining District of Bamangwato Reserve (Magisterial District of Francistown) known as the "Gungwe Reserve."

On *Land held under Mineral Concession*, i.e., land within a Native Reserve to which the Proclamation has been applied and which has been granted under concession made by the Chief and tribe with the approval of the Secretary of State for the purpose of prospecting or mining, prospecting may be carried on in terms

of the concession, providing a prospecting permit is obtained by the concessionaires. The following is a list of Mineral Concessions now of force and effect :—

<i>Description of Concession Area</i>	<i>Date of Concession</i>	<i>Date of Registration of Concession</i>	<i>Present Registered Holder</i>
Bangwaketse Reserve	13.10.1887	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bangwaketse Reserve	29.3.1888	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bakwena Reserve	28.8.1889	16.11.1932	British South Africa Company
Bakgatla Reserve	22.7.1898	2.5.1933	Linchwe Concession Co., Ltd.
Bamangwate Reserve	21.3.1932	1.11.1932	British South Africa Company

Land not held under Mineral Concession refers to Native Reserves which are not subject to such concession and the Batawana Native Reserve and Barolong Farms fall within this category. The Proclamation having been applied to the Batawana Reserve, prospecting within this area may take place under the authority of :—

(a) A concession for such purpose made by the Chief and tribe and approved by the Secretary of State. In addition thereto a prospecting permit is also required, or,

(b) A Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner, with the consent of the Chief and tribe.

" Public " or General Prospecting on Native Reserves.—Such prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit provided the Proclamation has been applied to the Reserve and the land has also been declared under High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open to such prospecting. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether any land within a Native Reserve will be made available for public prospecting. For the purposes of the Proclamation, the Baralong Farms are regarded as a Native Reserve.

On Private Land, i.e., land other than Crown Land, or land in any Native Reserve or the forty-one farms known as the Barolong Farms, to which the Proclamation has been applied, public or general prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit, but only after the land has, with the consent of the registered holder of the mineral rights, been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published in the Gazette, to be open for such prospecting. No private land has yet been made available for public prospecting.

Before the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land may himself prospect he is required to obtain a prospecting permit.

The holder of a prospecting permit—the period of availability of which is one year, and for which a fee of £1 is payable—may peg under the authority of such permit, a maximum number of 500 claims, but no restriction as to the number of claims which may be pegged, is imposed on the holder of a mineral concession in respect of the land he holds under such concession or on the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land.

Before any minerals may be worked on any land it is necessary that the person by whom these are being won shall be in possession of either :—

(a) A Crown Grant issued for such purpose.

(b) Claim licences for such number of claims as shall have been pegged by him or otherwise acquired and registered in his name. The extent of a claim is 400 feet by 150 feet, equals 60,000 square feet, and the rate of licence fee payable thereon varies according to the period for which the claim is held. For the first year the rate per claim is 1d. per month; during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, the rate is increased to 1s., and for the 5th and succeeding years, the rate is further increased to 5s. Such fees may be refunded by the Mining Commissioner on proof being furnished that the claim holder has spent during the period in respect of which a refund is claimed at least 10s. per month per claim in wages on work upon the claims, including an allowance of £30 a month for his own work if personally engaged thereon.

PROSPECTING FOR AND MINING OF DIAMONDS.

A special chapter of the Proclamation is devoted to the above, the provisions of which, briefly stated, are as follows :—

Prospecting for or mining of Diamonds may not take place on Private Land, unless such land has first been specially declared by High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open for such prospecting and mining. It should be noted that the publication of any such notice permitting public or general prospecting is not contemplated.

On Crown Land or Native Reserves such prospecting and mining is permitted only under the authority of Crown Grant.

Any person prospecting for or mining diamonds in contravention of the above provisions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months in respect of each such operation undertaken by him, and any diamonds won may be forfeited to the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

In the regulations to the Proclamation "Mining Title" is defined as :—

(a) Claims for which a Certificate of Registration has been issued by the Registrar of Deeds.

(b) Mineral Concessions (whether granted previously or subsequently to the Proclamation).

(c) Crown Grants duly registered as required by the Proclamation.

Such title may be transferred, leased, or mortgaged. For the better protection of the claimholder's title to his claims, a certificate of Special Registration may be obtained, which is regarded as conclusive evidence that at the date of its issue the person named therein was in indisputable possession of the claims to which the certificate refers. Before such certificate can be granted the claims require to be surveyed and certain formalities regarding publication of notices, etc., require to be complied with. The rights conferred by the certificate may not be upset, except on the ground of fraud.

For the purpose of administering the Proclamation the Territory is divided into Mining Districts, each district being under the supervision of a Mining Commissioner, who is authorized, *inter alia*, to issue prospecting permits and claim licences. Prospecting permits for use in respect of land in the Mining Districts of Kgala-gadi, Ghanzi and Chobe may also be obtained on personal application at the Administration's offices at Mafeking.

The following is a list of the Mining Districts which have been established to date :—

Name of Mining District and Mining Commissioner's Address.

Bamangwato Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
Bakwena Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Molepolole.
Gaberones Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
Tuli Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
Bangwaketse Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Kanye.
Lobatsi Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Lobatsi.
Bakgatla Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
Kgalagadi, Resident Magistrate, Tsabon, via Kuruman.
Chobe, Resident Magistrate, Kasane.
Ghanzi, Resident Magistrate, Ghanzi.

Tati District.

As already stated, the above District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Mining Proclamation.

A considerable revival in gold mining within this District has recently taken place, as evidenced by the recent annual report of the Tati Company, Limited, in whom the mineral rights to this area are vested. In the report referred to it is stated that gold and silver recoveries during the year amounted to £24,747, being £15,666 in excess of the previous year's productions. These figures do not take into consideration the gold premium.

As a further indication of increased mining activity in this area, it may be noted that the amount of capital represented by companies recently formed, or in course of formation for the purpose of exploiting minerals under mining rights acquired from the Tati Company, is approximately £750,000, of which the greater portion is represented by companies already operating, and employing 1,500 to 2,000 natives.

Owing to such increased mining activity it has become necessary, in the interest of both Europeans and natives engaged in mining work, that consideration should be given to legislation, providing for such matters as the protection of life and limb, housing and feeding of natives, and health and sanitation, regarding which regulations have been prepared and will shortly be published.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Tour of Resident Commissioner in the Territory.

During the latter part of May and the whole of June the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey and one or two officials of the Administration, made an extensive tour of the Territory, which included a detailed inspection of the numerous sections of the foot and mouth disease cordons and a visit to the far distant stations, Maun and Kasane, in the N'gamiland and Chobe Districts respectively.

Other objects of the journey were to investigate the various rumours which had been received as to the acute distress among the distant inhabitants of the Territory as a result of the prolonged drought, to gain more first-hand information as to conditions obtaining in outlying parts of the Territory, and to go into various matters in the different districts requiring the personal attention of the Resident Commissioner.

Over 2,000 miles were covered by car, measures for relief which were found to be urgently necessary in many parts were put in train, and many valuable contacts were made with both Europeans and natives.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its Seventeenth Session at Mafeking in February, 1933.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter and has been nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote:—

Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred

pounds) and *bona fide* used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the twelve months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a general dealer's licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 (two hundred pounds) provided that in each case such person is either :—

(a) a British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) an alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

A triennial election fell due during the year and resulted as follows in the various Electoral Divisions :—

No. 1. H. C. Wetherilt, O.B.E., J.F.—returned unopposed.

No. 2. R. McFarlane, O.B.E., J.P.—returned unopposed.

No. 3. No nomination.

No. 4. G. Haskins—elected.

No. 5. L. S. Glover—returned unopposed.

No. 6. G. F. J. van Rensburg—re-elected.

No. 7. R. L. Ciring—returned unopposed.

The only contested seat was that representing Electoral Division No. 6 for which both Mr. G. F. J. van Rensburg and Mr. R. A. Good accepted nomination, the former receiving the majority of votes.

In September, 1933, members met at Mahalapye to consider the Report of the Financial and Economic Commission which had recently been enquiring into the position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and drew up various Resolutions which were transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Native Advisory Council.

This Council is representative of the Barolong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketsi, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, and the Batlokwa tribes of the Southern Protectorate and since 1931 of the Batawana from the remote District of N'gamiland.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the above-mentioned Districts each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water-supply in native reserves, and an annual contribution to the cost of eradication of lung-sickness and anthrax in cattle. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for native tax.

One meeting of the Council was held during the year, in July, 1933.

Death.

The death of Chief Mathiba of the Batawana Tribe, on the 2nd April, 1933, is recorded with regret.

Though unable for age and health reasons to guide the tribe in an efficient manner for the last years of his life, he was invariably loyal to the British Government.

Establishment of Batlokwa Reserve.

Under agreement with the British South Africa Company, a portion of land in the Gaberones Block (20,213 morgen, 3 square roods) was handed to the Government, and by Proclamation No. 44, dated 28th July, 1933, a Native Reserve for the Batlokwa tribe, of which Matlala is Chief, was proclaimed.

Pathfinders and Wayfarers.

Great progress has been made in the Pathfinder and Wayfarer Movements throughout the Territory and there are very promising troops at Kanye, Molepolole, Mochudi, Ramoutsa, Khale, Lobatsi and Francistown. Guidance, help, and control of the two movements are vested in two Divisional Councils for the Protectorate, which meet from time to time at Headquarters, Mafeking. During the year it has been possible for the Protectorate to have its own Wayfarer Superintendent instead of, as has previously been the case, sharing the Transvaal Superintendent.

Two training camps for Pathfinders have been held this year, one at Gaberones and one at Tsessebe, at the latter of which, owing to the cordial co-operation of the Director of Native Development, Southern Rhodesia, and principals of schools in Rhodesia, a number of natives from that Colony attended the course. The camp was inspected and its arrangements well reported on by the Medical Officer, Francistown, who kindly gave a lecture on health matters.

A well-attended training course for Wayfarers was held at Francistown in March under the supervision of Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, then acting as Superintendent for the Bechuanaland Protectorate Wayfarers, who enrolled several Wayfarers. Since this course a very promising troop of Wayfarers has grown up at Francistown. At this course were representatives from almost all the other detachments throughout the Territory, many of them teachers from the native schools.

The importance of such camps cannot be too strongly emphasized, their importance lying largely in the dissemination of things learned by the children of the Territory through the school-teachers.

There has been a very great increase in enrolments in both movements during the year.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the several native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati District, was claimed by Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May, 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above-mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati District, with the exception of : (1) land included in any Native Reserve duly set apart by proclamation or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as " the Barolong Farms " (held by members of the Barolong tribe by virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montsioa on the 28th March, 1895), and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati District were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1911, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them (certain lands being reserved for the occupation of natives under the control of the Government) to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong Farms (which comprise all the land reserved to the Barolong tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bangwaketsi tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamalete tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. A reserve for the Batlokwa tribe was established by Proclamation No. 44 of 1933; and certain lands on the Nata have been included in the Bamangwato Reserve by Proclamation No. 31 of

1933. With the exception of five farms that had already been granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12 and 13 of 1905 and became known as the Gaberones, Tuli and Lobatsi Blocks.

Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi District, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £1 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2'1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, thirteen farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 2,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £10 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for twenty-five years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory, and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works of any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, Chobe, and the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connexion with the working of the railway line, namely:—

							Capacity in gallons. Millions
Lobatsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mileage, 1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Palapye	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pilane	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Several attempts have been made by the Administration to open up the underground waters to the west in the Kalahari Desert. These have so far yielded only meagre results, but the Administration has not been in a position to offer very attractive terms, taking into consideration the geographical and other physical difficulties of the case. When water is struck it is sometimes too brackish. The opinion, however, has often been expressed that by deep boring plentiful supplies of good water will be found, and the waterless and useless track of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world.

N'Gamiland Floods.

Rainy Season—1932-1933.

N'gamiland, unfortunately, experienced the lowest rainfall in history with the result that the Thamalakane River dried up, an event not within the knowledge of any of even the oldest inhabitants; nor had it been necessary in previous years to dig wells on the river bank to provide drinking water for the people. For two months, between April and June, the Thamalakane River at Maun was dry. The rainfall for the season was 7.55 inches.

Although a certain amount of work had been done in 1932 in connexion with the clearing of the Okavango channels, most of the backwaters and swampy places were dry owing to the extreme heat and low rainfall, and no actual benefit from that work was apparent, though it is probable that the opening of the channels was responsible for the early arrival of the flood waters during June, and a consequent rapid rise in the river level.

On 1st April, 1933, the Okavango at Mohembo had risen to 9 ft. 7 ins., showing heavy rains in the interior. The flood waters had to traverse enormous stretches of dry country and fill parched *dediba* and backwaters *en route*. The highest level at Maun, 5 ft. 7 ins., was registered on 31st July, 1933, the flood waters having reached here on 25th June. The state of stagnation can best be illustrated by the fact that from the time the flood waters passed the drift at Matlapanen, five miles from Maun, until Maun was reached, a month had elapsed, nor did the flood waters get beyond Chonoga, 30 miles south-west from Maun.

On 25th May, 1933, the Santandadibe flowed into the Thamalakane, and on 9th June the Boro was in flood.

After reaching the peak level of 5 ft. 7 ins. at Maun the waters rapidly receded until November when the low level of 3 ft. 7 ins. was reached. To prevent a further lowering of the river at the irrigation plot a temporary dam was constructed at the wagon drift. On 12th November heavy rains were reported throughout the District.

A gradual rise of the river was registered, 12 ins. being reached within a few days. At Mohembo, the river rose 1 ft. 2 ins. during

November, so that that rise should be reflected at Maun in due course. In the year 1932 the total rise at Mohembo was 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. as against 9 ft. 7 ins. during 1933.

The following table gives the rainfall for the various months during 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 :—

	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
October	0.44	0.09	Nil
November	1.83	0.54	4.56
December	1.64	2.02	2.23
January	1.59	3.51	—
February	6.86	0.79	—
March	10.82	0.6	—
April	0.55	—	—
Total	23.75	7.55	6.79

Colonel Naus was engaged during November, 1933, to open up channels and dam backwaters in the Okavango swamps. He left Maun on the 21st of that month to make arrangements to dam the Santandadibe; a tributary of the Ngoga flowing through a fly-infested area. This dam is nearing completion and many millions of gallons of water that have hitherto flowed through uninhabited country will now go to augment the Ngoga, eventually increasing the volume of the Thamalakane and Botletle Rivers. It is not possible at this stage to report great progress as much time has been taken up with preparation. To one who has not visited the swamps the difficulty of transporting natives, tools, and 3,000 lb. of grain, through hippo-infested rivers by means of native mekoro, cannot be appreciated.

At no time during the year did the flood waters reach the Lake N'gami.

APPENDIX.

Some publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1933. (Cmd. 4368.) H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.
- Rise of South Africa (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). Sir George Cory, M.A., D.Litt. Longmans Green & Co.
- History of South Africa (section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). G. M. Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. George Allen & Unwin.
- The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption. E. H. L. Schwarz. T. Maskew Miller, Cape Town.
- The Bantu Past and Present: An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa. S. M. Molema. W. Green & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d.
- N'gamiland and the Kalahari. (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society. June, 1932.) Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey. C.M.G. Vol. LXXX, No. 4, October, 1932, of Geographical Journal.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

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[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

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Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet ; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others ; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

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The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1933, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian Elected Member, and one a Nominated Unofficial Member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests: at Mombasa for an Arab member; and in all cases the District Commissioner is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

As the result of legislation introduced during the year Municipal Councils were given their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Council. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total income of some of the four municipalities amounted in 1933 to £129,262, of which £129,262 accrued to the Nairobi Municipal Council. Of this total revenue the Government contributed £20,000, approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from various sources, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on property values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In Nairobi a rate of 2 per cent. on site values was levied in 1933, and in Mombasa a small improvement was made in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret also imposed an assessment rate, but rely on the Government for the balance of their requirements. The total amount of the Government contribution was £2,800 and £2,450 respectively in 1933.

Nairobi, Nakuru, and Eldoret obtained their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning is an important branch of the Town Planning and Survey Department. The creation of the Mombasa Municipal Council was sanctioned under a loan of £250,000, the interest on which the Municipal Council took over from Government.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils a greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1933.

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3-4
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of : (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony ; (2) a

plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet ; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others ; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

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The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

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The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1933, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian Elected Member, and one a Nominated Unofficial Member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests; at Mombasa for an Arab member; and in all cases the District Commissioner is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

As the result of legislation introduced during the year Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1933 to £194,069 (subject to audit) of which £129,262 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1933 a rate of $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £23,945 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 and £2,450 respectively in 1933.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live-stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils a greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1933.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1933.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1933.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Educa- tion.	Medical.	Agri- culture, Veter- inary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water- supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
COAST :—	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Digo	6,550	3,062	7,269	515	862	3,837	4,250	1,088	3,753	4,435	34,203
Girama	15,597	9,448	6,564	—	1,487	11,299	14,505	2,032	—	22,173	52,611
Teita	9,498	1,194	3,528	3,100	2,526	2,094	1,723	—	—	1,925	95,946
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	129,438	31,339	15,812	36,936	10,857	14,242	17,088	—	—	44,770	330,547
Central Kavirondo...	101,581	10,463	29,274	31,156	21,928	25,337	10,442	1,494	—	41,832	168,688
South Kavirondo (K.B).	42,966	5,862	9,043	5,000	2,701	12,069	22,371	—	—	20,611	123,508
South Kavirondo (L-A).	38,990	11,696	11,846	6,350	1,878	10,378	18,135	—	19,089	26,522	62,160
South Lumbwa ...	17,032	6,038	7,574	7,825	4,476	3,331	948	—	—	13,234	54,719
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	14,758	16,783	4,541	10,741	5,780	5,832	6,342	939	4,539	10,065	62,133
Elgeyo	—	1,813	12,926	7,381	598	2,117	—	—	12,045	1,147	95,639

KENYA, 1933

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LEFT VALLEY :—		2,520	3,125	3,056	—	252	4,356	—	261	920	7,408	10,838
Baringo
KIKUYU :—												
Kiyambu	...	62,066	8,359	29,071	6,100	6,758	3,713	17,806	4,616	—	50,141	164,353
Fort Hall	...	49,123	16,222	13,626	13,479	1,248	9,044	10,145	—	—	40,452	171,568
South Nyeri	...	46,994	14,782	1,725	27,509	3,786	4,982	3,996	800	—	17,296	19,597
Embu	...	29,257	4,700	3,705	—	4,515	6,153	3,084	2,008	—	7,183	58,583
Meru	...	—	13,170	4,176	—	1,394	2,571	6,040	1,192	—	7,525	95,463
UKAMPA :—												
Machakos	...	96,260	13,437	9,617	25,356	11,658	36,201	12,865	2,446	—	26,668	212,372
Kitui	...	30,924	11,115	16,186	6,183	8,739	3,918	5,109	358	—	29,761	142,566
MASAI :—												
Narok	...	—	18,395	2,577	2,986	29	—	—	161	—	584	79,101
Kajiado	...	8,360	18,152	2,753	15,971	24	597	—	9,095	—	2,505	31,189
TURKANA :—												
West Suk	...	—	3,080	480	2,359	—	308	—	—	—	1,451	13,509
South Turkana	...	—	—	2,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,770
Totals	...	701,914	222,235	198,119	208,947	91,496	162,409	154,849	26,490	40,946	377,688	2,082,063

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

				1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males ...	...	...	...	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females ...	...	...	...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males ...	...	...	...	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females ...	...	...	...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males ...	...	...	...	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females ...	...	...	...	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

			<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921 ...	...	...	204	203
1921–1931 ...	...	...	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

		<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	...	57	—
1921 ...	...	66	48
1926 ...	...	74	56
1931 ...	...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	...	...	...	...	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	...	...	...	...	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	...	...	...	...	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	...	...	...	...	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	...	...	...	...	583	868	1,293
60 and over	...	...	...	...	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

				<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
				1926.	1931.	1926.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	49	{ 4	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...	

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

<i>Years of residence.</i>				<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	...	...	...	7,207	20,847
6-10	...	...	...	3,402	7,610
11-15	...	...	...	1,820	4,536
16-20	...	...	...	1,805	3,459
21-25	...	...	...	772	1,565
26-30	...	...	...	272	1,150
31-35	...	...	...	80	639
36-40	...	...	...	9	372
41-45	...	...	...	4	151
46-50	...	...	...	1	147
51-55	...	...	...	—	39
56-60	...	...	...	—	75
61-65	...	...	...	—	24
66-70	...	...	...	—	27
71-75	...	...	...	—	11
76-80	...	...	...	—	9
81-85	...	...	...	—	—
86-90	...	...	...	—	4
91-95	...	...	...	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1932 and 1933 :—

<i>Census population.</i>			<i>Estimated population.</i>	
	<i>6th March,</i>		<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>
	<i>1931.</i>		<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Europeans ...	16,812		17,249	17,332
Indians ...	39,644		34,966	33,735
Goans ...	3,979		33,369	3,246
Arabs ...	12,166		11,752	11,932
Others ...	1,346		1,362	1,390
Total ...	73,947		68,698	67,635

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1933 was 3,017,117 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coast	1,128	26,297	265,677	293,102
Ukamba	205	955	404,625	405,785
Kikuyu	8,702	19,839	810,251	838,792
Masai	117	463	51,681	52,261
Rift Valley	2,449	2,547	88,870	93,866
Nzoia	2,930	1,976	125,830	130,736
Turkana	23	107	73,300	73,430
Northern Frontier District...	25	520	68,343	68,888
Nyanza	2,041	3,802	1,128,540	1,134,383
Totals	17,620	56,506	3,017,117	3,091,243

IV.—HEALTH.**General Administration and Organization.**

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvement of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

In 1933, the total number of new cases treated at Government hospitals, hospital dispensaries, and out dispensaries for the first time exceeded 1,000,000. Amongst the more important diseases treated, pneumonia, malaria, and helminthic infections may be mentioned. The number of cases admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment continues to increase and admissions for tropical ulcers are still numerous throughout the Colony. As a result of the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals the number of African women admitted as in-patients is steadily increasing.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths amongst Africans, and therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

Crude death-rate, all races ...	...	17·84	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	...	14·03	„
„ „ European ...	...	7·19	„
„ „ Asian ...	...	14·89	„
„ „ African ...	...	15·05	„

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns or in respect of the African population in the native reserves.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year. At the end of the year a "Development Exhibit" was staged at the December Show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which was held in Nairobi. The Exhibit was arranged by the Agricultural, Education, Forest, Medical, and Post Office Departments in co-operation, and took the form of part of a model African village of the future. Parties of chiefs, headmen, and local native councillors, from all over the Colony, were personally conducted round the Exhibit, and there has been evidence since that the Exhibit as a whole was of considerable value.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department, and of other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Prospecting was continued throughout the Kakamega and Logorien fields in June, and a third area was thrown open to general prospecting. At the end of the year surface activity at Kakamega contracted a great deal, but a considerable programme of underground exploration was being conducted by four of the bigger companies. In the Logorien and Gori areas, prospecting had brought to light three or four promising lode deposits. In September, an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 1,450 square miles in North Kavirondo was issued to Tanganyika Concessions Limited.

Few of the alluvial propositions which had at first attracted the individual prospector were at that time being worked, but progress was being made with larger schemes requiring capital and expensive plant.

In June, Government invited applications for exclusive prospecting licences in respect of Areas 3 and 4 of the Kitson Report, applicants being required to furnish evidence of sufficient capital and

details of the methods which they proposed to adopt for the proper prospecting of the area. Approximately 1,220 square miles were granted to three companies commanding considerable capital, leaving a balance of approximately 1,646 square miles unallotted.

The mineral production in 1932 and 1933 was :—

				1932.		1933.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					£		£
Gold	...	...	...	9,052 oz.	53,527	10,531 oz. (fine)	67,665
Silver	...	...	...	1,118 „	97	1,613 „ (fine)	113
Lime	...	...	...	900 tons	900	750 tons	750
Marble	...	...	...	400 „	4,000	250 „	2,500

Agriculture.

The main products at present grown exclusively by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and natives. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

Though certain prices exhibited a measure of recovery during the year, Kenya was still affected adversely by the low prices ruling for primary products. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and the price of coffee fell to new low levels.

The local production of wheat was again insufficient to meet the local demand, and in consequence importations were necessary.

Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1933, to 28th February, 1934, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

				1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
<i>Crop.</i>				<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>
Coffee	...	...	...	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize	...	...	...	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat	...	...	...	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley	...	...	...	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal	...	...	...	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea	...	...	...	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years are as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals ...	11,000	10,300	8,600	5,000	3,600	2,300
Copra and coconuts	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500	1,000
Cotton ...	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600	23,600
Cotton seed ...	—	5,400	5,000	—	500	300
Groundnuts ...	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200	3,200
Maize ...	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500	36,000
Milleta ...	423	240	2,800	20	100	300
Pulse and beans	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ...	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500	36,700
Hides ...	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500	130,000
Skins ...	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700	20,000
Oils—various ...	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600	6,000
Potatoes ...	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300	8,000
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500	66,000
Total ...	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100	344,400

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while native produce is mainly consumed in the Colony. Exports of cotton and simsim in 1933 exceeded those of any previous year, as did those of tea and sugar. Conversion of wattle bark into extract for export again became of importance.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated. Legislation to provide for more intensive control of native marketing is under consideration.

Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows :—

	Milk (whole). gal.	Cream. gal.	Butterfat. lb.	Butter. lb.	Cheese. lb.	Ghee. lb.	Wool. lb.
1933-34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,633	35,708	931,330
1932-33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

		<i>Butter.</i>		<i>Cheese.</i>		<i>Bacon and Ham.</i>	
		<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1933	...	841,568	27,268	52,976	2,186	691	4,638
1932	...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931	...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930	...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—Standard gallons produced in 1933 amounted to 112,914.

Soap.—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,977 cwt. valued at £9,468.

Aluminium Hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

					<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951

Organization of Production.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average numbers of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1933-34 were as follows :—

Men...	...	...	...	...	81,883
Women	...	...	...	...	3,536
Children	...	...	...	...	14,771
Casual	...	...	...	...	6,685
					<hr/> 106,875 <hr/>

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

Indian Agriculture.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,884 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

Native Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crops and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Five Native Animal Husbandry Training Centres are now in full operation. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations.

At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in shade-drying hides.

The production of ghee continues in spite of the continued fall in price of this commodity. The Colony now produces sufficient for domestic requirements, but continued to import low-priced ghee from Tanganyika. Exports from Kenya in 1933 showed a further increase. Prospects of an export trade appear promising. The populations of pastoral districts depend very largely upon meat, milk, and ghee for their subsistence. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both graded and native. A new departure of considerable promise is the supply of cream from native reserves to the co-operative creameries in operation in the Colony.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £525,355 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1933 were valued at £536,172. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1933 amounted to £11,993,318 as compared with £10,533,567 in 1932, and £10,597,969 in 1931, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £12,471,539 as against £10,959,941 in 1932 and £11,543,851 in 1931. The value of total imports during the year was £4,898,722 as against £4,874,572 in 1932, an increase of £24,150 or .495 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,711,609 as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,246,999 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories

being valued at £3,464,610. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £201,628 or £43,972 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £33,983 or 1.49 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 18,944 cwt. in quantity and £382,518 in value and wattle bark by 20,464 cwt. in quantity and £32,197 in value. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz., maize 616,632 cwt., £95,022; sugar 66,646 cwt., £49,118; tea 11,210 cwt., £47,405; sisal fibre 4,311 tons, £62,063; hides and skins 38,227 cwt., £45,036; wattle extract 18,950 cwt., £13,095; sodium carbonate 5,788 tons, £24,941; cotton 6,144 centals, £14,995.

Commodity prices for various primary products have shown a hardening tendency during the year and continued activities in the development of mineral resources and the absence of locust infestation combined with the cumulative effects of measures of economic reconstruction in the producing industries of the territories engendered a feeling of cautious optimism; the trading position, nevertheless, has remained obscure. The very considerable expansion in the value of exports during the year has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the value of dutiable imports and the spending power of the community obviously has been subjected to the limitation imposed by obligations to reduce liabilities incurred during the darker periods of depression and has been diverted to some extent by an inclination to purchase locally produced commodities in preference to the imported article with a resultant encouragement to local industries established within the Customs and Excise Agreement Zone of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

In times of restricted spending capacity the element of price as opposed to quality assumes a greater importance than is the case in ordinary circumstances and it became necessary therefore in June of the year under review to effect tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis for certain goods in order to secure a duty approximately equivalent to the contribution to the Revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices. As noted in the Report for the year 1932, world conditions continue to be the dominant factor and trade recovery cannot be expected until primary product prices maintain a level sufficient to build up internal reserves for import and export trade expansion unfettered by the liabilities imposed by the depression period.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £871,909 as compared with £882,500 accruing in 1932. Of this sum £581,706 was allocated to Kenya and £290,203 to Uganda.

Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·29	38·28
British Possessions	24·11	25·14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	63·40	63·42
Germany	2·61	3·13
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·60	1·85
France	1·61	1·24
Italy	1·24	1·13
Netherlands	3·97	3·43
Japan	10·99	12·92
Persia	2·52	2·97
United States of America ...	5·28	4·34
Dutch East Indies	3·35	1·83
Other Foreign Countries ...	3·43	3·74
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	36·60	36·58

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of 1932 being given in brackets:—

United Kingdom:—Whisky, £61,294 (£62,625); cigarettes, £75,542 (£72,586); cement, £36,620 (£38,747); galvanized sheets, £35,755 (£37,914); tubes, pipes and fittings, £23,228 (£51,335); tin, bar, plate or sheet, £25,421 (£19,873); aluminium sheets, £12,951 (£16,970); agricultural and horticultural tools, £12,305 (£14,727); electrical goods and apparatus, £36,644 (£35,254); electrical machinery, £13,249 (£22,886); industrial machinery, £92,477 (£40,894); cotton textiles, £146,022 (£153,965); fishing and trawl nets, £17,966 (£14,816); wearing apparel, £28,073 (£35,539); chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, £105,710 (£113,072); lubricating oils and greases, £20,174 (£13,495); soap, £18,989 (£19,028); paper and stationery, £66,619 (£62,149); motor vehicles and bicycles, £89,148 (£83,528); tyres £32,479 (£37,242); total, £1,875,113 (£1,915,374).

India:—Rice, £22,311 (£28,539); wheat meal and flour, £13,411 (£20,902); cotton textiles, £38,194 (£45,974); jute bags and sacks, £127,456 (£127,851); total, £318,147 (£350,221).

Union of South Africa:—Coal, £95,392 (£71,975); total, £119,620 (£94,116).

Canada :—Motor vehicles, £58,688 (£50,764) ; tyres, £18,450 (£18,412) ; total, £92,777 (£76,508).

Australia :—Wheat, £33,806 (£30,293) ; total, £36,948 (£34,625).

Germany :—Agricultural and horticultural tools, £13,513 (£19,272) ; shovels, spades, axes and matchets, £5,512 (£3,932) ; cotton textiles, £7,486 (£4,594) ; total, £153,077 (£127,195).

Netherlands :—Tobacco, manufactured, £51,127 (£72,801) ; cotton textiles, £87,917 (£78,726) ; total, £167,801 (£193,415).

Japan :—Cotton textiles, £383,415 (£306,614) ; artificial silk piece-goods, £67,616 (£73,056) ; apparel, £62,086 (£62,137) ; total, £633,007 (£535,669).

Persia :—Fuel oil, £90,511 (£110,107) ; motor spirit, £31,385 (£23) ; kerosene, £22,981 (£12,296) ; total, £145,369 (£122,860).

United States of America :—Cotton textiles, £17,237 (£28,446) ; lubricating oils and greases, £24,798 (£27,883) ; motor spirit, £13,504 (£33,460) ; kerosene, £8,434 (£13,249) ; motor vehicles, £62,638 (£76,114) ; tyres, £11,864 (£6,526) ; total, £212,763 (£257,611).

Dutch East Indies :—Fuel oil, £19,801 (£17,452) ; motor spirit, £54,112 (£111,972) ; kerosene £11,331 (£28,560) ; total, £89,694 (£163,516).

Cotton Textiles.—During 1933 the value of cotton textiles imported was £745,320 or 15·21 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £315,634.

The average value per yard in imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·4d. in 1932 and 4·3d. in 1931 ; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 2·9d. as against 1s. 4·6d. in 1932 and 1s. 3·9d. in 1931.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1933 to 51 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 43 per cent. in 1932 and 41 per cent. in 1931. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Belgium, Holland, and Czechoslovakia provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

Vehicles.—720 motor-cars, 532 motor-lorries, 7 motor-tractors, 67 motor-bicycles, 2,845 pedal cycles, valued at £216,498, were imported during the year as against 689 motor-cars, 408 motor-lorries, 4 motor-tractors, 90 motor-cycles, and 1,295 pedal cycles,

of a total value of £215,176, in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £89,148, or 41 per cent. of the total, as against £83,528 or 39 per cent. in 1932.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £93,520, as compared with £89,331 in 1932, the principal sources of supply being as follows (figures for 1932 being given in brackets); United Kingdom, £32,469 (£37,242); Canada, £18,450 (£18,412); France, £12,979 (£23,836); United States of America, £11,864 (£6,526); Japan, £7,852 (£1,545); Italy, £7,218 (£159). The increasing interest of the United States of America, Japan, and Italy in this market is noted.

Building Materials.—Importations of building materials have increased in quantity during the year, cement rising from 16,445 tons in 1932 to 19,260 tons. Of this latter quantity the United Kingdom supplied 12,203 tons as compared with 12,296 tons in the preceding year and Japanese importations increased from 4,008 tons in 1932 to 6,930 tons in the year under comment. Importations of cement clinker for use in the first Kenya established industry for the manufacture of cement, commenced in July and totalled 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 by the end of the year, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized corrugated iron sheets increased from 2,782 tons, valued £35,895, in 1932 to 4,244 tons, value £56,384, in 1933, the principal countries of supply (figures for 1932 being given in brackets) being United Kingdom 2,347 tons, value £31,882 (2,739 tons, value £35,351); Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union 1,894 tons, value £24,469 (43 tons, value £544). A remarkable increase in supplies of Belgian manufacture is evidenced by these figures.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,364,848 or 29·27 per cent. in 1932. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £68,805 and £196,716 respectively, as against £60,247 and £154,414 in 1932.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda and were valued at £5,711,609, as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932, an increase of 26·76 per cent.

The state of the Kenya wheat industry was such as to prevent any revival in the export trade of this commodity which in 1932 totalled 63,644 cwt. Coffee and wattle bark together account for a decrease of £427,239 in value. Otherwise and in addition to the outstanding increase in shipments of Uganda cotton and to the forced exportation of surplus stocks of sugar, the export trade has shown an encouraging measure of expansion.

The percentage division of trade between the principal overseas markets during the past two years is as follows :—

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·32	35·67
British Possessions	43·58	42·32
Total British Empire	82·90	77·99
Foreign Countries :—		
Germany	1·99	1·48
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	2·77	3·06
France	0·61	0·64
Italy	0·91	0·89
Netherlands	1·09	1·06
Hadramaut	0·30	0·24
Japan	2·75	7·88
Egypt	0·95	0·71
United States of America ...	2·01	1·65
Italian Somaliland and Colonia Erytrea	0·97	1·84
Other foreign countries	2·75	2·56
Total Foreign Countries	17·10	22·01

The increased percentage of exports consigned to Japan, is noticeable, as also is the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures for 1932 being given in brackets :—

United Kingdom.—Coffee, £566,052 (£1,055,701); cotton, £530,730 (£144,470); cotton seeds, £26,848 (£137,888); sisal fibre and tow, £75,440 (£57,529); hides and skins, £51,081 (£58,190); maize, £141,999 (£53,361); gold bullion, £69,437 (£63,735); butter, £17,061 (£33,444); tin ore £40,809 (£45,504); wool, £27,210 (£28,221); total, £2,037,254 (£1,771,559).

Aden.—Coffee, £53,070 (£61,842); total, £54,539 (£66,953).

India.—Cotton, £1,806,392 (£1,428,019); sodium carbonate, £12,826 (£28,025); total, £1,835,313 (£1,473,764).

Canada.—Coffee, £68,251 (£80,963); total, £77,884 (£86,142).

Australia.—Sodium carbonate, £49,500 (£28,575); coffee, £19,232 (£16,923); total, £68,907 (£57,846).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar, £60,764 (£60,423); wheat meal and flour, £23,568 (£20,163); cigarettes, £13,232 (£17,947); tea, £10,530 (£10,819); soap, £8,395 (£6,958); butter, £5,934 (£5,557); maize, £11,331 (£841); total, £200,083 (£165,317).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee, £94,657 (£46,215); sodium carbonate, £6,857 (£3,467); groundnuts, £1,701 (£6,355); total, £110,660 (£58,889).

Germany.—Coffee, £5,694 (£5,859); sisal fibre, £26,768 (£20,824); hides and skins, £21,855 (£17,016); barks for tanning, £8,077 (£17,613); seeds, sesame, £348 (£8,084); total, £84,448 (£89,747).

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.—Sisal fibre and tow, £102,557 (£75,003); hides and skins, £36,452 (£24,222); wool, £11,271 (£9,334); total, £174,853 (£124,782).

France.—Coffee, £17,086 (£12,925); hides and skins, £12,576 (£9,347); total, £36,640 (£27,661).

Italy.—Seed, sesame, £6,571 (£12,943); hides and skins, £33,357 (£18,403); sisal fibre, £1,749 (£3,389); total, £51,012 (£41,098).

Netherlands.—Maize, £5,802 (£4,875); wattle bark, £21,777 (£25,608); sisal fibre, £16,451 (£10,476); total, £60,738 (£49,058).

Japan.—Sodium carbonate, £110,612 (£93,604); cotton, £324,074 (£4,751); barks for tanning, £12,555 (£5,017); total, £450,042 (£123,903).

United States of America.—Coffee, £72,352 (£55,355); skins, £6,887 (£13,282); wattle bark, £4,192 (£9,641); sisal fibre, £2,375 (£4,674); total £94,132 (£90,448).

Cotton.—Exports of raw cotton amounted to 1,179,315 centals originating in Uganda and 10,660 centals in Kenya, the total value being £2,705,794, and show an increase in quantity of 356,156 centals with an increase in value of £1,113,033 as compared with 1932. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 5s. 6d. as against £1 18s. 3d. in 1932. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 81,377 tons valued at £262,848 as against 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 in 1932.

Coffee.—Coffee takes second place in domestic exports. Details are as follows:—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Produce of Kenya.</i>		<i>Produce of Uganda.</i>		<i>Total Shipments.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>£</i>
Hulled... ..	247,269	823,708	100,116	210,161	347,385	1,033,869
Parchment	291	712	273	437	564	1,149
Unhulled (cherry) ...	9,412	6,777	55	40	9,467	6,817
Total 1933	256,972	831,197	100,444	210,638	357,416	1,041,535
Exports during 1932 were... ..	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162	362,993	1,436,877
Decrease	18,944	382,518	—	12,524	5,577	395,042
Increase	—	—	13,367	—	—	—

Maize.—Exports of this commodity increased in quantity by 616,813 cwt. and in value by £95,015 in comparison with the previous year, the 1933 figures being 1,133,169 cwt. valued at £212,986 as against 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 exported during 1932.

Sisal fibre and sisal tow.—Exports of sisal fibre show an increase in quantity of 4,311 tons and in value of £62,063.

Sisal tow exports increased to 710 tons in quantity and to £6,516 in value as against 556 tons valued at £5,285 in 1932.

The average declared value of sisal fibre and sisal tow per ton was £12 11s. 9d. in 1933 as compared with £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 and £14 10s. 10d. in 1931.

Hides and Skins.—Exports show an increase in value, comparative figures being, 1932 £151,432 and 1933 £181,687. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £22,346 originated in Uganda in 1933.

Gold.—Gold exports increased from 14,913 troy oz., valued at £64,845 in 1932 to 15,914 troy oz. valued at £69,452.

Sodium Carbonate.—Exports show an increase of 5,988 tons in quantity and £24,221 in value as compared with 1932.

Wheat.—Domestic exports decreased from 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932 to 118 cwt. valued at £50 in 1933.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar increased to 226,443 cwt. (£195,537) from 56,617 cwt. (£62,629), the principal source of supply being Uganda, and the principal countries of destination Tanganyika Territory and the United Kingdom.

Tea.—Exports of tea have risen from 6,369 cwt. (£29,829) in 1932 to 17,731 cwt. (£78,022) in 1933; of this 13,149 cwt. were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1933, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £117,303 as compared with £140,160 in 1932, and £146,166 in 1931, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £113,487 as compared with £99,710 in 1932.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £499,810 (including specie valued at £123,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £94,611. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £86,647 (including specie to the value of

£54,450) the Customs duty involved being £7,177. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £525,355.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Landed.			Shipped.		
	Number of craft arrived.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.	Number of craft departed.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.
1932 ...	434	441	£ 6,321	436	449	£ 72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572

* Bullion transhipped £11,681.

Outward cargo during 1932 and 1933 included bullion valued at £64,815 and £89,981 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Operations during the year were as under :—

(a) *Sugar*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (six in Kenya and four in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 22,877 tons of which 7,781 tons were manufactured in Kenya and 15,096 tons in Uganda. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Excise duty on sugar was £14,867.

(b) *Tea*.—Fifteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (eight in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 3,277,692 lb., of which 3,212,084 lb. were manufactured in Kenya and 65,608 lb. in Uganda. The Excise duty on tea brought to account in the year under review was £6,856.

(c) *Cigarettes and Tobacco*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (three in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 187,332 lb. cigarettes all of which were manufactured in Uganda, and 76,161 lb. other manufactured tobacco of which 461 lb. were manufactured in Kenya. The amount of Excise duty brought to account under this heading was £9,134.

(d) *Beer*.—One brewery situated in Kenya was licensed under the Beer Ordinance, 1933; the revenue accruing from the local manufacture of beer during the past three years being as follows :—

	£
1931	2,596
1932	5,214
1933	6,275

Allocations under the Excise Agreements Ordinance were as follows :—

Articles.	Kenya.	Country of Consumption.		
		Uganda.	Tanganyika Territory.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Sugar:				
Kenya produce	4,530	1	135	4,666
Uganda produce	3,368	3,936	2,897	10,201
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	29	...	...	29
Total	£7,927	3,937	3,032	14,896
Tea:				
Kenya produce	3,873	1,518	1,274	6,665
Uganda produce	17	172	2	191
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	4	...	...	4
Total	£3,894	1,690	1,276	6,860
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	13	...	...	13
Uganda produce	648	6,323	2,150	9,121
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	913	5,331	...	6,244
Total	£1,574	11,654	2,150	15,378
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,239	507	529	6,275
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	12	...	...	12
Total	5,251	507	529	6,287
Grand Total	£18,646	17,788	6,987	43,421

NOTE.—For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 78,802 lb. (Kenya 31,919 lb., Uganda 46,883 lb.) and the total amount realized was £19,413 (Kenya £7,340, Uganda £12,073).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of "domestic servants" approximate to the following averages:—

					<i>Range.</i>	<i>Normal Wage.</i>
					<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
House and Personal Boys	...				15 to 50	35 and 20
Cooks	...	...	...	...	30 „ 70	35 „ 40
Dhobies	...	...	...	...	20 „ 45	30
Kitchen Boys	...	...	...	...	10 „ 20	15
Garden Boys	...	...	...	...	8 „ 20	16
Seychellois and Arab Nurses	...				50 „ 100	70
Native Nurses	...	...	...	...	30 „ 60	40
Visiting Sweepers	...	...	...	...	3 „ 5	3

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932 shows that there have been further reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1932, which were as follows:—

<i>Government Employ.</i>					<i>Monthly wage</i>
					<i>including value of rations.</i>
					<i>Sh.</i>
Railway	...	...	...	...	20 to 45
Defence	...	...	...	...	38 „ 50
Other Government Departments	...				26 „ 95
Municipalities	...	...	...	...	23 „ 45
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	13 „ 43
<i>Other Employment.</i>					
Mines	...	...	...	...	6 „ 20
Timber industry	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Building trade, etc.	...	...	...	...

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1933 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 30 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924-1933 :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>All articles.</i>	<i>Locally produced articles.</i>	<i>Imported articles.</i>
1924	... ..	100	100	100
1925	... ..	101	109	98
1926	... ..	99	112	95
1927	... ..	95	109	91
1928	... ..	96	114	90
1929	... ..	95	111	90
1930	... ..	92	104	88
1931	... ..	87	97	83
1932	... ..	84	93	82
1933	... ..	82	87	80

The impression that has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1933 must be about 58 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 *per mensem* and additional rations Sh. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys, and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi for girls. Altogether there were 230 pupils in the Government secondary schools. Including these two schools, there were at the end of the year 1,113 pupils in 14 Government institutions. Of these 424 were boarders and 689 day scholars, and 644 were boys and 469 girls. There were 15 private schools with a total roll of 526 pupils. Four of these schools rank as

secondary schools, though a large number of the pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 107) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indians, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organisation makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,271. The total roll in the Government Indian schools is 2,536 of whom 2,312 are boys and 224 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Senior Secondary School, Nairobi, which has 35 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination in the primary schools, pupils may proceed to one of the two secondary schools where they sit for the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 51 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid; in these schools there were 2,831 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In nine unaided schools there was a total roll of 467.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,298 pupils of whom 1,353 were boys and 1,945 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), and at Malindi and Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim school, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 501 on the roll of the six Arab schools, all of them being boys.

In 1933, for the first time, pupils took the Cambridge Examinations. Of six candidates for the Junior three passed and of eleven candidates in the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and in 1933 contributed the sum of £6,610 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £8,350 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 407 but of the 301 pupils at Kabaa 210 are at the Primary stage.

There were 44 Government African schools with a total roll of 3,530 at the end of the year. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural, and health workers; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the training of these agricultural and health

workers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced to meet changed conditions.

During the year the sum of £34,534 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,803 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 247 African schools which had a total roll of 26,872 pupils. In addition there were 1,230 schools with a roll of 64,175 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. At least one inspector at a time was absent from the Colony on leave for the whole of the year. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees and African School Area Committees met regularly and rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year. The work of the African Advisory Committee included the drafting of new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935.

Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary examinations during the period 1929 to 1933 :—

Cambridge Junior.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26	58	46
Indians ...	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52	104	64
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3

*Cambridge School Certificate.**

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Europeans ...	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14	26	15

London Matriculation.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>	<i>Entd.</i>	<i>Passd.</i>
Indians ...	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8	50	28

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work.

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation Exemption.

The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme of unification of the administrative control of the Post and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda with those of Tanganyika Territory agreed upon in 1932 came into operation on 1st January, 1933. In practical effect this scheme is an extension to Tanganyika Territory of the amalgamated arrangement which had already existed between Kenya and Uganda. The new arrangement was smoothly effected and its practical working during the year revealed no unforeseen difficulties.

The Trans-African Air Mail Service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with commendable regularity. The service is a weekly one. Under a "summer" time-table, introduced on 7th May, the time taken between Kenya and England was reduced from seven to six days. The "winter" time-table, under which the time taken is seven days, was re-introduced on 7th October, 1933. The establishment of an immediate connexion at Cairo between the African Service and the Company's Indian Service enabled the time taken for air mails from Kenya to India to be reduced from twelve to six days.

The local Feeder Air Service, operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam, in connexion with the main Imperial Airways service, was efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilsons Airways Limited. The service is of great benefit and advantage to the Coast area.

Air mail correspondence posted in Kenya amounted to 401,752 letter packets, weighing 10,789 lb. Air correspondence received amounted to 307,970 letter packets, weighing 8,755 lb. Of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence approximately 21·3 per cent. was carried by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to certain countries. During the year 2,208 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 1,470 received.

The facilities for sending money-orders by air from the Colony to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, provided in 1932, were introduced in the reverse direction from the 1st August, 1933.

Overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year. Sixty-six mails were despatched to Great

Britain and 59 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Colony during the year was 12,992,962, representing a fall in volume of 4·98 per cent.

The total number of parcels dealt with increased from 126,041 to 129,774 as compared with the previous year. Of the latter number, 7,906, having a value of £20,719, were cash-on-delivery parcels.

Inland money-orders totalled 12,290, with a value of £38,857, as compared with 13,289 and £44,622 respectively in 1932. Foreign orders numbered 15,644, with a value of £95,009, as compared with 16,051 and £106,975.

British postal-order transactions increased from 79,280 to 83,265 in number and from £44,983 to £47,072 in value as compared with 1932.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The total number of telegrams handled was 349,609, of which 245,044 represents internal traffic. Of the 104,565 external telegrams, traffic to and from Great Britain numbered 41,098 of which 31,788 were dealt with by Kenya Radio service.

A notable event of the year was the linking up of the capitals of Kenya and Tanganyika by telephone. The service was formally opened on 25th May, 1933, with a conversation between the Colonial Secretary of Kenya and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika. It is now possible to speak with ease and clearness from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in the Coast area.

Trunk telephone facilities were extended to Naivasha and Gilgil.

Despite the prevailing depression, there was an increase during 1933 in the number of telephones in use.

The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows :—

Nairobi	...	...	...	799
Mombasa	...	...	...	308
Nakuru	...	...	...	54
Eldoret	...	...	...	51

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,702 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,927. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited (now Cables and Wireless Limited), through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the Coast wireless station at Mombasa, at which a 24-hour service is given. From 1st January, 1933, the Kenya Radio service was extended to Tanganyika. A Government land line service is also available to South Africa.

A local broadcasting service is provided by Imperial and International Communications Limited under agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is excellent within its effective range, while the short wave gives satisfactory results in most parts of the Colony. The programme consists mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items from the programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire Station. The number of listeners' licences increased from 635 to 794 during 1933.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads maintained by local authorities, amounted to £62,775.

The policy of improving earth roads by the application, as funds permitted, of laterite or soft stone was continued, rendering a greater improvement in communications during wet weather. Approximately 240 miles were treated in this manner.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £6,080 approximately half of which was incurred in the gold fields area around Kakamega, and the balance on approaches to the Nyali bridge, the Tana River ferry, and the Nairobi-Namanga road.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1933 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1932.
82,805 tons.	55,166 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	Imports B/L tons.	Exports B/L tons.	Total B/L tons.
1933	250,665	451,123	101,788
1932	233,674	324,344	558,018

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1933 as compared with 1932 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1933.
Number of steamships ...	515	599
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,820,709
Imports—B/L tons ...	289,684	336,766
Exports „ ...	351,447	472,603
Passengers landed :—		
European ...	5,391	5,491
Non-European ...	10,209	10,423
Passengers embarked :—		
European ...	5,356	5,511
Non-European ...	12,332	11,593

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1932 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>
Vanga ...	6,773	6,710
Funzi ...	10,077	14,327
Mombasa ...	3,410,273	3,702,510
Kilifi ...	6,238	5,182
Malindi ...	21,098	18,832
Lamu ...	27,785	67,199
Kipini ...	2,280	3,076

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,821,279 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 766,363 tons, as compared with £1,564,182 and 723,453 tons in 1932.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed a decrease on 1932 figures. In 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050, while in 1932, 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

	<i>Passengers carried.</i>			
	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933 ...	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1932 ...	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1933.
Earnings ...	£92,000	£101,000
Total expenditure ...	£64,250	£60,927
Tonnage carried ...	71,611 tons	90,809 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1933 as compared with 1932.

				1932.		1933.	
				Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Coal	...	...	...	56,790	68,536	62,558	71,663
Oil	...	...	...	85	292	673	1,706
Wood	...	...	...	132,656	47,315	130,759	46,436

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

				1932.		1933.	
				Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Oil	...	...	...	2,776	7,634	3,339	8,463
Wood	...	...	...	8,150	4,315	6,706	3,588

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1933 are shown in the following table :—

				Railways. £	Harbours. £	Total. £
Earnings	...	...	...	2,088,162	338,022	2,426,184
Ordinary working expenditure	...	...	...	990,054	131,091	1,121,145
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.				1,098,108	206,931	1,305,039

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1933 amounted to £22,418,140. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,968,980 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902	...
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	...
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	...
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	...
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	...
	£8,449,160

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale and Nakuru,

During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000 which was increased by £260,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1933, the Bank had made advances totalling £294,806.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 20,178 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £357. A further total of 2,109 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecution on 58 charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or unstamped weights, measures, or instruments. In addition, 42 prosecutions were instituted by the district Police.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £274,392, and of this sum £216,572 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £14,721 from various extra-departmental sources, and £45,099 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £56,470.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £48,591 in direct charges, and of this amount £14,902 was obtained from revenue and £33,689 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—Buildings £5,586 ; Water and Drainage £1,303 ; Roads and Bridges £6,080 ; Miscellaneous Works £1,933. Loan expenditure was :—Buildings £18,986 ; Water and Drainage £13,447 ; Communications £1,256.

The Mombasa Water Works, which was again the principal capital work in progress, was successfully finished by the completion of the two service mains from Changamwe to Makupa and the distribution system on the island. The expenditure during the year amounted to £13,447 from loan and £307 from renewals fund.

The artificial stone facing for the new Law Courts, Nairobi, was completed by contract during the year, and tenders were called for erection and completion of the building.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1933 the Court held four ordinary sessions and five special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 198, of which 59 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

the Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 165, involving 234 charges against 219 individuals.

These figures compared with 171 cases and 236 charges during 1932. Of the total 253 charges actually tried during 1933, 247 were against males and 6 against females. Convictions numbered 146, acquittals 75, and discharges 32. Europeans were convicted on 7, Asiatics on 11, and natives on 128 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 86 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, 9 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, one to whipping, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 39 were sentenced to death, and four detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 473, a decrease of 112 on the number for 1932. Probate and administration causes numbered 174 compared with 173 opened in 1932, and 68 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 72 for the previous year. In addition, 3 trust causes were opened and 24 divorce causes were filed. There were 48 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 259 criminal revisions, and 821 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 48,726 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, a decrease of 2,751 on 1932. These charges were disposed of as follows :—

Convictions	...	...	44,353
Acquittals	...	...	1,354
Discharges	...	...	3,019
<hr/>			
Total charges	...	...	48,726

This includes 783 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 715 convictions and 54 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,464
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,469
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
Fine and detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,604
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,905
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,865
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid ; bail estreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,516
Detained pending Governor's orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Committed to prison for failure to find security	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
<hr/>							<hr/>
Total convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...

Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1933 on the grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1933 totalled 4,892. Of that number 4,601 were true cases, a decrease of 769 true cases on the total for 1932. Accused persons in 3,265 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 302,291/—, of which Shs. 123,144/— or 42 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. Patrols were also in operation for several months on the boundary of the Suk native reserve and in the settled area of Laikipia.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Logorien.

Prisons.

The 67 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 22 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 38 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1933 was 34,544, representing an increase of 10 per cent. over the number committed during 1932. Of this total 7,292 were sentenced to imprisonment, 19,305 were sentenced to detention, 326 were civil debtors, 227 were lunatics, and 7,394 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,292 persons committed to serve sentences

of imprisonment, 12 were Europeans, 171 Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 7,109 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 243 and 268 respectively, a rise in the former and a drop in the latter as compared with 1932. The general health of prisoners was not so good as in 1932, the sick percentage having risen from 3·5 to 3·9 per cent. The total of 41 deaths during the year was 8 higher than the total for 1932.

Five juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles are segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 15 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 248 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 43 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentence of not less than three years. During 1933, 80 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 67 in 1932.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, continues to make satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prison staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors and carpenters shops is increasing. During 1933, £3,402 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £6,850. Of this sum £504 was obtained from hire of convict labour.

At 18 of the 29 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners food is undertaken. During 1933, approximately £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize (101½ tons), beans (13½ tons), and potatoes (40½ tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 36 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these, during 1933, seven convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, while nine cases were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

From 1929 to the beginning of 1932 the prison population showed a gradual rise; during 1933 the rise became much more marked, and was chiefly due to the financial depression. A consequence of this rise has been pressure on the available accommodation.

Steps are being taken to ease the situation in this regard by the establishment of a system of prison camps at places where the inmates can be employed on major works which are being undertaken by the Government or by the Railway Administration.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 2. *The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance, 1933.*—The purpose of this Ordinance is to control dealing in gold and other precious metals.

No. 4. *The Land and Agricultural (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance 1930, and (a) provides that the Land Bank Board may be appointed and act as agents for Government in the administration of any advances to farmers and others; (b) empowers the Board to pay out of the funds of the Bank reasonable travelling expenses incurred by a member of the Board when engaged on the business of the Bank; and, (c) facilitates the work of the Land Bank should foreclosure at any time become necessary.

No. 5. *The Agricultural Advances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance abolishes the existing Agricultural Advances Board and substitutes therefor the Land Bank Board together with such other persons as the Governor may nominate; the object of this addition is to give the Land Bank Board the assistance of those who have long been identified with the work of the Agricultural Advances Board.

No. 8. *The Dangerous Petroleum Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—By Ordinance No. 57 of 1930 Government granted to Imperial Airways Limited exemption from payment of the Dangerous Petroleum Tax in respect of petroleum used in connexion with such portions of their service as lie outside the boundaries of Kenya. This Ordinance extends a similar concession to any company.

No. 11. *The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to enable a minister of one denomination to marry persons in a licensed place of worship of another denomination with the consent of the authorities of such denomination.

No. 12. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance is designed to make it quite clear that no sentence of corporal punishment may be imposed in default of payment of a fine on young males on conviction for an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed.

No. 14. *The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 15. *The Juveniles Offenders Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance arose out of the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider what special arrangements were in force in Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office in connexion with the trial and punishment of young offenders.

No. 16. *The Currency Loan Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance is intended to safeguard the stability of the East African currency

in terms of sterling by ensuring that the East African Currency Board will, if occasion arises, be able to provide funds for meeting further redemptions of currency.

No. 17. *The Age of Majority Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance repealed the Indian Majority Act as applied to Kenya and declared that the minority of Europeans shall cease and determine within Kenya at the age of 21 years, and that every European of or arriving at that age shall be of the age of majority as fully, freely and effectually to all intents and purposes in the law, as he may or might have been by the law of England. The provisions in the Ordinance relating to the age of majority for non-natives other than Europeans are practically the same as those contained in the Indian Act which previously applied to Kenya. The Ordinance does not apply to natives.

No. 18. *The Stock and Produce Theft (Levy of Fines) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance provides for the recovery of fines imposed on natives, Somalis or Swahilis for the theft of stock or produce by levy on the property of the offender or his family sub-tribe or tribe and makes persons liable in certain cases to account for the possession of stock or produce.

No. 21. *The Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.*—The Ordinance provides that for every proclaimed area the Governor shall appoint a Board, which shall consist of the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which the area is situated and such other persons unconnected with the public service as the Governor may appoint. The Boards are given power to order a person, whose presence after due consideration is deemed to be undesirable, to remove himself from a proclaimed area and to remain out of such area so long as such order remains in force.

No. 22. *The Mining in Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.*—The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide additional revenue in the light of the increased expenditure that will be incurred in connexion with the development of the mineral resources of Kenya. The Ordinance provides that no exclusive prospecting licence shall be granted over land within a proclaimed area unless the applicant has paid, in addition to the registration fee and conveyancing fee under the Mining Ordinance, a fee based on a sliding scale according to the size of the prospecting area. Fees for alluvial prospecting licences in proclaimed areas are also provided for.

No. 23. *The Adoption of Children Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 25. *The Specific Loan Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance made provision for raising a loan of £300,000 for the purposes set out in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 26. *The Partnership Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance, which is based on the English Act of 1890, declares the law of partnership in Kenya.

No. 27. *The Limited Partnerships Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance which is based on the English Act of 1907, establishes limited partnerships.

No. 28. *The Companies Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance brings the law in the Colony into line with the English law on the subject.

No. 39. *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance introduced a graduated scale of stamp duties on bills of exchange other than sight bills, and imposes a stamp duty at the rate of one-half per cent. on the registration of a new company or on an increase in the authorized share capital of a company already registered.

No. 40. *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance made provision for the payment of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income.

No. 41. *The Licensing Ordinance, 1933.*—The Ordinance provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony and fixes the licence fee payable.

No. 47. *The Civil Procedure (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance abolishes the principle of *pro rata* distribution of assets among the decree holders, and substitutes therefor the English practice by which assets are distributed amongst such decree holders in accordance with the priority of the lodging of their applications.

No. 52. *The Registration of Titles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance makes it clear that fixtures which have been placed on land charged under the Registration of Titles Ordinance after the date of the charge are included in the chargees' security.

No. 53. *The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—Following the English Act of 1932, this Ordinance applies certain sections of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1927, which relate to crossed cheques, to banker's drafts.

No. 56. *The Legislative Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on the revision of the electoral boundaries.

Nos. 57 and 58. *The Registration of Designs Ordinance, 1933, and the Registration of Patents Ordinance, 1933.*—These two Ordinances bring the legislation of Kenya as to registration of Patents and Designs into conformity with the most recent legislation on the subject.

No. 60. *The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to provide for the registration within the Colony of architects and quantity surveyors.

No. 61. The Mining Ordinance, 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to amend, re-arrange in more logical sequence, and consolidate the laws relating to mining, and to bring all mining activities under one law.

No. 65. The European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance raises the normal age of retirement of European officers from fifty to fifty-five years after 31st December, 1933.

Factory Legislation, Compensation for Accidents, etc.

The Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery Ordinance (Cap. 66 Revised Edition, 1926) provides for the proper maintenance and periodic inspection of machinery. Section 85 of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 (No. 61 of 1933) provides for the holding of an enquiry in the case of an accident occurring in connexion with mining or prospecting operations involving either loss of life or serious injury to any person.

Section 118 of the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 124 Revised Edition, 1926) provides that any factory or trade premises not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smell or so overcrowded or badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or dangerous to health shall be dealt with as a nuisance.

There is at present no general Workmen's Compensation law in Kenya but section 86(1) of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 provides for the compensation of natives employed, in case of accident.

Under section 29 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance (Cap. 139 Revised Edition, 1926) every employer is required to provide his servants with medicine and medical attendance, and under section 69, Government Medical Officers are given wide powers of inspection including the inspection of premises, food, drugs, etc.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929	3,333,742	3,505,073
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1933. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1933.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	4,885,863
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,133
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	2,973,605
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	60,595
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,383,196 <hr/>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.							Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.				Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.		
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000	
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000	
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500	
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000	
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056*	13,752	—	—	—	13,752	
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252	

* Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.**

Liabilities.				Assets.			
	£	s.	cts.		£	s.	cts.
Deposits	613,525	18	20	Investments ...	367,056	19	70
Drafts	3,284	17	96	Advances ...	353,967	18	75
Loan Funds, unspent balances.	794,594	1	74	Suspense ...	2,446	7	76
Excess of assets over liabilities.	205,495	6	95	Loans to local bodies.	36,119	6	21
				Cash	857,309	12	43
	<u>£1,616,900</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>85</u>		<u>£1,616,900</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>85</u>

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

	1933.	£
Customs Revenue	581,770
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	557,791
Non-Native Poll Tax	64,244
Petrol Tax	53,052
Estate Duty	19,610
European Education Tax	10,309
Asiatic Education Tax	9,677
Entertainment Tax	4,597
		<u>£1,301,050</u>

Excise and Stamp Duties.

	1933.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...	...	43,519
Beer, Excise Duty	5,251
Sugar	7,927
Tea	3,894
Tobacco	1,574
		<u>£62,165</u>

Customs Tariff.

The Tariffs on certain goods were, in June, 1933, adjusted on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis in order to secure a duty approximately equal to the contribution to revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices.

New Taxation Measures.

A Bill to impose a tax on incomes was introduced into the Legislative Council in March, but was opposed by a considerable proportion of the community, and certain alternative revenue proposals were

submitted to Government. Ultimately, it was decided that a trial should be given to certain alternative taxes, and the following new taxation measures were accordingly passed by the Legislative Council in August :—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, No. 40 of 1933*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income. The rate of tax charged rises from Sh.30, where the taxable income does not exceed £100 to Sh.40 for taxable incomes exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200; thence by regular increases of Sh.20 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700 is Sh.180; thence increasing by Sh.40 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £1,400 but not exceeding £1,500 is Sh.500. Thereafter it increases by Sh.500 per £500 for incomes up to £4,000 per annum and by Sh.1,000 per £1,000 for incomes up to £10,000 per annum, incomes over which figure bear tax at the rate of Sh.10,000 per annum.

This Ordinance, which continues in force until the end of 1934, is estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in a full year as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head.

The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £31,000 per annum in a full year.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance (No. 41 of 1933)*, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony. In so far as trade licences are concerned the classifications follow generally those which have been in force in Tanganyika Territory for some years, but the list is extended to include insurance companies, oil companies, electric power and light distribution, temperance hotels and lodging houses, manufacturers, assayers, exchange bankers, commission agents, manufacturers' agents, turf commission agents and turf accountants, and a licence at a fee of Sh.300 per annum is laid down for the practice of a profession. This measure was estimated by the Alternative Revenue Proposals Committee to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum. In practice, however, the yield has proved disappointing. The total revenue derived from Trade and Profession Licences in 1933 amounted to £26,349 against an estimated revenue under the old Traders' Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. In view of the fact that the Ordinance did not come into operation until the 6th September, half only of the annual fees prescribed by the new Ordinance were payable in respect of 1933, but it will be seen that against an estimated additional revenue of about £15,500 for 1933, the actual yield was in the neighbourhood of £7,000 only.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance (No. 38 of 1933)*, imposing a tax of twenty-five cents on every package imported into the Colony. This Ordinance came into operation on the 1st of December, 1933, and revenue totalling £678 was received during the month.

(4) *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 39 of 1933)*, under which a graduated scale of stamp duty varying with the period is imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and a tax of Sh.10 is levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company. The yield in 1933 from these two amendments is estimated in the former case at £200 and in the latter at nearly £400.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	...	...	...	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	...	...	...	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1933 amounted to £557,791.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

- Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.
- Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.
- Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.
- Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.
- Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
- Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
- Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.
- Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
- Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.
- Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. 11s. 0d.
- Do. do. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.
- Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.
- Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies.) 1932. 1s.
- The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne. (Seeley Service, 1925. 21s.)
- Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)
- Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. (Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.)
- Eastern Africa To-day. By F. S. Joelson. ("East Africa," 1928. 5s.)
- Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.
- The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)
- Kenya Days. By M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)
- Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. (Witherby, 1929. 16s.)
- Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. ("East Africa" Ltd., 1931. 5s.)

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

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LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND,
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

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No. 1689

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

FIJI, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1604 (Price 3s. 6d.)
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of Fiji is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean. The Fijian Group, which lies between latitude 15° and 22° south and between longitude 177° west and 175° east, comprises about 250 islands, of which about 80 are inhabited. The largest island is Vitilevu, which covers 4,053 square miles, the next in size being Vanualevu (2,128 square miles), Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kandavu (165 square miles). The islands of Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, lie between 12° and 15° south and 175° and 180° east. The total area of the Colony (including the islands of Rotuma) is 7,083 square miles, or nearly the size of Wales. Suva, the capital, is situated on the island of Vitilevu, and is distant 1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales, and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand.

The islands of Fiji owe their origin mainly to volcanic upheaval upon an old continental shelf. On Vitilevu fossiliferous sediments, mudstones (locally called "soapstone") and limestones are extensively found. The windward islands are mostly excellent examples of coral atolls. There are, however, no active volcanoes in the Colony, although several of the high mountains, as for instance, Nambukelevu, on Kandavu, and the summit of the island of Taveuni, were formidable craters in past times. Hot springs are found in various localities throughout the islands.

The highest altitude reached in Fiji is that of Mount Victoria (4,550 feet), which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the main mountain system of Vitilevu, the next highest on this island being Mount Pickering (3,550 feet), Muanivatu (4,000 feet), Mount Evans (4,020 feet), and Korombasambasanga (3,960 feet). The highest peak on Vanualevu rises to 3,437 feet, and on Taveuni to 4,040 feet.

Most of the islands of the Colony are practically surrounded by coral reefs. Between these reefs and the shore lies an extensive, if intricate, system of protected waterways, navigable by the smaller inter-insular trading vessels, with a number of excellent deep-water anchorages.

Climate.

The climate is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. The malarial mosquito is absent.

The highest temperature at Suva in 1933 was 96 degrees on 10th January, and the lowest 62 degrees on 16th July. The total rainfall was 151.40 inches. The average annual rainfall is 118.30 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the Group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur.

History.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, is generally credited with the discovery of the Fiji Islands in the year 1643, and is certainly the first to leave an authentic record of his discovery. During the course of voyage of discovery from Batavia, he entered the north-east part of the Fiji Archipelago, crossed the reef strewn waters of the northern end of Taveuni to Udu Point, and thence sailed out of the Group to the north-west. There are reasons, however, for believing that one or more of the old Spanish navigators were here before him. Tasman's experiences among the reefs in the north of the Archipelago were so unhappy that after the

publication of his journal, navigators appear to have avoided the Group for over one hundred and thirty years. Captain Cook made a survey of the island of Vatoa and the neighbouring waters in 1774, and Bligh, in 1789, sailed through the Group from south-east to north-west. In the same year he made a second voyage through the Group in a different direction and is credited with the discovery of thirty-nine islands including the principal island of Vitilevu.

Captain Wilson also made important discoveries at a later time, and D'Urville made a fairly comprehensive though somewhat inaccurate chart of the islands and a few of the harbours of the Archipelago in his two voyages in 1827 and 1838. Commander Wilkes, who was in charge of the United States Exploring Expedition which visited the Group in 1840, completed a more reliable chart of its islands, reefs, and harbours, and published the results of his investigations a few years later. But, of necessity, there were many hidden dangers in those coral-strewn waters which could only be revealed later by men-of-war visiting the islands for survey purposes, and by traders plying between ports in different islands of the Group. Uncharted shoals are still found, and, where possible, surveyed by one of His Majesty's ships stationed in the Pacific.

The early voyages and discoveries in the Fiji Archipelago are exhaustively dealt with by Professor G. C. Henderson in his recent work "Discoverers of the Fiji Islands".

Towards the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Fiji began to be visited by vessels from the East Indies, which came in search of sandalwood and bêche-de-mer for the Chinese market.

The inhabitants at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, were regarded as ferocious savages, and in dealing with them traders had to exercise great caution. Several of the crews of these vessels, however, took up their residence on shore, and they may be regarded as having been the first white immigrants.

About the year 1808 there was wrecked on the reef off the island of Nairai the American brig *Eliza*, with 40,000 dollars from the River Plate. The greater part of the crew escaped, but two of them took passage in native canoes which happened at the time to be in the vicinity of the wreck. One landed at Mbau and the other at Verata. The former, a Swede named Charles Savage, acquired great ascendancy in the Kingdom of Mbau, where he taught the natives the use of fire-arms, thus affording them a considerable advantage in inter-tribal warfare. Other foreigners, for a similar reason, soon acquired a welcome in the several states which were then struggling for supremacy. An Irishman named Conner attained in Rewa a similar position to that of Savage in Mbau. Savage died in March, 1814, near the island of Vanualevu, where

he carried on a war with natives for the purpose of procuring a cargo of sandalwood for an English trading vessel, the *Hunter* of Calcutta. Together with some of his crew he was killed and eaten, his bones being converted into needles and distributed amongst the people as a memento of victory.

The first missionaries to arrive in Fiji came from Tonga in October, 1835. They began their labours, at a time when the political state of Fiji was unknown, at Lakemba in the Lau (or Eastern) Group, which was a vassal State. By their attention to these lesser people they provoked the jealousy of the Chiefs of the neighbouring sovereign State of Thakaundrove; so that, later, when the missionaries extended their activities the Chiefs continued to oppose the spread of the new doctrine by all means in their power. Similarly, when the missionaries established themselves at Viwa, which lies close to Mbau, and at Rewa, they experienced the same opposition. The whole influence of the Mbauans, who, by their prowess in war, were then paramount, was exercised against the work of the mission, and it has been suggested that many atrocities were committed at Mbau to prove to the missionaries operating from Viwa how little Mbau was influenced by the religious change proceeding in other parts of the Group. Finally, in 1854, King Thakombau adopted Christianity, and heathenism was conquered. Cannibalism had for a long time played an important part in the ceremonials of the Fijian people; it was interwoven in the elements of society; and it was defeated only after long and hazardous missionary effort.

In 1858 the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived in Levuka, and the Commander, Captain Sinclair, acting on behalf of his fellow-countrymen already settled in the Colony preferred claims against Thakombau, as King of Fiji, amounting to 45,000 dollars. Thakombau induced Captain Sinclair to allow him twelve months in which to meet the demand. Interviews in respect of these claims between Thakombau and the British Consul led to an offer of the cession of the islands to Great Britain, on the condition that the American claims were paid by the British Government, for which payment, as a direct equivalent, certain land, "if required", was to be granted in fee simple, besides the general sovereignty of the whole Group. Subsequently, on 14th December, 1859, the Chiefs of Fiji "acknowledged, ratified, and renewed the offer of the cession of Fiji to Great Britain which had been made on the 12th October, 1858". The offer was declined by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in 1862.

About this time, the shortage in the world supplies of cotton, caused by the American Civil War, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation, and in June, 1871, the settlers endeavoured to establish a settled form of government with the principal Mbauan Chief, Thakombau, as King of Fiji. A

Constitution was agreed upon and a Parliament was elected, but it was not long before the Parliament and the Government drifted into mutual hostility, and latterly the Ministry governed without the aid of a Parliament.

In both Australia and England the annexation of Fiji had been urged since 1869, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the Australian Station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, then Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. The Commissioners, on the 21st March, 1874, reported the offer of the sovereignty of the islands from the Chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate.

The Mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to the Crown by Thakombau, the Chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was the Chief of the Lau Confederacy, and the other principal Chiefs, in a Deed to Cession dated 10th October, 1874. A Charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria creating the islands a separate Colony and providing for their government as a Crown Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitution of the Government.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent dated 9th February, 1929. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, two other official and two nominated unofficial members.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, thirteen nominated members, six European elected members, three native members, and three Indian elected members. The nominated members must be persons holding public office in the Colony. There is thus an official majority of one.

The European members are elected by persons of European descent, who are British subjects, and are possessed of a small property or income qualification.

The native members are selected by the Governor from a list submitted every three years by the Great Council of Native Chiefs.

The qualifications required of electors of the Indian members are that they must be British subjects, of Indian descent, and able to pass a simple test either in English or in one of the five main

Indian languages spoken in the Colony; there is also a small property or income qualification.

The English Common Law and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England in the year 1875, when the Colony obtained a local legislature, are extended to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and are subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Certain other later Acts of the Imperial Parliament have been applied to the Colony by local Ordinances.

Local Government.

Under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 the administration of the towns of Suva and Levuka is in the hands of Municipal Councils elected by the rate-payers. The Municipal Councils have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, building construction, and the control of places and streets within the towns. Their revenues are mainly derived from Government grants, licences, and rates.

The Townships Ordinance of 1928 gives the Government power to declare any area, not being a town constituted under the Municipal Institutions Ordinance of 1909 to be a township. The Ordinance is administered by a Township Board whose chief duty is to exercise control over the sanitary conditions of the township. There are two proclaimed townships in the Colony, Nausori in the district of Rewa, and Namoli in the district of Lautoka.

The Central Board of Health, which is composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor administers the Public Health Ordinance of 1911, and is empowered to make regulations in regard to the carrying out of the Ordinance. The Colony is divided into urban and rural sanitary districts, in which local authorities, subject to the control of the Central Board of Health, administer the Public Health Ordinance in their respective districts.

In country districts there are Road Boards, under the Chairmanship of District Commissioners, who are responsible for the maintenance of public roads. General control over the work and the expenditure of Road Boards is exercised by the Central Road Board, which consists of official and unofficial members appointed by the Governor.

The system of native local administration is referred to later under Chapter XIV, Native Affairs.

Languages.

English is the ordinary official language of the Colony. From the many Fijian dialects that of Mbau has been adopted for use throughout the Colony. Mbauan is understood by all and can be

spoken by most Fijians. In Rotuma, a dependency of Fiji, with a population of over 2,000, an entirely different language is spoken, which contains words found in the languages of all the adjacent island groups, including Japanese. Among the Indians, who number nearly 81,000, a form of Hindustani which pays little attention to grammar is most generally used, although Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese languages or dialects are also spoken by former immigrants from the Madras Province and their families. Hindustani is spoken by the majority of these as a second language, and it is probable that in the course of time a form of Hindustani will become the common language of the Indian community in Fiji. The Chinese population of approximately 1,500 speaks Cantonese.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of Fiji on the 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

Europeans 4,804; half-castes 3,661; Fijians 96,656; Polynesians 1,878; Indians 80,991; Rotumans 2,521; Chinese 1,476; others 1,251; making a total population of 193,238. Of this total, Fijians comprised 50·02 per cent., Indians 41·91 per cent., and Europeans 2·49 per cent. The estimated population shows an increase of 35,972 since the census of 1921, or an aggregate rate of increase of 22·87 per cent. The European population again shows an estimated decrease, being 59 less than the estimated total for 1932.

On the 31st December, 1933, it was estimated that there were 25·99 persons to the square mile.

The Rotuman population is estimated at ·34 to the square mile, but as the Rotumans are centred almost wholly in the island of Rotuma, which has an area of 14 square miles only, the actual population is 180·00 to the square mile.

There were 6,966 births registered during the year, which is an increase of 254 on the previous year. The following table shows the rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1933 :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	24·78	17·42	19·88	16·94	17·20	16·04	16·03
Half-castes ...	23·08	32·56	35·96	30·30	43·82	38·61	39·88
Fijians ...	32·53	33·36	31·91	36·43	35·34	34·32	35·10
Rotumans ...	50·57	52·21	50·75	54·91	46·95	39·47	50·38
Indians ...	27·72	34·90	34·86	36·02	33·45	38·44	38·67

The Rotuman birth-rate shows a substantial increase while the Indian birth-rate is almost the same as the previous year.

There were 2,847 deaths registered during the year, which is 305 more than in 1932. The following table shows the death rate per thousand of the population for the years 1927 to 1933 :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	9.60	7.62	8.46	9.45	9.09	6.79	8.74
Half-castes ...	7.37	9.39	9.44	14.70	11.03	9.86	9.01
Fijians ...	22.98	24.95	24.66	31.24	22.22	17.88	17.72
Rotumans ...	36.29	51.77	48.10	27.03	14.54	19.12	24.99
Indians ...	9.42	10.80	9.06	12.30	10.19	8.40	11.37

The following table shows the deaths under one year per thousand births :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Half-castes.</i>	<i>Fijians.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Rotumans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
0.00	41.10	97.85	70.88	94.49	83.55

The following table shows the number of marriages registered during the years 1927 to 1933 :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Europeans ...	34	47	46	33	38	32	27
Half-castes ...	16	41	28	21	18	23	40
Fijians ...	760	906	973	744	1,085	766	833
Rotumans ...	28	11	27	15	29	25	26
Indians ...	254	276	879	1,926	954	911	1,071

The marriage-rate per thousand of the population is set out in following table :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Half-castes.</i>	<i>Fijians.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Rotumans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
5.62	10.93	8.62	13.22	10.31	10.39

A return of the population and of the marriages, births and deaths is appended.

RETURN OF THE POPULATION, and of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.

Class of Population.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total Population.	Population to the square mile.	Persons employed in			Births.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agri. culture.	Manufac- tures and Industrial, Commercial.	Professional and Commercial.	Number	Rate per 1,000.	Number	Rate per 1,000.
Return of Population as ascertained at the Census of 24th April, 1921.													
Europeans { Fiji ...	2,274	1,574	—	—	3,878	0.52	412	379	1,905	—	—	—	—
Rotuma { Fiji ...	23	7	1,425	1,304									
Half-castes { Fiji ...	—	—	29	23	2,781	0.37	144	395	583	—	—	—	—
Rotuma { Fiji ...	—	—	44,022	40,453									
Fijians ...	—	—	37,015	23,619	84,475	11.37	2,285*	845*	253*	—	—	—	—
Indians ...	—	—	1,271	293	60,634	8.17	19,433	3,179	1,244	—	—	—	—
† Polynesians ...	—	—	1,129	1,106	1,564	0.21	335	501	—	—	—	—	—
Rotumans ...	—	—	845	65	2,235	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese ...	—	—	431	358	910	0.12	129	92	389	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	789	0.10	—	9	6	—	—	—	—
Total	2,297	1,581	86,167	67,221	157,266	21.16	22,738	5,400	4,380	—	—	—	—
Estimated Population at 31st December, 1933.													
Europeans ...	2,494	2,310	—	—	4,804	0.65	—	—	—	77	16.03	27	8.74
Half-castes ...	—	—	1,879	1,782	3,661	0.49	—	—	—	146	39.88	40	9.01
Fijians ...	—	—	49,530	47,126	96,656	13.00	—	—	—	3,393	35.10	833	17.72
† Polynesians ...	—	—	1,266	612	1,878	0.25	—	—	—	40	21.30	2	29.82
Indians ...	—	—	47,621	33,370	80,991	10.89	—	—	—	3,132	98.67	1,071	11.37
Rotumans ...	—	—	1,266	1,255	2,521	0.34†	—	—	—	127	50.38	26	24.99
Chinese ...	—	—	1,310	136	1,476	0.20	—	—	—	22	14.91	10	6.78
Others ...	—	—	820	431	1,251	0.17	—	—	—	29	23.18	9	7.19
Total	2,494	2,310	103,722	84,712	193,298	25.99	—	—	—	6,966	36.15	2,008	14.73

* Figures relate to Fijians living in Magisterial Districts apart from Native Villages.

† "Polynesians" is here used to define immigrants introduced into this Colony under the Polynesian Immigration Ordinance, 1888, and their offspring.

‡ Included Fiji with the Island of Rotuma. The actual population to the square mile in the Island of Rotuma is 180.00.

Immigration and Emigration.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Ordinance, 1909, and strict supervision is exercised by the Police to prevent destitute and undesirable immigrants arriving in the Colony.

Emigration of Fijians (including Rotumans) and of Indian and Polynesian immigrants is regulated by the Emigrants Ordinance of 1892.

Under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance of 1930, Indians introduced into the Colony under the provisions of any previous Indian Immigration Ordinance and who were at the time of introduction above the age of twelve years, and children of such immigrants, under certain circumstances, are entitled to repatriation to India.

The following are statistics of emigration and immigration in 1933:—

EMIGRATION—1933.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Departures.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans	... ..	2,204	4,804	45·8
Indians	... ..	81	80,991	·1
Chinese	... ..	97	1,476	6·6
Others	... ..	107	1,251	8·6

IMMIGRATION—1933.

<i>Class.</i>		<i>Arrivals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans	... ..	1,755	4,804	36·5
Indians	... ..	88	80,991	·1
Chinese	... ..	105	1,476	7·1
Others	... ..	98	1,251	7·8

IV.—HEALTH.**Vital Statistics.**

The total estimated population at the end of December, 1933, was 193,238, including Fijians 96,656, Indians 80,991, and Europeans 4,804. The total death-rate per thousand was 14·73 as against 13·42 in 1932, an increase of 1·31; while the birth-rate was 36·05, an increase of ·61 over the year 1932. The Fijian death-rate was 17·72, a decrease of ·16 over the previous year, and the birth-rate 35·10, an increase of ·78 over the 1932 figure. The Indian death-rate was 11·37, an increase of 2·97, and the birth-rate 38·67, an increase of ·23 over the figure for 1932.

Medical Service.

The Fiji Medical Service consists of fourteen Medical Officers under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer, and an Inspecting Medical Officer whose services are only partly devoted

to medical work. A qualified bacteriologist has charge of a bacteriological laboratory which is attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. In Suva, the principal port of entry, the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for quarantine and sanitation, assisted by a staff of three European, one Fijian, and two Indian Sanitary Inspectors. During the year, pratique was granted to 142 vessels entering the port of Suva, entailing the medical inspection of 4,052 passengers, 4,153 members of crews and 194 labourers.

In the country districts the control of health matters and sanitation is in the hands of twelve District Medical Officers, 58 Native Medical Practitioners, and four Indian Medical Practitioners. There is also one European Sanitary Inspector, who is at present seconded to the Rockefeller Foundation as officer in charge of the soil sanitation campaign, and six Indian Sanitary Inspectors.

A very complete system of hospitals exists throughout the Colony. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva is a well-equipped building with 120 beds, an operating theatre and X-ray plant, and caters for all classes of the community. During the year, 2,509 persons were admitted, and the daily average number of in-patients was 104.83. The Colonial War Memorial Hospital is also a Nurses' Training School. The Australian Nursing Association accepts the prescribed course of training and grants its nursing diploma to candidates who pass the necessary examinations. The medical and nursing staff consists of a Medical Superintendent, an Assistant Medical Superintendent, a Matron, five trained Sisters and thirteen European Probationer Nurses. In addition there are 21 Native Nurses in training.

The Methodist Mission conduct a hospital for Indian women at Ba, and there are cottage hospitals for Europeans at Ba and Taveuni. These hospitals are subsidized by Government, as is also a Maternity Home in Suva. In addition there are 14 provincial hospitals and some 29 dispensaries in the Colony where Fijians and Indians may obtain free medical treatment.

The Central Medical School, erected five years ago, is situated in the Suva Hospital grounds, and includes lecture-rooms, library, museum, laboratory, dissecting rooms, and two separate dormitories. The Rockefeller Foundation granted a sum of £8,000 to assist in the cost of erection and maintenance of the School. The teaching staff now consists of a whole-time tutor and fourteen honorary lecturers and demonstrators. The students who are all boarders, include 19 Fijians, 1 Indian, 4 Tongans, 4 Samoans, 4 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, 1 Cook Islander, 3 Solomon Islanders, and 1 from the New Hebrides, making a total of 37 on 31st December. Dormitory accommodation is available for a maximum number of 40 students.

The syllabus of instruction, which now covers a period of four years, is divided into three sections; the first section of six months

with instruction in chemistry, physics, and biology; the second section of one year for anatomy, and physiology; and the third section of two and a half years for medicine, surgery, mid-wifery, etc.

After graduating, the medical students receive diplomas as medical practitioners, and they are then given appointments in country districts, or are attached to a hospital under an European Medical Officer. A subordinate Medical Service has thus been created consisting of 58 Native Medical Practitioners and five Indian Medical Practitioners. In addition the Central Medical School has already turned out twenty similarly qualified native medical practitioners who are in actual practice in other island groups, including Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The Central Medical School took the place of the former Fiji Medical School, at which from the years 1888 to 1928 Fijian students received training in medicine.

The Child Welfare Scheme, which is under the control of a Central Executive Committee of which the Secretary for Native Affairs is the present Chairman, has been firmly established in the Colony, and since its inception in 1927, has progressed steadily. The Inspecting Medical Officer, during his tours of inspection, has done much to organize and establish Child Welfare Committees in the more remote parts of the Colony, and has greatly stimulated native interest in the scheme. In practically every village of the Colony Child Welfare Committees have been established each of which is responsible to the Child Welfare worker in charge of the district. There are four trained European Nurses engaged in the work in various parts of Fiji, assisted by ten specially trained Native Nurses. Infant mortality among Fijian children under the age of five years during the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 is as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933
Under one month	107	90	88
Over one month, under one year	267	236	244
Over one year, under five years	251	140	174

Health and Sanitation.

The health of the Colony has been good. Mild influenza occurred throughout the year, whooping cough without pneumonic complications was reported from July to November but neither reached epidemic proportions.

Infectious Diseases.

Dysentery.—The para-Shiga dysentery or Schmidt's bacillus was isolated for the first time in Fiji from two severe cases in a

brother and sister aged 2 years and 5 years, the sister succumbing. Sonne's dysentery bacillus was also reported in two cases for the first time.

Typhoid.—196 cases were reported during the year compared with 136 for 1932; of these cases only 5 occurred in the Suva area, the rest were reported from different parts of the Colony. The incidence and spread of typhoid has been kept within strict limitations by a system of inoculation with T.A.B., which has been practised during recent years.

Diphtheria.—17 cases occurred of which 5 were reported in the Suva area.

Infantile paralysis.—Poliomyelitis was officially notified for the first time, two cases having occurred. Medical opinion suggests sporadic cases have occurred previously and laboratory tests carried out in the United States of America demonstrated the presence of substances protective against the virus in Fijian bloods.

Whooping cough.—This disease made its appearance during the latter half of the second quarter and cases continued to the end of November. It was of a mild character with a negligible mortality.

Scarlet fever.—Four cases of a scarlatina form fever were reported, two in August, one in September, and one in October, all cases occurring in the Suva area.

Epidemic dropsy.—47 cases of epidemic dropsy were investigated during the first quarter of the year and two cases in the second quarter. Three cases of oedema of the legs and feet occurred at the Public Lunatic Asylum, in which the oedema is stated to have commenced to diminish seven days after bread was substituted for rice and to have disappeared a week later.

No cases were reported in the third quarter, and in the last quarter two cases of dropsy occurred at the Suva gaol. Epidemic dropsy, whose seasonal incidence usually commences in November, did not make its appearance.

Leprosy.—The problem of leprosy, a disease which is very prevalent in the Pacific Islands, continues to be very thoroughly dealt with in Fiji. On the island of Makogai there is a most modern and up-to-date Leper Hospital, with a staff consisting of a Medical Superintendent, a Lay Superintendent, and fourteen European and ten Fijian Roman Catholic Sisters. Cases of leprosy reported in the Colony, irrespective of race, are compulsorily segregated in this hospital, and lepers are also received from New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. The cost of the institution is borne by the various participating Administrations proportionately to the number of their patients. The hospital proper is divided into two compounds, one of which is reserved for female patients, while in the other are hospital wards for male patients who are acutely sick or unable to look after themselves. There are also five different

villages for patients of the various races whom it is unnecessary to detain in hospital. These villages are visited daily by Nursing Sisters.

Admissions during 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	34
Repatriation of Indians ...	...	...	...	...	18
Conditional discharges ...	...	...	...	...	30
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	34
No. of patients at the end of 1933 ...	...	...	...	...	427

Since 1911 there have been 1,674 admissions, 283 conditional discharges, 44 re-admissions (many of which have been on account of trophic ulceration rather than for reactivation of the disease), and twelve cases have been redischarged.

Miscellaneous.

Dairies and milk and food control.—There were 24 dairies registered within the rural district of Suva during the year. All premises were inspected bi-monthly by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health, and, with few exceptions where minor alterations and improvements were ordered, they were maintained in a satisfactory condition. As required by by-laws made under the Public Health Ordinance, the Veterinary Officers of the Department of Agriculture tested dairy herds for tuberculosis. Of the 754 head of cattle tested, 25 only gave positive or doubtful results.

Other inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Central Board of Health included the inspection of slaughter-houses and restaurants. There were three slaughter-houses registered during the year in the Suva area and the district of Rewa while one application to erect a slaughter-house was received and approved. All slaughter-houses were visited daily. Of the total number of carcasses inspected, 4,042 were passed and 84 were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Sanitation Campaign.

In May, 1932, the Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Government of Fiji, commenced an intensive campaign for the installation of latrines of the bore-hole type throughout the Colony.

In 1928 experiments were undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation with this type of latrine in the district of Rewa, where some 1,400 bore-holes were put in use among Fijians and Indians. Towards the end of 1930, and during the early months of 1931, the Foundation co-operated with the Central Board of Health and installed 1,815 bore-holes in Suva and in the nearby district of Navua. This new type of latrine proved to be satisfactory both with Fijians and Indians. The campaign was continued and over 2,000 bore-holes were installed in 1932 and 4,329 in 1933.

V.—HOUSING.

In the urban district of Suva.—The Municipal Council is the Local Authority for the area which it controls. The Medical Officer of Health, who is not a member of the Local Authority, attends its meetings in an advisory capacity. The sanitary duties in the urban area are carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food inspection and work in connexion with infectious diseases is now carried out by a Central Board of Health Inspector.

For sanitary purposes the town of Suva is divided into an inner or business area, and an outer or residential area, and effect is gradually being given to the intention that all buildings within the business area shall be constructed of concrete. Within the town boundary there is no marked tendency towards segregation on racial lines, and the Administration has never attempted to bring it about. The type of dwelling varies with the means of the occupants. The labouring classes are usually drawn from the native and Indian communities, and a proportion of them live in tenement dwellings, but many Indians, who obtain their employment in Suva, live in separate houses on settlements surrounding the town area. The most important of such settlements is situated at Samabula where a town planning scheme is proceeding satisfactorily.

A marked improvement has taken place in Suva during the last three years in the state of the latrines, bathrooms, and kitchens of some of the poorer dwellings; and the re-laying of all the main sewers, which is now nearing completion, is a work of the highest importance. The establishment of Fijian and Indian Child Welfare Centres has greatly improved the conditions of poorer class dwellings. The economic depression is still responsible for a slow rate of progress in improvements anticipated from the building regulations of 1930, but the regulations are given effect to in the case of all new buildings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in Fiji greatly benefited during the year as a result of the Colony being allotted by the Imperial Government a quota, for the financial year 1933-34, of 44,000 tons of sugar, in respect of the importation of which into the United Kingdom a special preferential rate of duty was allowed. The whole of this quota was allotted to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited—the only sugar company operating in the Colony—which was thus enabled to maintain the local price paid for cane.

While the 1933 crop was above the average, it fell considerably below that of the previous year, on account of an unusually wet period at the beginning of the year followed by dry weather from May till November.

Exports of sugar during the year amounted to 113,836 tons, which were shipped to the following destinations :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	63,763
Canada	47,712
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	2,361
	<hr/>
	113,836
	<hr/>

Exports for the past five years have been :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
1929	72,274
1930	90,979
1931	67,937
1932	131,302
1933	113,836

Bananas.

The banana exports from the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to :—

	<i>Cases.</i>
To Australia	20,542
To New Zealand	140,126
	<hr/>
Total	160,668
	<hr/>

The system of control of exports by quotas continued in operation during the year and it is to this restriction on marketing that the decline in exports is due. Under the quota system as controlled in Fiji, it is possible to safeguard the interests of the Fijians who have, for many years past, been the principal growers of bananas for export. It is significant to note that for the past three years Fijian exports have varied as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
1931	75.9
1932	64.3
1933	78.1

There is little doubt that, but for the introduction of the quota system, the Fijians would have been driven to a large extent from the trade in which they have been the principal producers for many years.

Average prices paid to growers at packing stations have varied as follows during the past three years :—

							<i>Per Case.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 4d.
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 8d.

Prices on the New Zealand market showed some appreciation over those for the previous year and there is no doubt that this is due principally to the measures of restriction agreed on by the supplying territories and the New Zealand Government. The average gross price realized in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. per case in 1932 to 13s. 11d. per case in 1933.

Although under the Ottawa Agreement Fiji is permitted to export 40,000 centals of bananas to Australia at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental, the market was not found to be profitable as charges, such as primage and sales tax, considerably increased the taxation on shipments to the Commonwealth. As a consequence during the year exports totalled only 20,542 cases, whereas the total quantity admissible at the reduced tariff charge is approximately 50,000 cases. The Director of Agriculture made inquiry into the marketing conditions in Australia during the year and towards the end of the year His Excellency the Governor left Fiji with a view to discussing with the Commonwealth Authorities the charges levied on Fiji bananas.

No shipments were made to Canada during the year owing to the lack of suitable fruit. Arrangements have been made by the Department of Agriculture for the cultivation of bananas on specially selected land for further trials of this market.

Copra.

Exports of copra during the year amounted to 22,597 tons, compared with 15,076 tons in 1932. The market showed a serious decline during the year, the opening price of £10 at ports of export in Fiji at the beginning of the year declining to £4 at the close of the year. Accurate figures of the quantity of copra produced by Fijians are not available, but it is generally accepted that 50 per cent. of the copra production of the Colony is produced from native sources. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of distress amongst the European and half-caste coconut planters in the Colony, and in October the Government appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the best means of assisting the industry. The Committee had not completed their investigations by the end of the year.

The operations of the Coconut Committee were continued during the year and introduction of parasites of the leaf-mining beetle and of the coconut spathe borer were made from Java. Breeding and

liberation operations in Fiji have been attended with success and it is anticipated that the insects concerned will establish themselves in the Colony.

Rice.

The year 1933 may be looked upon as marking the turning point of the rice industry in Fiji as Government notified growers that it would not purchase paddy after the 1933 season and the Government mill would cease operations when existing stocks had been disposed of. It was considered that the purchase of paddy and milling of rice by Government had achieved its object by establishing within 12 years, a permanent producing and milling industry of such proportions as to render importations of rice unnecessary under normal conditions.

362 tons of paddy only were purchased on behalf of the Government mill despite the fact that total production was probably the equal of the 1932 crop when 1,672 tons were purchased. The remainder of the crop was handled by privately owned " hullers."

Thirty-three power driven " hullers " owned by private persons, and having each a capacity of approximately two tons of cleaned rice per working day of ten hours, have been established in the Colony and five more are expected to be in use by the 1934 season.

Only 280 tons of rice were imported in 1933 and this was not economically necessary.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were distinctly favourable. As formerly, almost all of the paddy produced is grown by Indians, but the amount produced by Fijians is steadily increasing, as is also the consumption of rice by that race.

Cotton.

Owing to the depressed state of the world's market only sufficient seed was planted to provide fresh seed for planting in 1934 should conditions warrant.

Weather conditions were most unsatisfactory as regards this crop. Lack of rain at planting time delayed the planting and when late rains arrived young plants were either washed out or flooded. Drought conditions prevailed from April to September.

The whole of the seed cotton purchased in 1933 was procured from only 14 growers. The quantity produced was 849 lb. Sea Island and 10,116 lb. Back Cross. Seven bales of the Back Cross were shipped to England for large scale spinning tests. In November-December, 1933 (i.e. the planting season for 1934 crop), Government was not able to guarantee 2d. per lb. for " A " grade; consequently it is likely that the 1934 crop will be a small one. Should the American acreage curtailment plan be successful with a

consequent rise in world prices and the spinning tests of the Back Cross variety prove satisfactory, it is anticipated that planting in 1934 should warrant the expectation of a big crop again in 1935.

Citrus.

The progress of the citrus industry during the year under review has been satisfactory. 7,379 cases of oranges and mandarins were exported almost wholly to New Zealand. This shows a large increase on previous years. Preparation for market consisting of colouring, grading, wrapping, and packing was carried out by the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the shippers. The bulk of exports consists of oranges and mandarins and a small quantity of limes. Grapefruit of excellent quality are offered on the local market and will be available for export in the near future.

Although some few acres of citrus groves on commercial lines are established, practically all of the fruit exported has been obtained from trees growing haphazardly about native villages. Every effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage planting of properly laid out groves with budded stocks of tried and selected varieties. As these new groves come into bearing control and progress of the industry will become increasingly easier.

Subsidiary Crops.

Mauritius Bean (Stizolobium atterimum).—Formerly large quantities of this bean were produced and exported to Queensland for use as a green manure crop. This trade has declined of late, owing to the use by Queensland farmers of other leguminous plants for the purpose.

1,201 cwt. were sampled and tested for germination and freedom from foreign matter prior to shipment.

Rice Bean (Phaseolus calcaratus) and Cow Pea (Vigna catiang).—These are used fairly extensively in the sugar districts in Fiji, as well as Mauritius bean, as green manure crops.

Kumalas (Sweet potatoes).—3,471 cwt. were exported during the year mainly to New Zealand. Large quantities of this vegetable are grown and it forms one of the main articles of native diet during the season. The kumalas for export are grown mainly by Chinese. Rigid inspection prior to export has greatly improved the quality and has reduced rejections for weevil infection, in New Zealand, to a minimum.

Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons and Pumpkins.—These products are exported to New Zealand in small quantities, inspecting, grading and packing being carried out under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Quality is improving and there should be a larger market for these products when conditions improve in the Dominion. Chinese are again the main producers for export.

Ginger.—Ginger of excellent quality is grown and exported in the green state in small quantities.

Coconuts.—Owing to low price of copra some attention was given to the market for whole husked coconuts, of which 251,330 nuts were exported during the year. Enquiries which may eventually lead to the development of minor industries connected with coconuts, were made with regard to the production of charcoal from coconut shell and desiccated coconut from the "meat".

A small quantity of coconut meal is manufactured locally as a by-product of the soap works and is used as a stock food.

Granadilla: Pawpaw and Avocado Pear.—These and allied fruits attain to perfection in the Colony. Very small quantities have been exported from time to time.

Maize.—During the last five years the area under maize has decreased considerably. Formerly the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, alone purchased 50,000 to 60,000 bushels per annum while their consumption now is not above a few thousand bushels. This is due in part to the increased use of tractors, but mainly to the change from plantation methods of production of cane to production by individual tenant farmers. The crop grows very well on alluvial flats and 50-60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Storage of the grain has been difficult unless treated by a mechanical drier and stored in sealed tanks. Export of maize in the past has not proved profitable. Further consideration is being given to the possibility of manufacturing maize flour and encouraging its use among the Indian population so as to reduce the large quantity of wheaten flour and sharps imported.

Tobacco.—This appears to do well in all portions of the Colony. Many types are grown but with a preponderance of poor sorts suitable only for the manufacture of "trade" twist which, however, suits the natives' taste. Much experimental work remains to be done in selecting a few good varieties to displace the large number of mixed types at present being cultivated. Selection work is proceeding at the Cotton Experimental Station.

Kara: (Piper methysticum).—Although no figures are available, large quantities of the dried root of this plant are produced. It forms a remunerative "money" crop to many Indians, Chinese and Fijians near Suva. The root when ground is mascerated with water to form the native "grog" (*Yagona*) common to most Pacific Islands.

Potatoes.—During the last few years increasing quantities of potatoes have been grown along the Singatoka Valley. These are of excellent quality, but it has not been possible to keep "seed" from harvest to next planting and new "seed" has to be imported each year at considerable cost.

Native Food-stuffs.—Taro, cassava, yams, breadfruit, kumalas, vundi or plantain, bananas and coconuts in one form or another and according to season, form the basis of the vegetable diet of the native Fijians. These goods are produced in considerable quantities in gardens adjacent to villages. Production was sufficient for the needs of the people during the year under review.

Within the last few years Chinese have gone into the production of these vegetables for sale to natives and others in and around Suva township.

Indian Food-stuffs.—Rice, peas, beans, lentils, maize, bringall, gourd, chillies, coriander, tamarind, turmeric, groundnuts, mango, guava, melons, potatoes, escholots are all grown in Fiji by the Indians as well as many other food-stuffs of lesser importance. Large quantities are, however, imported, more particularly the spices for curry powder. It is hoped to encourage the Indians to grow and prepare more of these commodities themselves.

It is noticeable that the Indian population is tending to include more and more of the Fijians' food-stuffs in their diet as also is the Fijian developing a taste for Indian curry foods and rice.

European Vegetables.—Cabbage, beans, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, leeks, carrots, parsnips, radish, pumpkins, marrows. Quite a wide range of so-called European vegetables grow well in all parts of the Colony. Probably a great deal more care is required to raise them successfully than would be the case in more temperate zones. The production for sale is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese.

Live Stock.

Animal husbandry plays an important part in the lives of the inhabitants of Fiji. Few industries are conducted without the assistance in some measure of horses or bullocks for traction purposes. Cattle also are much used on coconut plantations to keep down undergrowth.

Since the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, has adopted the system of small tenant farmers, the use of tractors in agriculture has been largely superseded by horses or bullocks; each farmer having sufficient stock for agricultural purposes and to provide milk and ghee for his family.

There are approximately 12,000 horses in Fiji and over 60,000 head of cattle. The numbers of cattle could be greatly increased if it were not for the absence of suitable markets for the disposal of beef stock, present consumption being limited to the requirements of local butchers, which are not great. Goats are a popular sideline amongst Indian farmers and there are approximately 20,000 of these animals in the country. Sheep do not do well and the number of these animals remains in the vicinity of 1,000 head.

1,695 sheep were imported during the year for slaughtering purposes.

Pigs.

A number of modern piggeries are established in the Colony. Those at the sugar mill centres are owned and managed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and supply pork to their own butcheries. That owned by the Fiji Pastoral Company, Limited, is run as a sideline to their dairying enterprise and supplies pork to the Suva butcheries. The demand for pork is limited to the European and Fijian population.

Many wild pigs are found in the bush and are likely to become a serious pest in some parts.

The importation of pigs during the year amounted to 250.

Dairying.

The three butter factories in the Colony continued to operate independently till June, when the Government controlled Tailevu Dairy Scheme was merged with the Rewa Co-operative Dairy Company Limited. The factory was closed and all milk and cream from Tailevu handled and manufactured at the Rewa factory. This merger marks a satisfactory attainment of the original object of the Tailevu Scheme. The low price of butter fat which, in the case of the Tailevu undertaking, was reduced to 8d. per lb. until Government control ceased has continued to handicap suppliers in maintaining and developing their farms.

The protection by import duty of 4d. per lb. on Empire butter and 8d. per lb. on foreign butter remained in operation.

Production and export figures for the past five years are:—

		<i>Consumed locally.</i>	<i>Total exports.</i>	<i>Total production.</i>
		lb.	lb.	lb.
1929	...	312,246	79,968	392,214
1930	...	339,141	101,136	440,277
1931	...	309,511	180,544	490,055
1932	...	272,663	271,152	543,815
1933	...	338,631	205,744	544,375

Ghee.

17,920 lb. of butter (fat) were converted into ghee during the year. There are also large quantities of ghee, more or less pure, as well as that admittedly adulterated (mainly with coconut oil) manufactured by the Indians and disposed of among themselves.

Milk for Human Consumption.

This constitutes no small portion of the dairying industry. At the various sugar mill centres dairies are owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, to provide cheap, reasonably pure, milk. At other country centres private dairies

or individuals supply the needs of the community. Suva and its environs is well cared for as to milk supply and the distribution thereof.

A compulsory tuberculin test is applied to all registered dairy herds in the Suva district and a few registered herds outside this area are voluntarily subjected to the test. Regular visits of inspection are made by Veterinary Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to registered dairies.

During the year one of the dairy companies instituted the distribution of pasteurised milk in sealed bottles. This modern hygienic method of milk handling has many desirable features especially in a tropical town such as Suva.

Poultry.

Fowls and ducks are found in all parts of the Colony and turkeys do well in certain parts. The best strains of pure bred Orpington, Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Game have been imported from time to time and maintained. There are a number of commercial poultry farms, but a fair portion of the local supply comes from small Indian farmers whose stock is mostly of the "barnyard" type. The price of eggs ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen wholesale.

Table birds are not bred as such, but a large number of fowls, ducks and a limited number of turkeys are disposed of for consumption. Prices for live birds are : fowls 3s. 6d. to 5s. and ducks 5s. to 6s. each.

Agricultural Instruction to Fijians and Indians.

This phase of agricultural education is controlled by the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which consists of the heads of the Agricultural, Education, Native and Indian Departments and a representative of the Methodist Mission. For the purpose of this description it may be divided into two main spheres, namely primary instruction and adult instruction.

Primary Instruction.

The work under this heading may be briefly described as the operation of the agricultural bias which it is intended to give to certain portions of the curriculum of existing schools. This training is more or less confined to nature study lessons and work in school gardens. Its widespread application is handicapped by want of sufficient qualified instructors, but some centres have made excellent progress. This course is pursued not only at the primary schools, but also at the more advanced Queen Victoria School and the Teachers Training College. The Methodist Mission Agricultural Colleges at Navuso goes a step further in specializing in agriculture.

and the training of students at the Government Experimental Stations further still. It is from the last-named institutions that recruits are selected for employment as Native Field Instructors of the Agricultural Department for work mainly amongst the adult population.

Adult Instruction.

As an organized scheme this has been practically confined to the Fijian section of the population, but advice has been freely given to Indians who seek assistance. The Indian agricultural community is far ahead of the Fijian in modern agricultural practice. The majority of the Indians are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and since the adoption of the tenant farmer system by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, the individual comes under the direct supervision of the trained officers of that company. In these circumstances Government's restricted financial resources have been directed towards lifting the more backward Fijian to a comparative equality with the Indian in agricultural practice.

The training at the Navuso Experimental Station of selected Fijian youths was continued during the year. Those who qualified as efficient were drafted into the country districts for service under the senior native assistants who, in turn, are supervised by the European staff of the Department of Agriculture. Their duties include the encouragement and supervision of the planting and care of export crops grown in their areas, the selection of land and planting material, advice and assistance in the training of pupils in agricultural methods at the schools, the maintenance of adequate food gardens and instruction in the handling and packing of export products. They also act as advisers to the village agricultural clubs where these exist. A club is formed by the men of a village having a chairman and secretary-treasurer. The cultivation and marketing of their products is carried out on the lines of a co-operative society. A number of these clubs are operating satisfactorily in the Wainimala and Wainidina areas. It is expected that more will be formed during the forthcoming year.

The field instructional training of adults which has been undertaken in the Provinces of Nandroga and Tholo West was continued. In spite of adverse weather conditions results were satisfactory, the total value of produce sold from the different centres amounting to £290 6s. 9d. The cost of seed supplied was deducted and £44 6s. 7d. was retained towards the repayment of an advance made by the Government for the purchase of implements. It is proposed again to modify the scheme in 1934 and to restrict activities to two main centres. This modification is necessitated by the difficulties of control over a number of widely-scattered areas. The men, numbering 34, who have completed their training will now strike out for themselves. A small committee consisting of the District Commissioner, Agricultural Officer in charge of

the scheme, his assistant the Mbuli and one man from each district, has been appointed to organize and encourage these men and to maintain discipline.

Lands and Survey.

LAND.

Prior to the British occupation of Fiji, European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native Chiefs, and, after the Deed of Cession, Crown grants for land, on claims substantiated before the Lands Commission, were issued. In this manner 414,615 acres were alienated.

By the year 1912, Crown grants for a further area of 20,184 acres of land purchased from the natives had been issued, but in that year the sale of native lands, except to the Government for specific purposes, was prohibited.

The standard tenure of land is leasehold up to 99 years for leases for agricultural purposes, 75 years for building purposes, and 21 years with option of renewal for a further period of 21 years, subject to re-assessment of the rental, for leases for pastoral purposes. The rent for an agricultural leasehold for the maximum period of 99 years is subject to re-assessment in the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years, or in the thirtieth and sixtieth years in the case of a lease for less than the maximum period. In leases for building purposes the rent is subject to re-assessment in the twenty-fifth and fiftieth years. In all cases the rent is subject to re-assessment to a maximum not exceeding five per cent. of the unimproved capital value of the land. Lessees of expiring leaseholds of native-owned land are afforded a considerable measure of security of continuance of tenure by legislation which provides that, in the event of refusal of the native owners, without just cause, to surrender control of the land for renewal of an expiring lease, the Governor in Council may require the native owners to agree to renew the lease or to pay such amount of compensation as the Governor in Council may decide to be the reasonable value of the permanent and unexhausted improvements made on the leasehold by the lessee.

Leases of Crown lands are submitted as a rule to public auction, usually with an upset premium of £2, to cover the cost of advertising the auction sale. Leases of small areas applied for by Indians are exempt from sale by public auction. Instructions for survey are issued by the Crown Surveyor on payment of the survey fees by the lessee, who is then entitled to enter into occupation.

The rent of land in Fiji varies according to situation and quality. Pasturable lands vary from 1d. to 2s. per acre, coconut lands from 6d. to 5s., hill land from 6d. to 2s., banana, sugar-cane, rice, and maize land from 5s. to £1, the latter rental prevailing only in certain favoured localities in which supply and demand have resulted in that high rent.

The following statement shows the position as regards land alienated at the end of the year 1933 :—

<i>Nature of Title.</i>	<i>No. of Titles.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>In process of alienation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total area of Colony.</i>
			<i>No. of Lots.</i>	<i>Estimated Area.</i>		
Freeholds	1,592	532,605	—	—	532,605	4,523,620
Leases of Crown Land	676	17,559	69	3,369	20,928	—
Leases of Native Land	7,647	303,872	282	14,396	318,268	—
Totals					871,801	4,523,620

Four hundred and twenty applications for leases of native lands aggregating 9,681 acres were received during the year. Of these 188 applications for 3,497 acres were approved and 137 applications for 4,229 acres were under consideration at the end of the year. Applications by Indians formed 84 per cent. of the total. Ninety-three applications for leases of Crown lands aggregated 2,387 acres. Of these 73 applications for 1,677 acres were approved and 13 applications for 102 acres were under consideration at the end of the year, the remainder having been declined or withdrawn.

SURVEY.

The survey staff of the Lands Department consists of six officers (one temporarily seconded to the Native Lands Commission), two of whom are necessarily almost continuously employed at headquarters. During 1933 the field staff were employed almost wholly on investigations and miscellaneous surveys including surveys of native leases, and no main traverse work was possible. Seven surveyors in private practice were employed under instructions from the Crown Surveyor on surveys for leases of native and Crown lands.

Three hundred and eleven plans of surveys by Government and private surveyors were examined and passed for issue of leases.

NATIVE LANDS COMMISSION.

The Native Lands Commission, which operates under the Native Lands Ordinance, No. 1 of 1905, is charged with the duty of ascertaining what lands in each province of the Colony are the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijian owners, and whether the ownership is by Mataqali (a tribal division) or by some other division or subdivision of the people.

The Commission consists of a European chairman, a European assistant, and three native Chiefs of high rank. The clerical staff is composed entirely of native officers, and the official language of the Commission is Fijian.

The members of the Commission are vested with powers to summon and examine on oath any persons who they think are able to give relevant evidence, and to require the attendance of all claimants to any land the title of which is being inquired into and of all persons likely to be interested in such land.

Any appeal against any decision of the Native Lands Commission, provided notice of appeal is lodged within 60 days of the announcement of the decision, is heard and determined by the Governor in Council, whose decision is final. If no notice of desire to appeal is given, the record of the decision is conclusive.

All lands recorded by the Commission as the rightful and hereditary property of native Fijians are surveyed by a staff of surveyors especially employed for the purpose. The cost of the survey is borne by the proprietary unit owning the land and is assessed on a scale prepared by the Crown Surveyor and approved by the Governor in Council. The law requires that the cost of survey shall be paid within six months after demand; but, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that any proprietary unit is unable to pay, the Governor is empowered to make such order as may seem fit and just.

The Commission in 1933 continued the preparation of supplementary registers containing the names of landowners of illegitimate birth in the Provinces of Tailevu, Naitasiri, Tholo East, Tholo North, Ra, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi, Nandronga, and Kandavu.

Enquiries were commenced in the Province of Lau and were completed on the island of Moala.

Mining.

Renewed interest in prospecting for precious metals was occasioned by the discovery made in Tavua district of gold-bearing ore. Fifteen additional prospecting licences were approved and issued by the Mining Board in respect of areas in Tavua district during the first part of the year. It was then decided that consideration of applications for Prospecting Licences and Miners Rights, subsequently lodged, should be deferred pending the presentation to the Legislative Council of new mining legislation. Prospecting work has been vigorously conducted on several of the prospecting licence areas in Tavua district, more especially on three of the blocks on which outcrops of ore showed reasonable prospects of proving to be in payable quantities. Pending the passing of the new mining legislation, no mining leases have been approved

for issue, although some mining has been permitted under special permits to export gold granted by the Governor in Council.

The Mount Kasi Mining Company continued mining and prospecting operations at Yanawai during the year with such encouraging results as to justify the installation of additional plant for treatment of the ore by improved methods. The quantity of fine gold exported during the year was 1,636 oz. from Yanawai and 202 oz. from the Tavua district.

Prospecting work has been done in other districts but so far without revealing any payable deposits.

A new draft Mining Ordinance and Regulations were transmitted in draft to the Colonial Office for consideration.

VII.—COMMERCE.

During 1933 an indication of returning prosperity was noted in the increase of the value of the Colony's imports, which amounted to £1,069,266 as compared with £857,346 in 1932, namely an increase of £211,920. The value of exports also increased by £26,565 from £1,698,964 in 1932 to £1,725,529. The total value of the trade of the Colony therefore increased to £2,794,795 or £238,485 higher than the previous year. The export figures for 1933, however, include the value of 2 shipments of gold coin valued at £111,540. The tonnage of sugar exported in 1933 was 17,466 tons less in quantity and £108,457 less in value than that exported in 1932, while the quantity and value of copra exported increased, in spite of the decrease in its commercial value per ton, from 15.076 tons valued at £170,240 in 1932 to 22,597 tons valued at £195,788 in 1933.

Values of imports, exports, total trade and visible trade balance for each of the past five years are set out in the following table :—

<i>Year ended 31st Dec.</i>		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
£		£	£	£	£
1929	...	1,468,609	1,775,998	3,244,607	307,389
1930	...	1,219,184	1,484,526	2,703,710	265,342
1931	...	929,514	1,000,187	1,929,701	70,673
1932	...	857,346	1,698,964	2,556,310	841,618
1933	...	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	656,263

In 1933 the total trade of the Colony was divided between the different countries as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	366,151	849,213	1,215,364	43·49
Australia	379,886	73,638	453,524	16·23
Canada	38,175	501,767	539,942	19·32
India	39,242	—	39,242	1·40
New Zealand	88,174	118,296	206,470	7·39
Dutch East Indies	18,794	2,260	21,054	·76
Japan	39,269	3,007	42,276	1·51
United States	42,431	28,576	71,007	2·54
Other British Possessions	16,715	23,659	40,374	1·45
Other Foreign Countries	18,821	122,197	141,018	5·04
	1,047,658	1,722,613	2,770,271	99·13
Ships' Stores	—	2,916	2,916	·10
Parcels Post	21,608	—	21,608	·77
Totals ... £	1,069,266	1,725,529	2,794,795	100·00

The following table shows how the trade was distributed during the past two years :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Percentage of Imports.</i>		<i>Percentage of Exports.</i>		<i>Percentage of total trade.</i>	
	1932.	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
United Kingdom	29·25	34·24	49·86	49·22	42·95	43·49
Other British Possessions.	57·03	52·58	45·74	41·57	49·53	45·79
Foreign Countries...	11·17	11·16	4·27	9·04	6·57	9·85
Parcels Post	2·55	2·02	—	—	·86	·77
Ships' Stores	—	—	·13	·17	·09	·10
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Imports.—The value of imports from the principal countries during the last five years was as follows :—

<i>Country.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	418,570	373,694	258,171	250,748	366,151
Australia	543,963	449,845	372,284	317,046	379,886
Canada	84,822	60,076	40,134	25,675	38,175
India	69,222	43,239	32,622	33,944	39,242
New Zealand	140,418	102,339	81,470	100,255	88,174
Japan	23,576	17,135	23,909	29,814	39,269
Dutch East Indies	20,746	21,889	20,115	22,633	18,794
United States	121,441	86,224	51,789	25,937	42,431

The proportion of the total import trade done with these countries during the same period was as follows :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Country.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	...	28·50	30·65	27·77	29·25	34·24
Australia ...	...	37·04	36·90	40·05	36·98	35·53
Canada ...	...	5·77	4·94	4·32	3·00	3·57
India ...	...	4·03	3·55	3·51	3·96	3·67
New Zealand ...	...	9·56	8·39	8·76	11·69	8·25
Japan ...	...	1·60	1·45	2·57	3·48	3·67
Dutch East Indies	...	1·41	1·80	2·16	2·64	1·76
United States ...	...	8·20	7·06	5·57	3·03	3·97

The principal articles imported from the above-mentioned countries during the last two years are as follows :—

From United Kingdom.

Article.	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Boots and shoes...	—	2,083	—	2,024
Cement and lime	50,631 cwt.	5,503	45,924 cwt.	5,274
Drapery ...	—	83,051	—	87,614
Drugs ...	—	6,406	—	6,729
Hardware ...	—	19,769	—	32,158
Iron, black, and steel, mild.	6,039 cwt.	3,255	5,958 cwt.	3,478
Iron, galvanized...	8,078 cwt.	5,577	14,393 cwt.	11,343
Machinery ...	—	9,311	—	20,437
Manures ...	2,466 tons	13,778	2,886 tons	19,914
Matches, wood ...	38,350 gross	6,720	51,350 gross	7,410
Motor vehicles ...	40	4,285	77	10,547
Oils ...	36,122 gall.	3,515	54,330 gall.	5,775
Paints ...	81 tons	3,609	137 tons	6,129
Salt ...	14,902 cwt.	2,558	12,800 cwt.	2,295
Spirits ...	12,256 gall.	13,015	12,456 gall.	14,152
Stationery ...	—	4,347	—	3,981
Tobacco ...	15,153 lb.	4,473	18,061 lb.	6,429
Toys and Fancy Goods.	—	10,149	—	11,960
Other articles ...	—	49,344	—	108,502
		<hr/> £250,748 <hr/>		<hr/> £366,151 <hr/>

From Australia.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>
Bags and sacks ...	60,419 doz.	22,058	113,949 doz.	35,936
Beer ...	31,838 gall.	6,259	40,995 gall.	7,563
Biscuits, fancy ...	96,570 lb.	4,560	117,527 lb.	5,003
Confectionery ...	64,314 lb.	2,962	76,024 lb.	3,489
Coal ...	18,903 tons	17,194	20,523 tons	14,817
Cordage and rope	1,794 cwt.	4,215	1,459 cwt.	3,861
Drapery ...	—	6,761	—	4,706
Drugs ...	—	6,366	—	5,312
Flour, sharps and pollard.	14,547,907 lb.	53,229	15,498,617 lb.	54,436
Fruits and vegetables, fresh.	10,331 cwt.	4,394	26,204 cwt.	6,809
Grease ...	3,283 cwt.	2,692	2,594 cwt.	2,065
Hardware ...	—	24,966	—	31,275
Machinery ...	—	17,606	—	35,342
Meats ...	160,780 lb.	4,049	170,063 lb.	3,945
Oils ...	88,890 gall.	7,234	269,296 gall.	14,721
Paints ...	56 tons	3,366	58 tons	3,135
Photographs and films ...	—	6,588	1,480,484 ft.	12,878
Rice ...	10,805 cwt.	5,939	3,713 cwt.	1,958
Spirits ...	2,621 gall.	3,085	3,190 gall.	3,131
Tea ...	141,008 lb.	8,977	125,756 lb.	7,792
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	64,986 lb.	20,578	78,211 lb.	23,461
Other articles ...	—	83,978	—	98,251
TOTAL ...		£317,046		£379,886

From Canada.

Fish ...	492,168 lb.	9,785	694,516 lb.	13,177
Timber ...	872,294 sup. ft.	4,219	2,203,636 sup. ft.	11,822
Tyres and tubes...	—	3,329	—	4,204
Other articles ...	—	8,342	—	8,972
TOTAL ...		£25,675		£38,175

From India.

Bags and sacks ...	18,125 doz.	4,710	27,208 doz.	7,062
Dhall ...	9,133 cwt.	5,275	11,632 cwt.	6,529
Drapery ...	—	3,068	—	4,189
Ghee and ghee substitutes.	298,832 lb.	5,883	328,603 lb.	6,213
Oil, mustard ...	55,303 gall.	7,374	57,412 gall.	7,591
Other articles ...	—	7,634	—	7,658
TOTAL ...		£33,944		£39,242

From New Zealand.

Article.	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Bacon and hams	63,115 lb.	2,791	62,503 lb.	2,694
Bags and sacks ...	59,693 doz.	16,183	9,924 doz.	2,280
Drapery ...	—	2,390	—	3,708
Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	19,217 cwt.	7,584	19,195 cwt.	5,073
Grease and tallow	4,737 cwt.	4,599	3,040 cwt.	2,781
Manure ...	19,450 cwt.	4,150	24,986 cwt.	4,619
Meat ...	203,782 lb.	5,317	245,126 lb.	5,817
Photographs and films.	—	22,888	2,325,283 ft.	21,935
Soap, plain ...	363,006 lb.	2,878	224,267 lb.	1,898
Sugar ...	384,763 lb.	2,472	330,476 lb.	2,198
Tea ...	56,293 lb.	5,459	64,892 lb.	5,934
Other articles ...	—	23,544	—	29,237
TOTAL ...		£100,255		£88,174

From Japan.

Drapery ...	—	26,230	—	34,535
Other articles ...	—	3,584	—	4,734
TOTAL ...		£29,814		£39,269

From Dutch East Indies.

Oil, crude ...	254,506 gall.	1,629	247,390 gall.	2,608
Kerosene ...	109,797 gall.	3,608	164,355 gall.	5,747
Motor fuel ...	347,759 gall.	17,386	268,391 gall.	10,439
Other articles ...	—	10	—	—
TOTAL ...		£22,633		£18,794

From United States of America.

Fruit and vegetables, fresh.	3,897 cwt.	2,028	1,487 cwt.	1,054
Hardware ...	—	2,370	—	3,975
Oils—Kerosene ...	83,635 gall.	3,683	219,106 gall.	9,176
Motor fuel ...	260,308 gall.	8,917	724,061 gall.	16,373
Other ...	46,571 gall.	2,608	157,834 gall.	2,807
Machinery, agricultural.	—	940	—	1,732
Other articles ...	—	5,391	—	7,314
TOTAL ...		£25,937		£42,431

Exports.—The exports of the principal products of the Colony for the past five years were as follows:—

	1929.			1930.			1931			1932.			1933.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar ...	72,275	£ 881,263	... tons	90,979	£ 853,833		67,937	£ 624,310		131,302	£ 1,289,239		113,836	£ 1,180,782	
Copra ...	33,226	563,978	... tons	23,882	369,524		16,917	177,786		15,076	170,240		22,597	195,788	
Molasses ...	9,845	9,845	... tons	12,337	12,337		9,019	9,019		9,448	9,448		12,937	12,937	
Bananas ...	384,858	107,280	bunches	169,044	57,178		194,875	57,368		346,968	67,237		326,422	69,243	
Biscuits ...	373,793	9,507	... lb.	338,892	8,456		149,630	3,325		133,266	3,135		84,654	1,919	
Butter ...	714	5,747	... cwt.	903	6,406		1,612	7,519		2,421	11,299		1,837	7,564	
Cotton ...	49,115	3,348	... lb.	127,077	6,727		78,982	1,146		101,997	5,100		34,870	2,300	
Vegetables ...	11,108	7,444	... cwt.	8,568	5,459		9,925	4,988		5,892	1,875		3,645	1,228	
Pines, canned	128,210	2,276	... lb.	306,913	6,593		297,301	5,961		621,036	8,095		380,711	5,582	
Pines, fresh	6,170	1,848	... cases	7,633	2,296		5,607	1,510		1,776	668		2,684	1,007	
Trocas shell	192	11,476	... tons	193	11,200		183	7,371		266	12,125		365	19,945	

Imports.

During the year under review Australia maintained her place as the largest exporter to Fiji while the United Kingdom was again second.

The imports to Fiji from Australia consisted principally of flour and sharps, other foodstuffs, and coal. There is also a large re-export trade of produce from Australia. The position of New Zealand in regard to exports to Fiji is practically the same as that of Australia except that flour and sharps do not figure in her exports.

The classes of imports from the United Kingdom continued to be practically the same as those in previous years, viz. : all classes of machinery and drapery, iron and steel, oil stores, manure, matches, cement and motor vehicles.

Canada's chief exports to Fiji were fish, timber, motor vehicles, and rubber tyres and tubes, while power, illuminating and lubricating oils were imported chiefly from the United States of America and Dutch East Indies.

In 1933 there was another large increase in the value of goods imported from Japan, the main item being drapery of all classes.

The value and quantity of imports in 1933 compared very favourably with those of 1932 though the method of assessing the value of goods (i.e. in Fiji currency) which came into force on the 4th November, 1932, gives, owing to the difference in the rates of exchange, a higher value for goods from United Kingdom and a lower one for goods from Australia and New Zealand.

At the October Session of the Legislative Council the customs tariff for imports was generally revised and in many instances the rates increased to afford greater protection to goods of Empire and local manufacture.

Exports.

The four main exports in 1933 were sugar, copra, bananas and trocas shell. As has been previously mentioned, the value and quantity of sugar exported decreased while there was an increase in the value and quantity of copra exported.

Bananas although showing a decrease in quantity showed an increase of £2,006 in the value exported, while exports of trocas shell increased by 99 tons valued at £7,820. This increase in the exports of trocas shell is doubtless due to the fact that the low prices obtaining for copra are causing the natives to seek some other method of augmenting their incomes. The export figure for butter

showed a decrease as compared with the 1932 figure by 584 cwt. valued at £3,735, but this may be accounted for by increased local consumption.

The United Kingdom and Canada took by far the greater part of the sugar exported. The bulk of the copra was absorbed by various European countries. The trocas shell was shipped to Europe, Australia, and Japan. Bananas were exported mainly to New Zealand although Australia took 42,381 bunches valued at £10,698.

This revival to a certain extent of the export trade in bananas with Australia is one of the results of the Ottawa Agreement, under which the Commonwealth Government now permits the importation annually of 40,000 centals of Fiji bananas at a special rate of duty.

In general there was a slight increase in the exports of the minor products of the Colony, doubtless due to the low prices of copra which have forced planters to turn their attention to other products.

The following table shows quantity and value of twelve of the minor products of the Colony exported during the last five years:—

Article.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, Mauritius..	649	£ 453	1,288	£ 1,290	968	£ 1,212	2,590	£ 3,237	1,201	£ 1,855
Bêche-de-mer ...	1,049	6,044	2,672	13,886	2,864	16,045	2,074	8,801	255	1,348
Coconuts ...	357,161	1,075	298,886	895	300,860	908	330,930	994	251,330	754
* Fruits, fresh, other than bananas or pines.	—	2,644	—	341	—	1,919	—	1,116	—	3,663
Gold bullion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	2,053	2,079	13,500
Gum ...	2,533	3,548	2,875	4,025	1,025	1,092	3,074	3,103	2,618	3,220
Hides ...	9,557	6,668	5,856	4,216	4,208	2,283	3,473	1,724	3,857	1,881
Oil, coconut ...	96	4,038	69	2,451	61	1,631	18	410	50	1,129
Shell, pearl ...	—	—	1,120	15	24,304	216	21,504	193	12,824	128
" turtle ...	1,908½	2,774	1,196	1,729	1,881	1,594	1,400	879	1,687	1,041
Soap, plain ...	14	15	498	694	2,406	3,456	3,141	4,332	3,084	4,388
† Vegetables, fresh	11,108	7,444	8,568	5,459	9,925	4,988	5,892	1,875	3,645	1,228

* Included in 1933 the following:—Mandarines ... 4,317 cases valued at 2,263
Oranges ... 3,034 " 1,119
Melons ... 3,749 fruits 236
Other ... 45
Total = £3,663

† Included in 1933 the following:—Tomatoes ... 110 cwt. valued at 191
Kumalas (sweet potato) 3,471 cwt. 956
Cucumbers ... 37 cwt. 71
Other ... 27 cwt. 10
Total = £1,228

Suggestions for the development of trade with the United Kingdom and the Empire generally.

The Customs tariff for imports was generally revised at the October session of the Legislative Council, and the preference granted to Empire goods and protection afforded to locally manufactured goods increased in certain instances. The proportion of imports from the United Kingdom relative to the total import trade with all countries increased from 29.25 per cent. in 1932 to 34.24 per cent. in 1933. The greatest import trade was with Australia, corresponding figures being 36.98 in 1932 and 35.53 in 1933. Trade with the United Kingdom is being stimulated by the fact that cargo vessels sail direct from London to Fiji via Panama on an average once every six weeks during the year.

The differences in prevailing exchange rates between Fiji, and the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand influenced to a certain extent trade with these countries. Fiji currency has now been stabilized at the rate £100 (sterling) equals £111 (Fiji currency). In spite of import duty preference of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in favour of Empire manufactured cotton goods and other textiles, the value of Japanese drapery which was imported during the year, and generally sold retail at a price below similar goods of Empire manufacture, increased from £26,230 in 1932 to £34,535.

The local sugar industry benefited from the preferences granted by the Imperial Government on Empire sugar imported into the United Kingdom, and the price paid for sugar cane was maintained. While the coconut planters suffered as a result of the fall in the price of copra, the community connected with the sugar industry lived in a state of comparative prosperity and spent freely.

Although no further action was taken to follow up the successful experimental shipments of bananas to Canada, special areas have been planted up and cultivated by the Department of Agriculture with a view to obtaining in due course a supply of the best possible grade of fruit for future shipments.

The export of citrus fruits, viz., oranges, mandarines and limes, to New Zealand increased during the year. In return a quantity of cold climate fruits and vegetables, viz., apples, pears, plums, pumpkins and swedes were imported from the neighbouring Dominions, and from California.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour of Fijians.

No change has been made during the year in the conditions governing the employment of labourers under contract of service, except that following the fall in the price of copra, the wages of labourers employed on coconut plantations have fallen, on many

plantations, from £12 to £10 per annum. Agricultural labourers may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding twelve months. Every contract for a period exceeding one month must be made before a District Commissioner who may withhold his consent if the contract appears unreasonable or inequitable. The hours of labour are nine a day, from Monday to Friday, and five on Saturday, making a working week of 50 hours. When additional hours are worked by the labourers they are either paid overtime or given time off to compensate for their additional work. The cost of bringing labourers to an estate and returning them to their villages is borne by the employer. Adequate safeguards are provided by law for the proper housing and treatment of labourers and employers are required to provide medical care in cases of sickness.

All recruitment of labour is entirely voluntary. As each Fijian is a member of a land-owning unit and has the right to use a portion of the tribal lands he is capable of supporting himself and his family from the products of his lands. There is, therefore, no necessity for him to work for wages, and generally speaking he only does so in order to gain money for some specific object. The majority of Fijians do support themselves from the products of their lands, and those who elect to work under contract of service usually return to their villages on completion of the contract. There is, therefore, no labouring class of Fijians dependent for their subsistence solely upon the wages they earn. The constant change in the personnel of the labourers obviates any serious interference with the native social system and prevents the growth of a class of Fijians divorced from tribal associations and dependent for their livelihood on the economic condition of the labour market. These conditions provide probably the most effective safeguard for the proper treatment of labourers under contract of service.

The employment of casual labourers is mostly confined to the ports of Suva, Lautoka, and Levuka. The men are employed chiefly in the loading and unloading of cargo vessels and many of them return to their villages after the work of each ship is completed. A large number of these labourers are drawn from the native villages in the vicinity of the ports and as their personnel is constantly changing they do not form a class of casual labourers. A limited number of Fijians are employed in the commercial houses and a certain proportion of these remain more or less permanently in the commercial centres. There is, however, nothing to prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming their place in the native social system if they so desire. The number of Fijians employed as carpenters, boat-builders, marine engineers, and firemen is comparatively small. Their employment as skilled workers is limited, not only by the demand for such work but by their ability to compete with members of other races. Most of the small inter-insular sailing vessels are manned by Fijians under the

charge of certificated native master. Few, if any, of these men work under contract of service. The conditions of labour vary according to the size of the vessel and the particular work on which it is employed, and they are in all cases a matter of agreement between the owner and the crew. This type of work is popular with the Fijians and the wages they earn are sufficient for the support of themselves and their dependants.

The work being performed on the trans-insular road in 1933 provided a considerable amount of employment for the Fijians living in the provinces through which the road passed, and if, as is hoped will be the case, there are further road developments in 1934, in other parts of Vitilevu, a further considerable number of Fijians will obtain a convenient means of paying their taxes and rates, a matter of some difficulty in these times of general economic depression.

The wages paid for the various classes of labour are a matter of agreement between the employer and the worker. No scale of wages is laid down by law but in all contracts of service exceeding one month the District Commissioner may decline to register the agreement if the terms offered are unreasonable. Statistics concerning the current rate of wages are given elsewhere.

Labour and Wages of Indians.

There was no marked alteration in labour conditions, or in the rate of wages, which tended to remain at the levels of 2s. 6d. per day in Suva and 2s. per day elsewhere. Employment, is to a large extent, seasonal, particularly in the sugar districts where the maximum opportunities are afforded during the months when the mills are operating, but there is very little hardship during other periods because the majority of Indian labourers, having small-holdings of their own, are not entirely dependent for their livelihood on their wage earnings.

Public Works Department Labour.

The total average number of labourers, skilled and unskilled, employed in the Public Works Department, including Road Boards, was 1,193. Of these, 814 were employed in Suva District and 379 in the various country districts. The total of 814 for Suva District is made up of 618 who were employed on the construction of the trans-insular road and of 196 who were employed on other works in and around Suva.

Approximately three-quarters of these workmen were engaged on road work, and, as has been the case in the past, Indians predominated on maintenance work, whereas the bulk of the labour employed on new construction work was Fijian.

Wages for unskilled labour ranged from 2s. per day in some of the country districts to 2s. 6d. per day in Suva.

No fixed rate is paid to skilled workmen, rates ranging from 14s. to 20s. a day according to the proficiency displayed. Half-castes are employed as boat-builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. This class of labour is gradually displacing the skilled European mechanic in the various trades enumerated above and the time is not far distant when Europeans will only be employed as foremen and in the higher grades.

The following figures give an idea of the wages paid to the various classes of workmen :—

Carpenters and joiners 3s. 6d. to 20s. a day depending on the degree of skill.

Boat-builders 8s. to 20s. Some skilled Fijians employed in the boatsheds are paid 3s. 9d. to 8s. a day.

Mechanics (including motor mechanics, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc.) up to 20s. a day. Apprentices (usually European and half-castes) 5s. rising to £2 12s. 6d. a week.

Painters (usually Indians) 3s. 6d. a day, leading hands up to 9s. a day, lorry and steam-roller drivers (mostly Europeans) 11s. to 18s. a day. The average wage is £4 10s. a week.

Road overseers (chiefly Europeans) £16 to £25 per month. Road gang sirdars (Indians) £4 10s. to £10 a month. Average £7 10s. a month.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department, and the conditions under which the labourers work, are practically identical with those obtaining outside the Department. The hours of work are 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week, and these hours are only departed from by the planters and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, whose employees work 9 hours a day or 54 hours a week.

There are no records kept by the Public Works Department of the cost of living of the different classes of labourers employed. In any case, there is no single standard of living which could be taken as applicable to all classes, as there are at least four categories, each with a distinct standard. Again, the standards vary within each group and any generalization would be of little value.

Cost of Living.

The tariff in hotels varies from 10s. to 17s. 6d. a day, or from £9 to £15 a month, except at the Grand Pacific Hotel where the monthly rate is £22 10s. Boarding-house terms average about £9 a month.

In Suva and Levuka the rent of houses varies from £5 to £8 a month unfurnished, and £8 to £10 furnished. Furnished houses are very scarce and usually are only available for limited periods while the owners are absent from the Colony on holiday. In country districts houses are almost unprocurable.

The usual number of servants employed is between one and three, comprising a cook-general, cook and house-boy, and cook-house-boy and a garden-boy or nurse-girl.

Cooks earn £5 to £6 per month and food. Others, £2 to £4 per month and food.

Indians are usually employed as domestic servants. Fijian servants are cheaper, but less efficient. White servants are very rarely employed, except as children's nurses.

A family of four persons would find little margin for the provision of education for their children or for an occasional holiday in a cooler country, on a gross income of less than £500 a year.

In Suva, a single man could live, though with little margin for emergencies, on £200 a year. In country districts, if quarters were provided, he could live on slightly less.

European artisans tend to be employed only on fairly responsible work, and are usually men who keep up a fairly high standard of living. Since they are unlikely to have any privileges in the shape of free housing, it is unlikely that a married man could manage on less than £250 to £300 a year.

Average cost of foodstuffs in common use.

Butter	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Milk	...	...	...	6d. per quart.
Cheese	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Fresh beef	...	...	...	10d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Pork	...	...	...	1s. 2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.
Sugar, white	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Sugar, brown	...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Salt	...	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	...	14s. per cwt.
Preserved meats	...	...	...	1s. 1d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	2½d. per lb.

Education.—Primary education can be obtained in Levuka, and primary and secondary education in Suva in Government schools. Tuition fees are as follows:—

	<i>Children of Ratepayers.</i>			<i>Children of Non-Ratepayers.</i>		
Primary	Free	...	£2	2 0 a year.
Secondary	£6 0 0 a year	...	£7	10 0 a year

A charge of £50 a year is made for boarding in the hostels attached to the Suva Grammar Schools.

For higher education and for health purposes many Europeans send their children to Australia or New Zealand. The average cost of education in these circumstances is about £150 a year.

Medical Fees.—The usual fee charged by a private medical practitioner is 10s. 6d. a visit. The fees charged in Government hospitals are 6s. a day for the public wards, and 10s. 6d. a day for private wards. Operation fees in these hospitals range from £1 1s. to £10 10s. Medicines and medical appliances are expensive.

Sports and Social Clubs.—Entrance fees to social clubs range from £2 2s. to £10 10s. and yearly subscriptions from £2 2s. to £4 4s. The entrance fees for tennis, golf, and cricket clubs are from £1 1s. to £2 2s., and the yearly subscription fees £1 1s. to £3 3s.

Holidays.—For health reasons it is advisable that Europeans should periodically visit countries which have a more temperate climate. The average return passage rates are as follows:

New Zealand	...	...	...	£12 to £25
Australia	...	...	...	£25 to £50
England	...	...	...	£87 10s. to £159 10s.

A special cabin-class return passage to England is quoted at £119 16s.

It is difficult to give an accurate indication of the actual cost of living of Fijian and Indian labourers, of whom only a small number are dependent on their wages. In very many cases these labourers live in their own houses and cultivate small plots of land which enable them to grow a portion of their food supplies. It is also the common practice for Indian labourers to grow and husk their own rice. In these ways they materially reduce their actual living costs. All Fijian labourers are landowners and are under no economic necessity to work for wages, as they can return and live on their own lands whenever they so desire. All Fijians and Indians receive free medical treatment at all Government hospitals. Agricultural and other labourers employed under contract of service are provided with food, lodging, and medical care. In general, the wages paid to Fijians and Indians, who live largely upon locally produced foodstuffs, are more than sufficient to meet their needs.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Historical.

Native education owes its origin to missionary enterprise, which commenced with the arrival of the Methodist Mission in 1835. The Roman Catholic Mission followed in 1844, the Anglican Mission in 1870, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in 1889.

On their own initiative the early Methodist missionaries established schools throughout the Colony, reduced the language to writing, produced a Fijian-English dictionary, and printed a translation of the New Testament. Primary education is still largely under the influence of the various Missions.

An important step forward in the educational policy of the Colony took place in 1916, when an Education Bill was passed creating a Department of Education and a Board of Education. The latter was given power to register and classify schools and teachers and to regulate a system of grants-in-aid.

In 1926 an Education Commission was appointed to enquire into the education system and advise as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in the methods of and facilities provided for the education of the various races in the Colony. Following the recommendations of this Commission, the Department of Education was strengthened by the appointment of a Director of Education, an Assistant Director, and two Inspectors of Schools. The Education Ordinance of 1916 was repealed and Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 substituted. This Ordinance reconstituted the Board of Education and gave it greater control over the registration and classification of schools and teachers, the instruction to be given, the standards of attainment to be maintained, and the qualifications and number of teachers required for various grades of schools.

The value of practical education was recognized by making eligibility for registration and for grants-in-aid dependent on satisfactory instruction being given in agriculture or manual work for boys and domestic crafts for girls.

(At the end of September, 1933, there were 360 schools having a roll of 21,159 pupils, with an average attendance of about 80 per cent.

European Education.

There are thirteen schools which enrol Europeans: three are maintained wholly by Government, five by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at the sugar centres, three by the Roman Catholic Mission, and two by local committees. Primary education is given in all these schools, while in addition secondary tuition is available in Suva at the Grammar Schools, St. Joseph's Convent and St. Felix College, pupils being prepared for the New Zealand Public Service and the Cambridge Local Examinations. Manual instruction for boys and cookery for girls are included in the curriculum. At the Convent and the Girls' Grammar School an alternative commercial course may be taken which includes book-keeping, shorthand, and commercial practice. In 1933 St. Joseph's Convent presented ten candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations; six passed. The Boys' Grammar

School presented two candidates for the New Zealand Intermediate Examination, both of whom passed, and five for the University Entrance Examination, four of whom passed.

European children in isolated parts of the Colony may be enrolled in the Government correspondence classes which are organized to enable a pupil taking the course to pass into an appropriate class in one of the Grammar Schools without loss of time. These classes are conducted by a former Head Mistress of the Girls' Grammar School and are of great value to children in outlying country districts. Forty-six pupils are enrolled.

Under a scheme of co-operation between the Education Department of New Zealand and the Government of Fiji the Grammar Schools in Suva and the Levuka Public School are staffed by trained certificated New Zealand teachers. The syllabus of instruction used is very similar to that used in New Zealand schools.

Three grades of European scholarships, tenable for three years, may be awarded by the Board of Education on the results of competitive examinations. The Local Junior Scholarships provide for free tuition at one of the Suva European schools and a monetary grant of £20 a year to country children under the age of 12 years. The Local Senior Scholarships, one for girls and one for boys under 14 years of age, provide free tuition in the secondary departments and a grant of £5 or £20, according to whether the scholar is or is not resident in Suva. The Fiji Scholarship, of an annual value of £120 and tenable for three years at an approved university or training institute in one of the neighbouring Dominions, is awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination of the University of New Zealand. For financial reasons no Fiji Scholarship was awarded this year.

Approximately half of the cost of European education in Government schools is met from general revenue and half from a special education rate levied in the municipalities on the unimproved value of rateable property. The children of ratepayers are exempt from the payment of fees in the primary departments, but they pay a fee of £6 a year if they are pupils in the secondary departments. The fees for children of non-ratepayers, are £2 2s. 0d. and £7 10s. 0d. a year in the primary and secondary departments respectively. There is a reduction of one-third when two or more members of a family attend school.

The Government maintains two hostels in Suva, one for girls and one for boys. The boarding fee is £50 a year with varying reductions for two, three, or more members of the same family. There are also hostels attached to St. Felix College and St. Joseph's Convent. In Levuka, hostels are maintained by the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Missions.

The children on the roll of these European schools number 444 girls and 486 boys. The net cost to Government in 1933 was £4,880 10s. 8d.

A private kindergarten school for pupils under six years of age has been established in Suva.

Fijian Education.

The population of Fiji, estimated at 193,000, is composed mainly of Fijians and Indians. Each race has its own schools. Village vernacular schools for Fijians have long been established by the various Missions and practically all the Fijians can read and write the vernacular. Many of these one-teacher schools are being grouped into district schools under the control of District Commissioners and staffed with trained certificated native teachers as they become available. The standard of instruction given is not high, but it is improving. In 1933, 108 Fijian and Rotuman primary schools received grants-in-aid amounting to £7,508 15s. 9d. The enrolment was 3,477 girls and 4,477 boys, with an average attendance of 85 per cent.

There are six Government provincial schools in which a primary course is given through the vernacular up to standard 3 and through English to standard 5. All these schools are residential. Every effort is made to encourage the practice of Fijian customs and ceremonies, and at least nine hours a week are devoted to instruction in practical agriculture and wood-work. The food gardens of each of these schools cover areas varying from ten to fifteen acres. One school is actively engaged in sugar-cane cultivation, another is developing a dairy herd, and a third has a banana project. The Fijians contribute £4,500 (approximately half the total cost) towards the maintenance of these six schools. Candidates for admission are selected by the local village chiefs, and places are allocated to the various provinces in proportion to their monetary contributions.

Queen Victoria Memorial School is a residential school for Fijians situated five miles from Suva. It is maintained by Government funds. The tuition fee amounts to £6 per pupil per annum. The course provided is an elementary one in which is included agriculture, animal husbandry and wood-work. Twenty-two acres of crops are in cultivation and the school maintains a dairy herd of 24 cows. The roll in 1933 was 84. Pupils are prepared for admission to the Government service, one of the Teachers Training Schools, the Central Medical School and to the Navuso Agricultural School. Many of its former pupils are successfully growing cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

The gross Government expenditure on Fijian primary education and teacher-training was approximately £21,046 9s. 3d. of which £6,937 19s. 10d. was recoverable through fees and provincial contributions.

Indian Education.

In 1933 there were 7 Government and 45 assisted schools for Indians, with a total roll of 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls. Many of these are two-teacher schools under the control of local committees, the members of which for the most part are uneducated and parochial. Each school was inspected during the year and there was evidence of progress which will be accelerated as qualified teachers become available. The medium of instruction in the lower classes is Hindustani. English is taught and tends to become the medium of instruction in the higher classes.

Indian boys may proceed from these schools to the Government Indian school at Natabua, which was established in 1919, where they may prepare for the Entrance Examination of the New Zealand University. The fee in the primary school is 10s. a year and in the secondary department £7 10s. a year. Provision has been made for boarders in a hostel, the fee being £24 a year.

In Suva there are two Roman Catholic schools for non-European children at which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

A few years ago the instruction given in Indian schools was of a poor quality. Lack of experience on the part of managers, who were often illiterate, lack of qualified teachers, and the complete absence of school material and textbooks each contributed its quota to this undesirable state of affairs. But now that trained teachers are becoming available and managers are taking a keener interest in their duties, and a Hindi-English school journal is being published, the future looks more hopeful.

The net cost to Government of Indian education in 1933 was £10,024 2s. 10d. of which £5,471 2s. 6d. was distributed as grants-in-aid.

Professional and Technical Training.

There are four teacher-training institutions (three Mission and one Government), one medical school, two agricultural training institutions, and two Mission schools for joinery.

Training of Teachers.—The earlier missionaries felt the urgent need for native teachers and tried to satisfy it. As early as 1856 the Methodist Mission established a central institution for the training of pastors and teachers. It was followed by others better situated and with improved curricula, but it was not until 1916 that the present training institute for teachers was established at Davuilevu where teachers are now prepared for the Government Teachers' Examinations. The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission for a number of years trained teachers in their own schools, but now each has a teacher-training institution in the island of Ovalau.

The Education Commission of 1926 recommended that a Government institution for the training of teachers be established, and that the Methodist Mission training institute be continued and supported by a more generous system of grants-in-aid. Both of these recommendations were adopted. The number of teachers in training at these and the Catholic Mission institutions during 1933 was 78.

There are five classes of teachers' certificates. To be eligible for a first-class certificate, candidates must hold the Bachelor's degree of an approved university, or an equivalent qualification; for the lowest or fifth class the standard required is that which would be attained by an English child passing out of the sixth standard. In 1933 55 Fijians and 11 Indian candidates from training institutions sat for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 28 passed and 23 obtained partial passes. The standard of attainment required for a pass is being gradually heightened and already the effect on the efficiency of the schools is very marked. The number of registered teachers in the Colony was 455 and that of recognized teachers was 709.

There is no provision for the training of European teachers, any vacancies being filled by teachers trained overseas.

Central Medical School.—This school is a development of a scheme of medical training for natives inaugurated in 1873 at the Colonial Hospital, Suva. The present school was established in 1928, with the generous assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and is maintained by joint contributions from the various Pacific administrations. The school is residential and has accommodation for 40 students. Candidates for admission must have a fair knowledge of English, and selection is made by examination. After a four years' course graduates are granted diplomas in medicine and surgery. There were two graduates in 1933. The decrease in the number of graduates is consequent on the change from a three to a four years' course. The gross cost of the school was £2,735 13s. 7d.

Navuso Agricultural School.—This school was established by the Methodist Mission in 1924 on an estate of 830 acres and provides an elementary course in farming and the management of stock. The roll was 100. Government financial assistance amounted to £700.

In 1926 the Government took over 30 acres of the Navuso estate to be used as an experimental station. There are now 9 students at the station receiving instruction in agriculture and a training fitting them to become native agricultural instructors in the provinces.

Physical and Moral Welfare.

In 1932 regulations for the medical examination of school children were made under which School Medical Officers are invested with powers to examine all pupils in registered schools. Indian and Fijian children are entitled to free medical treatment.

Instruction in hygiene and sanitation is emphasized in all schools and pupils are required to keep their school building, conveniences, and grounds clean. Physical exercises and organized games are part of the curriculum of all registered schools. Football, both rugby and association, cricket, and basket-ball are played throughout the Colony, and in certain districts competitions arouse great interest.

An annual grant of £100 and £25 is made by the Government to the Fiji Association of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides respectively. There is a total roll of 903 Boy Scouts and 146 Girl Guides.

Finance.

The gross expenditure on education during 1933 was £47,944 17s. 10d. out of a total expenditure for the Colony of £569,983 14s. 3d. The gross revenue was £13,755 4s. 3d., representing native and other contributions, education rates of Suva and Levuka, boarding and tuition fees, and sale of school requisites. The net Government expenditure on education was therefore £34,189 13s. 8d. or 3s. 6-46d. per head of the population.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal mail communication is mainly by sea. There are two inter-island steamer services which are subsidised by Government :—

(1) the *S.S. Malake* which runs between Suva, Savusavu, (on Vanualevu) and the island of Taveuni once a month, and between Suva and Lautoka once a month;

(2) the *Sir John Forrest* which provides a service twice monthly between Suva, Levuka, Nambouwalu and Lambasa calling at intermediate places in both directions.

There is also a subsidised daily launch service on the Rewa River between Nausori and Vunindawa. Communication with other parts of the group depends solely upon itinerant vessels which travel according to trade requirements.

On land there is a daily service by motor vehicle between Suva and Nausori, a distance of approximately 12 miles, and there is a weekly service to Korovou, Tailevu. A motor service runs twice weekly between Ellington and Lautoka, calling at Raki Raki, Tavua and Mba.

In March, 1933, Fiji Airways Limited, commenced to operate a local inter-insular passenger service with two seaplanes.

Owing to a mishap which put one machine out of action the Company's operations were seriously hampered; but up to the end

of 1933, 292 passengers had been carried and a distance of 17,809 miles flown. During this period 6,105 lb. of passengers' baggage were carried between ports and 1,299 lb. of mail were carried from Suva to outstations in the Colony.

External mail communication is provided principally by the vessels of the Canadian Australasian Mail Line (*Aorangi*, 10,733 tons, *Niagara*, 7,582 tons) and by the vessels of the Matson Navigation Company (*Mariposa* and *Monterey*, 10,580 tons). The former call at Suva once in every four weeks on their voyages in each direction between Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu and Vancouver. In the case of the latter, the vessels call at Suva every four weeks on their voyages between Sydney, Auckland, Pango Pango, Honolulu, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A four weekly cargo service with limited accommodation for passengers is provided by the S.S. *Waipahi*, the itinerary of which is Sydney, Lautoka, Suva, Nukualofa, Suva, Auckland and returning to Sydney.

There are direct steamers from London to Suva via Panama at approximately six weekly intervals; there are also cargo vessels which proceed to and from Australia and New Zealand, Canada and the United Kingdom via Panama from time to time.

Telephone communication is provided between Suva, Nausori and Vunindawa; between Suva, Tailevu and Levuka on the island of Ovalau (communication between Tailevu and Ovalau being by submarine cable); between Suva and Navua and between Ra and Tavua, Mba and Lautoka. Telephone Exchange areas are Suva, Levuka, Nausori and Navua, while on the island of Taveuni and on the south-east coast of Vanualevu, rural party line communication is provided for approximately 40 miles in each case. Wireless communication within the group is provided from stations at Suva, Lambasa, Waiyevo and Savusavu, operated by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited. The Government have a permanent station on the island of Rotuma and also a temporary station at Lautoka.

The principal means of communication beyond the Colony is provided by submarine cable operated by Imperial and International Communications, Limited. The wireless station at Suva, which is provided with a five kilowatt transmitter, provides external communication to the majority of islands in the Western Pacific and also with Honolulu and Sydney, New South Wales.

It is now possible, in good weather, to drive from Suva to Singatoka via Lautoka, a distance of approximately 235 miles.

Two passenger charrs-a-bancs are running a regular service to Lautoka, and there are about 180 others running between intermediate points on the road. The fares range from 1d. per mile.

Nearly all these vehicles are Indian owned and driven, and carry from 8 to 18 passengers.

Roads.

The total length of the roads of the Colony is made up as follows :—

							<i>Miles.</i>
Metalled	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gravelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	299 $\frac{3}{4}$
Earth (motorable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
Earth (not motorable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridle tracks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total							<hr/> 2,209 <hr/>

The trans-insular and Thuvu Yako roads were completed during the year and at the end of the year it was possible to motor from Suva, via Vitilevu Bay and the west coast, round Sovi Bay, a distance of about 222 miles.

Tramways.

The only railways or tramways in existence in Fiji are of the narrow two-foot gauge laid down by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company on the Rewa River, along the sea coast from Singatoka (south-west Vitilevu) to Tavu (north of Vitilevu), in the neighbourhood of Penang on the north-east corner of Vitilevu, and at Lambasa on the island of Vanualevu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Singatoka to Tavua provides a free passenger service operating to a schedule approved by the Government.

The total mileage of permanent line laid down by the Company is 380 miles.

About 220 miles of this total length consists of the main line from Singatoka to Tavua with the necessary branch lines.

Between 40 and 50 locomotives are used in connexion with the transport work of this Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two private banks are operating in the Colony—the Bank of New South Wales, with three establishments, and the Bank of New Zealand, with two. The paid-up capital of the former is £8,780,000, while that of the latter is £6,858,113. The amount of deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales was £794,229 and by the Bank of New Zealand £383,528 at the 31st December, 1933.

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which, during the year under review, the number of accounts increased

from 11,898 to 13,234, while the total amount on deposit at the end of the year was £236,210, an increase over the previous year's figure of £30,624.

The assets, exclusive of the Depreciation Fund, were as follows :—

	£
Investments (market price on 31st December, 1933)	278,964
Cash at Bank and with Treasury	16,095
Total	£295,059

The transactions of the Savings Bank for the year 1933 were as follows :—

	£	£
Income from investments ...		10,539
Interest credited to depositors ...	5,902	
Salaries	1,706	
Expenses	666	
		<u>8,274</u>
Surplus		£2,265

The rate of interest paid to depositors was 3 per cent. up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits exceeding £500 up to a maximum of £1,000.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

The currency in circulation consisted of Government notes and British sterling coins, which are the legal tender of the Colony.

The position of the Note Security Fund at the 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

	<i>Sterling.</i> £	<i>Fiji.</i> £
Liabilities :—		
Notes in circulation ...	—	504,401 0 0
Assets :—		
Note Security Fund—		
Invested Portion ...	628,391. 4 0	697,514 4 8
Cash with Crown Agents	48,540 0 2	53,879 8 1
Cash with Colonial Treasurer ...	—	577 11 10
	<u>£676,931 4 2</u>	<u>£751,971 4 7</u>

The transactions of the Currency Commissioners for the year 1933 produced a net surplus of £21,827 8s. 9d. which was transferred to the Colony's General Revenue.

During the year currency legislation was introduced permitting the Commissioners to issue notes against sterling drafts on London at the rate of £111 Fiji to £100 sterling.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure from public funds on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted in all to £148,155 8s. 2d. and was incurred under the following headings:—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments and other charges ...	18,685	1	2
Public Works Recurrent	66,931	9	5
Public Works Extraordinary	6,199	16	5
Loan Works	42,500	2	4
Miscellaneous	13,838	18	10

The corresponding figures for the last five years are given hereunder:—

	£
1929	242,077
1930	212,792
1931	166,690
1932	160,747
1933	148,155

The executive staff of the Public Works Department was re-organized in 1933 and the Executive Engineers were reduced by one, thus there are now three Executive Engineers; two District Engineers and a Mechanical Engineer. The two former are in charge of all civil engineering works and the latter of all mechanical, electrical and marine engineering works as well as the inspections necessary under the Steam Boilers and Electricity Ordinances.

The combined Suva and Eastern district is the most important and is based on Walu Bay near Suva, at which place are situated the Government stores, the machine shops, the repair shops, the Government slipways, the garages of the Department, together with the offices of the District and Mechanical Engineers. The Lautoka district is based on Lautoka, where is situated the office of the District Engineer together with his workshops, garages, etc.

Each district is equipped with its water and motor transport, and with the extension of the road system the latter method of transport has become of primary importance in the economical maintenance of the roads throughout the Colony. The water transport of the materials and labour necessary for the various works

in what was formerly the Eastern district is now economically and efficiently carried out by means of the motor ship *Derek*. Vexatious delays in the transport of men and materials are a thing of the past and the Executive Officer can now estimate for the cost of the various works within narrow limits.

The two slipways at Walu Bay were in continuous operation throughout the year, and the tonnage handled was 4,663 and 1,677 for the large and small slipways respectively. The revenue received amounted to the sum of £1,463 12s.

Throughout the year more labour, both skilled and unskilled, was available than was necessary for the works in hand. The average number of skilled and unskilled workmen employed in the Suva district during the year was 247 and 567 respectively.

The expenditure incurred in the Suva district was £91,097 3s. 10d., and of this sum, £57,921 16s. 11d. was spent by the District Engineer and £33,175 6s. 11d. by the Mechanical Engineer.

The works of the greatest magnitude which were in progress or undertaken during the year were the transinsular and Thuvu-Yako roads, the Yangara bridge and the extensions to the Suva water supply. The first three of the works mentioned above were well in hand at the beginning of 1933 and notwithstanding the extremely wet weather which prevailed during the first five months of the year, steady progress was made and the works were completed and the roads opened to traffic before the close of the year. The extensions to the Suva water supply were made for the purpose of increasing the pressure in the south high-level mains, which, due to the increase of population in this area, were incapable of maintaining an adequate supply. Among the minor works undertaken during the year under review were the installation of electric light at the Public Lunatic Asylum, a work that was long overdue, the provision of an additional class room at the Samabula Indian school, necessitated by the increased attendance, and the provision of Native Assistant Masters' quarters at the Londoni and Sawani schools.

The Rewa water supply at the Naililili crossing received attention, the two inch main across the river being duplicated, thus increasing the supply to the native towns scattered over the Rewa delta. Minor extensions to native water supplies were carried out during the year.

The east coast road in the Savusavu district was extended about a mile and the west coast road by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; these lengths were only roughly formed and culverted and will require grading and surfacing during 1934.

The Vuna bridge of reinforced concrete and steel and consisting of one 40 feet span was built on the island of Taveuni. This

bridge replaces a wooden structure of some 60 feet in length which had failed owing to age and unsatisfactory foundations.

The Rasekula bridge on the Singatoka river was replaced by a reinforced culvert and the road up the Singatoka valley was extended about one mile in the direction of Mavua.

A new pontoon for the Priestman dredge was completed during the year at a cost of £3,073 12s.

Beaconing of the waterways of the Colony was continued during the year and the sum of £888 1s. was expended on this service. The numerous channels and marine dangers throughout the Colony are now fairly well marked. Work still remains to be done in the Loma Loma lagoon, the north end of Taveuni, Savusavu Bay, Tilengitha passage to Sau Sau passage on the Mathuata coast and the waters between Lautoka and the Yasawas Group. The new spear type beacons, though costly, appear to be very satisfactory as they are easy to drive into hard reefs, provide good flexibility and are easily distinguishable.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The administration of justice throughout the Colony is provided for by the constitution of the Supreme Court and various District Courts of Summary Jurisdiction—Ordinance No. 4 of 1875 declares the Supreme Court to be a Court of Record and Supreme Court of Judicature in the Colony.

It consists of a Judge, called the Chief Justice, appointed from time to time by Letters Patent and holding office during His Majesty's pleasure. There is a Registrar and a staff of assistants.

Under Ordinance No. 4 of 1875, provision is also made for the appointment of a Sheriff whose duty it is to execute all process of the Supreme Court and to act as Marshal of the Supreme Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction. The Sheriff is assisted in his work by Deputy Sheriffs in the country districts, the duty being performed by the various District Commissioners.

The same Ordinance contains powers for the admission by the Chief Justice of barristers and solicitors to practise in the Colony. The terms of these admissions are further regulated by Rules of the Supreme Court, dated the 14th May, 1883. Persons so admitted are deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined by Sections 28, 29, and 30 of the Ordinance. By these Sections it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall within the Colony have the same jurisdiction as that which His Majesty's High Court of Justice has in England, and it is thereunder constituted a Court of Oyer and

Terminer and Gaol Delivery Assize and *Nisi Prius*, with like powers and jurisdiction as such Court has in England.

It is a Court of Equity and has within the Colony the same jurisdiction as the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England. It is further a Court of Probate and a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and under an Order in Council dated the 10th March, 1894, an Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court was also established.

In addition to the local Ordinances, the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 2nd January, 1875, are in force in the Colony, but only so far as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit.

During the year there are four Criminal sessions of the Court sitting at the Central Criminal Court. These sessions are held at Suva every third month. The Court also goes on Circuit at regular intervals each year to obviate the expense and inconvenience of bringing into Suva cases from some of the outlying districts.

The Criminal Procedure of the Supreme Court is laid down by Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,* by which it is directed that trials shall be either by a jury of seven or by the Chief Justice sitting with assessors. When the accused, or one of them, or the person against whom the crime or offence has been committed, or one of them, is a native or a person of Asiatic origin or descent, the trial takes place before the Chief Justice with the aid of assessors in lieu of a jury, unless the Chief Justice shall for special reasons think fit to order a jury. It is provided that the opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and recorded in writing, but the decision shall be vested exclusively in the Judge. In jury cases, the members of the jury are required in the first instance to give a unanimous verdict, but if after a deliberation of at least four hours they are unable to agree, the Court can accept a majority verdict of not less than 5 to 2.

In ordinary cases two assessors sit with the Chief Justice: in capital cases there must not be less than four assessors. Male residents, of an age between 21 and 60, with a competent knowledge of English are liable to be called as jurymen and assessors, with the exception of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Government officers, salaried functionaries of any foreign Government not carrying on business, persons employed by the Imperial and International Communications Limited, or by the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, practising physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, barristers and solicitors in actual practice and their clerks, clergymen and ministers, officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, masters of

* Cf. Ordinance No. 16 of 1932.

vessels and licensed pilots, salaried officials of the Municipal Council, persons disabled by mental and bodily infirmity or earning an income of less than £150 a year, and persons convicted of any treason, felony, or infamous crime who have not received a full pardon, are disqualified from serving. Persons are called to serve as assessors from lists compiled by the Sheriff, consisting of such male persons as are considered qualified from their education and character to serve in such a capacity. Exemptions from serving as assessors are similar to those in the case of jurymen.

In capital cases sentence of death is pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is laid down in Section 36 of Ordinance 6 of 1875 that the Chief Justice shall forward to the Governor a copy of his notes of evidence taken at the trial with a report containing any recommendations or observations he may think fit to make. The Governor after considering the report in Executive Council communicates the terms of his decision to the Chief Justice, who causes the tenor and substance to be entered in the Court records. The Governor in these cases issues either a death warrant, an order for sentence of death to be commuted, or a pardon.

On the civil side, the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction within the Colony and is governed in its practice by the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1933, which adapt, with certain modifications, the Rules of the Supreme Court of England.

The Civil Procedure Rules have been supplemented in special matters by other Rules, the chief of which are: The Bankruptcy Rules, 1890, and Admission of Barristers and Solicitors Rules, 1883.

Provision is made for obtaining evidence for foreign Courts and Tribunals under Rules made in 1908, and service out of the jurisdiction and of foreign process within the jurisdiction are covered by Rules made in 1912.

The ordinary sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Suva and are three in number, Michaelmas Term beginning on 1st October, Easter Term on the 1st March, and Trinity Term commencing on the Monday following Whitsun week.

The only appeal from the Supreme Court is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, both Criminal and Civil, are, in the country districts, presided over by the District Commissioners to whom the various districts are assigned, and in Suva, by the Chief Police Magistrate. Broadly speaking, the powers of these officers are confined to dealing with minor offences on the criminal side with power to inflict a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, while on the civil side the Summary Procedure Rules of 1916 limit their jurisdiction as Commissioners of the Supreme Court to claims not exceeding the amount of £50.

District Commissioners exercise Criminal jurisdiction and also Civil jurisdiction, as Commissioners, within the limits of the Magisterial districts to which they are appointed or in which they

are acting. District Commissioners also conduct the preliminary investigations in all indictable cases, the procedure being laid down in Ordinance No. 3 of 1876. Appeal from decisions of those inferior Courts to the Supreme Court is provided* in criminal matters when (a) the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds £3, or (b) a person has been adjudged to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, or (c) a charge has been dismissed, or (d) in any other case with leave of the Court where the question involved is one which, in the opinion of the Court, is of sufficient importance to justify an appeal, provided that the party did not plead guilty, and also that an appeal from a decision dismissing a charge shall in every case be by way of a stated case on a point of law. Appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Commissioners in civil matters are provided for under the Summary Procedure Rules, 1916, in all cases in which any judgment or order is pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £3.

Administration in the districts is supplemented by Native Regulations which provide for the establishment of Courts having jurisdiction over natives of the Colony only. A new edition of these Regulations was brought into force by Proclamation in September, 1928. The Courts constituted under the Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876, and these Regulations, are of two kinds. Firstly, there are the Provincial Courts composed of the European Magistrate (District Commissioner) sitting with the Native Stipendiary Magistrate and dealing with matters under the Native Courts Code, 1927, and the other Regulations passed by the Native Regulation Board to govern the life of the natives in accordance with their customs, and their communal social system and their system of land-tenure. These Courts are given minor criminal and civil powers over natives and can hear petitions for divorce from natives but cannot pronounce decrees, the documents in each case being forwarded to the Chief Justice for actual decision. Secondly, there is the District Court, presided over by the Native Stipendiary Magistrate sitting alone, whose jurisdiction is limited to petty offences amongst natives involving a maximum penalty of 40s. or imprisonment for two months, and in civil matters having jurisdiction where the sum of money or the value of the property claimed does not exceed 80s.

There is one Judge in the Colony, the Chief Justice, 17 Magistrates (District Commissioners), 1 District Magistrate who performs the duties of itinerating Magistrate, 63 Justices of the Peace, and 28 Native Stipendiary Magistrates.

Provision is made for appeals from the District Court to the Provincial Court and from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

There were 35 criminal cases heard at the sessions during 1933 as against 52 for 1932; of these two were murder charges.

* Rules, 1906.

Sixty-nine civil cases were instituted in the Civil Division at the Central Registry and were composed as follows:—

Money lent 17, goods sold and delivered 12, originating summons 5, specific performance 4, actions for debt 3, actions for damages 2, monies due on accounts 2, monies due under mortgage 2, injunctions 1, recovery of rates 1, possession of land 1, admission of Barristers 1, appointment of Keeper of Lunatic Estate 1, miscellaneous 10. One civil appeal was lodged in 1933 and there were 10 criminal appeals.

In the Divorce Court 15 petitions were filed, of which three were half-caste petitioners, and 12 Indian petitioners. There were 67 petitions for divorce by native Fijians.

Eighty-nine grants were made in the Probate Jurisdiction; of these 34 were grants of probate, 25 Letters of Administration, and 30 re-seals of Colonial and other grants. A total amount of £110,375 15s. 4d. was involved in these grants.

No petitions were filed in the Bankruptcy Court.

There was one application for admission as a barrister and solicitor during the year. There are 13 European and two Indian practitioners in the Colony.

A comparative table of cases heard in the various divisions of the Supreme Court from 1928 to 1933 is given below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Divorce.</i>	<i>Native Divorce.</i>	<i>Crim- inal.</i>	<i>Bank- ruptcy.</i>	<i>Civil Appeal.</i>	<i>Criminal Appeal.</i>	<i>Grants of Probate, etc.</i>
1928	75	5	240	49	2	3	5	69
1929	77	10	175	55	4	1	7	74
1930	115	13	73	48	3	6	3	96
1931	84	12	89	35	2	—	5	66
1932	106	16	79	52	4	2	4	82
1933	103	15	67	35	—	2	12	89

As a result of increasing Court work on the western side of the island, and to facilitate business, a District Registry was opened at Lautoka in 1932, and process (with the exception of Probate applications and proceedings in Divorce) from the districts of Nandroga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tholo North and Ra are dealt with at that Registry under Supreme Court Rules, 1931. Statistics from this branch are included in the table above from the year 1932.

Police.

COMPOSITION.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of a mixed force of Fijians and Indians officered by Europeans. The Headquarters of the Force are at Suva, where there is a Central Station at Totongo and a Depot at Nasova.

Being quasi-military in organization, the Constabulary is required to suppress internal disturbances and also assist in defending the Colony against external aggression.

Special constables may be enrolled in cases of need.

There are 26 detachments distributed throughout the Colony. In those districts where there are no European officers the detachments come under the supervision of the District Commissioners.

ARMAMENT AND TRAINING.

The Force is armed with the S.M.L.E. Mk. III rifle. Regular parades are held throughout the year at Headquarters and an annual course of musketry is fired. The Force parades for annual inspection by the Governor and also with the Defence Force on ceremonial occasions. Whenever possible Police training is given, but in the absence of a Reserve it is difficult to arrange a complete course of training.

STRENGTH.

On the 31st December, 1933, the authorized strength was:—

European.

Inspector General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspector General	...	...	...	...	1
District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	7

Fijian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	22
Constables	...	...	...	...	81

Indian.

Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	13
Constables	...	...	...	...	69

EXPENDITURE.

The total cost of the Force was £23,202 Os. 9d., being a rate per head of the population of 2s. 5½d.

CRIME.

Persons prosecuted for offences against the Person	167
Persons prosecuted for offences against Property	326
Persons prosecuted for other offences	1,865
Committed for Trial by Supreme Court:—	
Offences against the Person	15
Offences against Property	15

Other Offences.

Dealt with by District Commissioners :—

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	2,116
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	212

TRAFFIC.

The Constabulary control traffic in the Colony and carry out the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers. The total number of motor vehicles registered for 1933 was 1,340, made up as follows :—

Motor-cars for private use	...	...	...	...	523
Public motor-cars	...	...	...	...	231
Lorries for private use	...	...	...	...	192
Lorries for carriage of goods and materials	...	...	...	...	57
Private charrs-a-bances	...	...	...	...	3
Public charrs-a-bances	...	...	...	...	181
Motor-cycles	...	...	...	...	153

Convictions under the Traffic Ordinance and Regulations numbered 438.

Motor vehicles having a gross loaded weight of more than six tons are prohibited, as the existing roads, many of which have no proper stone foundations, are lightly constructed; and road bridges are mostly constructed for a rolling load of 10 tons.

Prisons.

The administration of the prisons throughout the Colony is vested in the Superintendent of Prisons, whose headquarters are at the Central Gaol, Suva.

In addition to the Central Gaol, where all prisoners whose sentences exceed six months are confined, there are 17 provincial gaols where only short-term prisoners are confined. The majority of these are sentenced for breaches of Native Regulations and are not of the criminal type.

In provincial gaols the prisoners are principally employed in the maintenance of Government stations, in cutting firewood, or in manning the Government boats. They are also employed in the prison food plantations, where native foodstuffs are grown with a view to reducing the cost of rations. Only a limited number of prisoners are confined in provincial gaols, any surplus being transferred to the Central Gaol in Suva.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

At the Central Gaol, bread-baking, tailoring, tin-smithing, mat-making, carpentry, gardening, the making of awnings and tarpaulins and saw-milling are taught.

The bakery supplies all Government institutions in and near Suva, the output for the year being 298,009 lb. valued at £2,483 8s. 2d. 2,559 tons of firewood, valued at £1,795 17s. 6d. were cut at the saw-mill and supplied to Government institutions.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The health of prisoners during the year has been particularly good.

At the Central Gaol there is a fully equipped infirmary, with a Resident Indian Medical Practitioner under the supervision of a European Visiting Medical Officer.

Only those cases requiring major surgical operations are transferred to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. During the year there were 111 admissions, and 2 deaths. The main ailments and diseases treated were influenza, septic-wounds, diarrhoea, gastric ulcers, dyspepsia, and boils.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Ministers and priests of the following denominations are authorized to hold services every Sunday; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moslem, Sikh, and Hindu. The interest taken by these visiting ministers in the welfare of the prisoners is greatly appreciated by the prison authorities. Religious books are available for any prisoner who asks for them.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILES.

There were 8 juvenile offenders under the age of 16 years committed during the year. These were detained on the Island of Makuluva.

Under the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932, provision is made for the care and supervision of these children.

CLASSIFICATIONS.

Prisoners are classified as follows :—

First Class.—Debtors, persons confined for contempt, persons committed under civil process, or failure to find sureties to keep the peace.

Second Class.—Prisoners awaiting trial or under remand.

Third Class.—Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment only.

Fourth Class.—Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour.

FINGER PRINT AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

An up-to-date bureau is established at the Central Gaol for the taking of photographs and finger prints.

STAFF.

The Gaoler and Overseers at the Central Gaol are Europeans, as also are the officers in charge of provincial gaols. The subordinate staff consists entirely of Fijians and Indians.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although subject, in common with all other sections of the community, to the laws of the Colony, the Fijians continue to enjoy a very large measure of self-government. Under the Native Regulations, which were revised in 1927, provision is made for the performance of all duties which are deemed to be for the benefit of the Fijian community. These duties include housebuilding, village sanitation, cultivation of crops for food or profit, maintenance of roads and communal property, the care of the sick and the control of infectious diseases. The domestic affairs of each district are under the control of a District Council which is composed of tribal Chiefs and village Headmen and is presided over by the Mbuli of the District. Subject to the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to make regulations for the good government of their respective districts, and to elect representatives to the Provincial Councils. The Native Administration of each Province is controlled by a Provincial Council. These Councils are composed of native officials and representatives elected by the District Councils, and are presided over by the Secretary for Native Affairs, or such officer as may be appointed by the Governor. With the approval of the Governor, these Councils have power to levy rates to defray the cost of provincial administration, and to make regulations for the good government and welfare of the inhabitants of the respective provinces. They also have the right to elect representatives to the Great Council of Chiefs. This Council, which is composed of native officials, Chiefs nominated by the Governor or the Secretary for Native Affairs, and provincial representatives, meets every two years and advises the Governor on all matters touching the welfare of the natives as a whole. From the Chiefs nominated by this Council the Governor selects the Fijian representatives in the Legislative Council. This series of Councils provides a means whereby the opinions and aspirations of the Fijian people are adequately represented in the Legislature of the

Colony. Infringements of Native Regulations are dealt with in District and Provincial Courts. A District Court is presided over by a Native Stipendiary Magistrate, and a Provincial Court by a District Commissioner and Native Stipendiary Magistrate. Appeal lies from a District to a Provincial Court and from a Provincial Court, in its original jurisdiction, to the Supreme Court of the Colony. No change was made during the year in the system of native administration, which is well understood by the Fijians and is in accord with native tradition and custom.

Throughout the year the general health of the native population was good, and there were no serious epidemics in any of the districts. The physical well-being of the natives is under the care of the Medical Service, the staff of which is comprised of European Medical Officers and Nurses, Native and Indian Medical Practitioners, and Native Obstetric Nurses. The Native and Indian Medical Practitioners are trained at the Central Medical School attached to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, and the Native Obstetric Nurses at the Suva and Lautoka hospitals. All Fijians are given free medical and surgical treatment at the general and provincial hospitals, and at the hands of the European and Native Medical Officers throughout the Colony. Many of the Native Medical Practitioners and Native Obstetric Nurses are not attached to hospitals but travel throughout the country districts and attend to the natives in their own homes.

The campaign for the treatment of ankylostomiasis, yaws, and *tinea imbricata*, under the direction of Dr. Lambert, of the Rockefeller Foundation, was continued energetically throughout the year and much progress was made in the campaign for the improvement of sanitary conditions by the provision of bore-hole latrines. The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory and show improvement over those of the previous year. The total increase in the population was 1,680, as compared with 1,562 in 1932. The total native population at the end of 1933 was estimated at 96,656 which gives an increase of 12,298 since the last census. in 1921.

Child welfare work has been continued and further extended during the year. The control of this work is in the hands of a Central Executive Committee consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Medical Officer, and the Inspecting Medical Officer. District Committees, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, have been formed in each district. The Inspecting Medical Officer travelled extensively during the year and was able to visit and supervise the work in many of the distant parts of the Group. Child welfare work has now been extended to practically every district in Fiji. In most of the villages women's committees have been formed, and regular inspections of the children are carried out and minor ailments treated. A second

welfare centre has been established in the native section of Suva, and an ante-natal clinic started at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital. Although it is, as yet, too early for child welfare work to have any marked effect upon the vital statistics there has been an encouraging decrease in infant mortality in several provinces. There is, however, no doubt that the work has led to considerable improvement in the general health of the women and children, and in the conditions of their houses.

The standard of Fijian education is being slowly but steadily improved. Certificated teachers, trained in the Government and Mission training institutions, are gradually replacing the old type of teacher in the district and group schools. Several new group schools were established during the year, and in many districts the natives have, through their District Councils, levied upon themselves a small education rate. In most cases these rates are supplementary to the salary grants given by the Government and are used for equipment and maintenance expenses. The further development of Fijian district and group schools will depend upon the funds to be made available as grants-in-aid, and to the extent to which the Fijians can afford to supplement these funds. Although funds do not as yet permit of the universal education of the natives, the high standard which is being attained by a large number of group and district schools provides a sure foundation upon which to build in the future. Education of a more advanced type, including practical agricultural and manual instruction, is provided in the Government provincial schools and the central Mission institutions. Selected pupils from these schools may continue their education at the Queen Victoria Memorial School, from which many pass to the Teachers Training Institution, the Central Medical School, the Agricultural Department Training Centre, and the Government and Provincial services. A detailed survey of native education is given in another section of this report.

The majority of the Fijians remain dependent for their livelihood upon the produce of their lands. The past year has again been free from hurricanes and floods. Throughout the whole Group native foodstuffs have been more than sufficient for the needs of the people. The yield of the copra plantations has continued to improve. Unfortunately the market price of copra showed a further decline, the opening price of £10 a ton at ports of export falling to £4 a ton at the end of the year. 22,597 tons were exported as compared with 15,076 tons in 1932. As regards bananas, the average price per case obtained in New Zealand increased from 10s. 10d. in 1932 to 13s. 11d. in 1933, and the average price paid to Fijian growers increased from 2s. 3d. per case to 2s. 8d. per case. The total number of cases exported dropped from 175,128 to 160,668, the Australian market proving

unprofitable. 78·1 per cent. of the bananas exported were purchased from the Fijians as compared with 64·3 per cent. in 1932. The year showed a further increase in the quantity of sugar-cane grown by the natives. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company's scheme of settling Fijians on cane lands as tenant farmers continued successfully. This scheme appears now to be firmly established. Apart from providing for the men actually settled on the Company's lands, it is influencing an increasing number of Fijians to cultivate sugar cane on their own tribal lands and in accordance with modern practice. As there are considerable areas of native lands comparatively uncultivated, this development is likely to prove of value to the native and the Colony. The practical training of Fijians, in the Singatoka valley, in modern methods of cultivation and harvesting of crops continued to progress and to receive the enthusiastic support of the natives. In many districts the natives have taken readily to the use of implements and animals, and their ability to adapt themselves to modern requirements gives promise of their future prosperity as agriculturists.

The Council of Chiefs met at Mtau in November, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor. The Council was a success from every point of view. Many important resolutions were passed, one of the most important aiming at making the Council of Chiefs a more democratic body. Other resolutions were in favour of reduction of Court and other fees, and there were several resolutions to effect amendments of the existing legislation governing the leasing of native lands and the renewal of leases.

XV.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Vital Statistics and Allied Questions.

Figures taken from the report of the Registrar-General for 1933 give the estimated Indian population at the end of the year as 80,991—an increase of 2,016 during the year. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·67, and the death-rate 11·37 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 9·33. The number of marriages registered rose from 911 in 1932 to 1,071 in 1933.

The vital statistics for the year may be regarded as entirely satisfactory, and they provide a clear indication of the steady progress in this direction of the Indian community under climatic and economic conditions that are eminently suited to its development. Until quite recently the figures of the Indian population were markedly affected by immigration and emigration. Emigration has declined approximately from 973 in 1924 to 469 in 1933. Immigration commenced its most recent decline after the year 1930 when, both from economic causes, and in the interests of the establishment by natural means of equality in numbers of the sexes (the proportion

of females to males being still as low as approximately 7 females to 10 males), the Government was obliged to introduce measures to restrict the immigration on a large scale of unattached Indian males.

In view of the steady maintenance of a rising birth-rate, of a falling death-rate, and of a low rate of infant mortality, it has not been necessary to supplement the medical facilities that are already available to Indians by that particular concentration on child welfare work which was found to be necessary in the case of the native Fijians. On their first arrival in the Colony Indians have experienced little difficulty in conforming with western economic ideas and conditions, and the adaptation required of them in their new environment was limited to climatic and other matters that have proved almost entirely favourable to them. On the other hand, the Fijian race has suffered in its own country the severe shock of sudden contact with an entirely new civilization, which thrust upon it the necessity to compete with social and economic forces that were beyond its comprehension, and introduced new epidemic diseases to the infection of which the natives have proved to be very susceptible.

On the basis of their respective rates of increase it is now anticipated that the Indian population will reach a position of parity with that of the Fijians in from twenty-five to thirty years.

Emigration and Immigration.

REPATRIATION.

Repatriation falls under the provisions of the Indian Immigrants (Repatriation) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1930), and certain limitations are fixed to the rights to free passages of the post-1906 class.

The Government has continued to avail itself of the direct steamer service to India to discharge its obligations with respect to repatriation, and the s.s. *Ganges* which sailed for India on 30th August took 248 souls, equivalent to 221 statute adults, who were provided with free passages to India at the expense of the Fiji Government.

GENERAL.

In addition to the 248 Government passengers to India, 221 Indians left the Colony by various routes during the year, bringing the total of Indian emigration up to 469. The total number of Indians who came to the Colony by overseas vessels during the year was 361; of this number 303 arrived on the *Ganges*. They were mostly made up of the small trader and laundryman classes, and of Indians domiciled in Fiji returning from a holiday trip to India.

The direct service to India both provides an economic way for the Government to discharge its repatriation liability, and accords with the aspirations of many Indians to be in direct communication with their country of origin. If the steady decline in the demand

for repatriation continues the service will have to rely for its chief support on ordinary inward and outward passengers and on inward cargo to Fiji.

Economic.

The general improvement in the economic position of the Indian community has been well maintained. No change has occurred in the rates of wages of plantation and other labourers. The available supply is adequate to the Colony's present requirements, and there has been no unemployment. The question of affording security of tenure to the subtenants of irregular small-holdings is engaging the attention of Government. In the sugar industry their position has altered from that of labourers to producers, and while there has been a great increase in recent years of the numbers of Fijians engaged both as growers and labourers, Indians continue to hold the largest share in the Colony's principal industry. The success of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's tenant farmer system has been established for some years, and the greater part of the Company's cane-land is now held by Indian growers, a further extensive area being held by independent cane-farmers. Two-thirds of the Indian agricultural community are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and for them the year was a prosperous one. They harvested a bumper crop, returning a heavy density of sugar content.

The value of the sugar industry to Indians cannot be estimated solely on the basis of the number directly engaged as growers and labourers. A large number of Indians who live in and around the sugar areas depend for their livelihood on markets that are made available at the sugar centres, while an increasing number of Indian traders of all descriptions have established more or less profitable businesses in the townships that are springing up around the mills and elsewhere.

While the sugar industry is at present the mainstay of the Indian agricultural community of the Colony, there exist no insurmountable difficulties in the cultivation of other tropical crops. This fact is realized and for some years past the Department of Agriculture has been actively engaged in seeking remunerative markets for other tropical products which the Colony is capable of producing for export. Efforts have been seriously handicapped by the world-wide depression, but there are now definite signs of brighter prospects in the near future. The economic position of the Indian colonist however may be regarded as sound. Land is available, the soil is fertile, and there is no unemployment. From a comparatively small plot of land an Indian farmer can draw all the requirements for himself and his family, with the exception of clothing.

The year was again a favourable one for the cultivation of rice, and markets and prices were well maintained with the aid of

measures that have been adopted to protect the industry. Only 280 tons of rice were imported during the year. The rice crop was milled by the Government mill at Suva and by over thirty private "hullers", owned mostly by Indians. It was decided during the year that after milling the 1933 crop, the Government would cease operating the Government mill. Although Indians engaged in the cultivation of rice have had opportunities to observe the advantages of scientific cultivation, many of them continue to hold with great obstinacy to their primitive methods with the result that the output is below the productive capacity of the soil; and the profits of growers are necessarily small. The importance of rice as a staple food for the Colony's increasing population justifies the efforts that are being made by the Agricultural Department to teach Indians to produce it along sound economic lines.

The temporary suspension of the cotton operations was continued, pending some improvement in the markets. The loss has been severely felt by Indian cotton growers who are experiencing difficulty in finding a marketable substitute for their cotton.

Although very few Indians are employed in the livestock industry, Indians rank high as owners of stock, and the number of peasants who own a few cattle or horses affords an indication of the comfortable position of this class of Indian.

On the commercial side immigrants from Bombay have secured a monopoly of the bootmaking, laundry, jewellery, and tailoring trades, and compete very successfully in the retail store business. Indians also control practically the whole of the motor transport by public vehicle.

Social.

The social progress of the Indian community has been steadily maintained.

Crimes and social abuses that are sexual in their origin are rapidly disappearing. The Fiji Indian has developed the characteristics of self-reliance and self-respect, which exert a favourable influence in maintaining a comfortable standard of home life.

Housing conditions grow better year by year, and Indians readily co-operate with the medical authorities in all matters for the benefit of public health. The sanitation of Indian homes has been greatly improved by the recent introduction on a large scale of the new type of latrine which is being brought into general use under a sanitation campaign organized by the Rockefeller Foundation in co-operation with the Government. With these conditions obtaining it is natural that the Indian community remains remarkably healthy and that generations born in Fiji are of a higher type both mentally and physically than their ancestors.

The Indian Orphans Ordinance, 1933, raised the age of guardianship to 18 years in the case of Indian orphans. This reform accords with the desire of the Indian community, although it conflicts to some extent with the Marriage Ordinance where the age of consent is 16 years for males and 15 for females.

No practical difficulties are expected to arise from this conflict and reforms of the Marriage Ordinance now under consideration contemplate raising the marriageable age of females from 13 to 14 years and age of consent in their case from 15 to 16 years.

There is never complete freedom from religious or sectarian strife over a long period, but the strange fact emerges throughout that only one set of disputants remains in active occupation of the stage at any one time.

During very recent years the succession of events of this nature has been Hindu versus Mohammedan, Sanatan versus Arya Samaj, and now the Orthodox Muslims are at cross purposes with the adherents of the Ahmadiya sect.

This Muslim quarrel is of quite recent origin and was precipitated by a small number of local Ahmadiya converts introducing an Ahmadiya preacher into the Colony in the latter part of 1933 against the wishes of the Orthodox Muslims. Later in the year the Orthodox Muslims captured all the offices of the Fiji Muslim League, which hitherto had controlled Mohammedan activities throughout the year. A deadlock was reached when the Orthodox party demanded, as a condition precedent to any settlement of the dispute, the return of the Ahmadiya preacher to India. This demand was refused and the dispute has since centred round the respective rights of the two parties to the control of worship in the mosques and Muslim education activities.

Political.

The political situation underwent a change when, at the October Session of 1932, the two Indian Members withdrew a motion for common franchise, and remained in the Council while awaiting a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to their representations. The reply, to the effect that it was impracticable under present conditions to contemplate the adoption of a system of Common Roll representation in preference to the existing system, was announced at the February Session of 1933. Thereupon one Indian Member tendered his resignation while the other Member refused to yield to the request of the articulate politicians to resign from his seat. At the by-election for the vacant seat, which was held in July, the Indian who resigned again stood for election, and defeated the co-operationist candidate by a sweeping majority. Both members occupied their seats throughout the July Session.

A motion for common franchise was again prepared for the October Session but, being for some reason tendered too late, to comply with Standing Orders, it was not considered by the Council at the Session. The Indian Members however attended throughout the Session and participated most usefully in the Council debates.

Administrative.

The Department was administered throughout the year by the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Dr. V. W. T. McGusty, who also held conjointly the post of Inspecting Medical Officer. He was assisted by Mr. A. E. S. Howard, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, who had previously had experience of Indian affairs in District Administration. Mr. Howard left the Colony on 2nd December for service in Tonga and was succeeded by Mr. J. Judd, also a District Administration Officer.

The District Indian Advisory Committees continued to render excellent service. The members of these Committees maintained an enthusiastic interest in their duties and the Committees now form a most important channel for the frequent interchange of opinions on all matters affecting the welfare of the Indian community.

Education.

The Government's obligations with regard to Indian education are carried out in Government schools, of which there are now seven in the Colony, and by the system of grants-in-aid, where-under financial assistance is given to 45 private Indian schools. The Government schools are all patronised to their fullest capacity, and being established in different centres throughout the Colony they set an example which is of value to the owners of private schools. The grant-in-aid system affords the great advantage of encouraging private enterprise among Indians in the establishment of schools, and while it serves to maintain the standard of education at a suitable level, it is also a convenient method of obtaining a reasonable contribution from Indians towards the cost of their education at a period in their evolution when specific taxation on an equitable basis has proved most difficult to devise. Three additional Indian schools were admitted to grant-in-aid during the year, bringing the total of such assisted schools up to 45.

The rolls of Government and assisted Indian schools contain the names of 3,003 boys and 1,027 girls, and the average attendance was 81 per cent.

Teachers are trained at the Government Teachers' Training School at Lautoka, and at the Methodist and Roman Catholic Mission institutions which receive financial assistance from the Government. A higher standard of efficiency is now required of the teachers, and out of 136 Indian students who sat for their

Certificate examination 36 obtained complete passes, and another 53 obtained partial passes. The results of requiring a better class of teacher are becoming apparent in the rapid disappearance of the old type of inefficient village schoolmaster, and his replacement by a type of young man who is very much better equipped for the duties of a teacher.

The standard of all schools is well maintained by a system of regular inspections by the Inspector of Indian Schools.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-eight Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1933, of which the following are the principal :—

The Matrimonial Causes Ordinance reproduces the law as it stands in England to-day on the subjects of divorce, nullity of marriage, judicial separation, and the restitution of conjugal rights.

The Fiji Currency Notes Ordinance provides for the manner in which the currency needs of the Colony will in future be met. It gives the Commissioners of Currency power to issue currency notes in the Colony to the equivalent value (at the rate of £111 Fiji for £100 sterling) of sums lodged with the Crown Agents in London, and to pay out on demand through the Crown Agents to any person desiring to receive sterling in London the value of currency notes lodged in the Colony at the rate aforesaid. Provision is made for a Note Security Fund and a Currency Note Income Account, and sections are included which deal with evidence in criminal proceedings, forgery and imitation of currency notes, possession of counterfeit notes, and defacing of notes.

The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance provides for the collection of light dues from ships calling at any port in the Colony which have derived benefit from certain lighthouses in the Bahamas and Leeward Islands.

The Life Assurance (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the issue of special policies in place of those which have been lost or destroyed mainly owing to hurricanes and floods. At the same time the companies are relieved of liability under the original policies which may have been lost or destroyed.

The Land (Transfer and Registration) Ordinance brings up to date the law relating to registration of title to land under the Land Transfer System. New powers, some of them of a semi-judicial nature, are conferred upon the Registrar of Titles with a view *inter alia* to decreasing the costs of certain proceedings and for this reason it is provided that any future appointee to that post shall be a qualified barrister or solicitor. An Assurance Fund is established out of which any persons sustaining

loss by reason of any omission, mistake or misfeasance of the Registrar or any of his officers may be compensated.

The Trade Marks Ordinance brings the law dealing with trade marks into line with modern practice.

The Designs Ordinance provides for the registration of industrial designs. There was formerly no legislation on this subject in the Colony.

The Public Officers' Protection Ordinance protects persons acting in the execution of statutory and other public duties, and its general effect is to limit actions against public officials to six months after the act, neglect or default giving rise to the action.

The Forced Labour Prohibition Ordinance carries out certain obligations under the Treaty of Versailles, and, in accordance with the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, forbids the exaction or employment within the Colony of forced labour as defined in the Ordinance.

The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance gives additional powers to the Health Authorities with the object of improving sanitary conditions, especially in towns.

The Fruit Export and Marketing (Amendment) Ordinance empowers the Government to appoint a particular firm or firms in the particular country concerned, to act as agents for the disposal of all bananas exported to that country, in an endeavour to enable prices to be maintained at a remunerative level.

The Immigrants (Amendment) Ordinance makes certain amendments to the Immigrants Ordinance 1909 with the object of providing for greater control by the authorities over undesirable or destitute immigrants.

The Native Lands (Amendment) Ordinance clarifies the provisions of the law with regard to compensation to outgoing lessees for improvements effected by them on native lands.

The Native Lands (Occupation) Ordinance is designed to encourage Fijians, who desire to become independent planters and to live outside the communal system, by creating machinery to enable them to acquire individual tenure of land, for a period not exceeding ten years, in an inexpensive and simple manner.

PARTICULARS OF FACTORY LEGISLATION, COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS LEGISLATION, AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR SICKNESS, OLD AGE, ETC.

The only legislation on any of the above subjects is the Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1915, which provides for compensation for accidents to persons in connexion with steam boilers. A bill relating to the payment of compensation to workmen has been drafted and is under consideration.

XVII.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The progress of the Colony in the realm of finance is shown by the following figures :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Excess of Liabilities over Assets.</i>	<i>Excess of Assets over Liabilities.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926 ...	584,515	536,079	750,010	785,027	35,017	—
1927 ...	586,574	534,939	898,491	881,752	—	16,739
1928 ...	709,534	587,845	597,903	439,475	—	158,428
1929 ...	677,945	642,124	557,043	362,794	—	194,249
1930 ...	638,763	645,291	408,971	221,250	—	187,721
1931 ...	565,393	605,973	452,080	304,940	—	147,140
1932 ...	547,461	528,604	449,743	283,746	—	165,997
1933 ...	605,201	569,984	590,660	389,446	—	201,214

At the close of the year 1922 the Colony had an accumulated deficit on Revenue Account of £243,481, and at the close of 1929 there was an accumulated surplus of £194,249. This surplus was reduced to £147,140 at the end of 1931 but increased at the end of 1933 to £201,214.

Debt.

The Loan Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933, was as under :—

	£
Specific Loan (Ordinance No. 7 of 1928)	765,000
Public Purposes Loan (Ordinance No. 2 of 1929) ...	171,406
Public Works Loan (Ordinance No. 14 of 1932) ...	154,996
Total (sterling)	£1,091,404

The loan of £765,000 was raised in London during the year 1928 and is redeemable between 1946-53. The stock bears interest at 5 per cent. and was issued at 101.

A second loan sufficient to produce £170,000 was authorised in 1929. It was arranged that it should be in the form of a direct loan to be provided by the Crown Agents for the Colonies and is redeemable in 1955. During that year, £80,204 was made available for public purposes and the balance was provided in 1930. The loan bears interest at 5 per cent.

The Public Works Loan, sufficient to produce £160,000, was raised in 1932 by the Crown Agents in two instalments, on 2nd August and 3rd November, at the price of £102 and £105 respectively for each £100 of stock. This loan bears interest at 4 per cent. and sinking fund contribution is at the rate of 2.32 per cent. per annum. The stock is redeemable on 1st February, 1959.

The sinking fund in connexion with the Specific Loan amounted to £40,282 Fiji at the close of the year. A supplementary sinking

fund for the redemption of any other loans raised now amounts to £20,627 Fiji. Provision for sinking fund contributions in respect of the Public Purposes Loan was first made in 1932, and amounted to £7,905 Fiji at the close of the year. The Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Works Loan amounted to £3,640 Fiji at the close of the year.

Revenue.

The revenue of the year amounted to £605,201, an increase of £57,740 as compared with 1932. The main items of revenue grouped under their various heads are as follows :—

	£
Customs	311,750
Port, wharfage, and light dues	21,731
Native taxes	16,315
Licences, excise and internal revenue not other-wise classified	101,889
Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific purposes and reimbursements-in-aid	60,039
Post Office	24,416
Rent of Government property	12,653
Interest	37,892
Miscellaneous	17,316
Land sales and premia on leases	1,200

The amounts collected for licences, stamp duties, and income-tax were £18,126, £4,600 and £32,311 respectively.

The amount collected under the Residential Tax Ordinance was £22,169. The rate is £1 per annum on all males (other than Fijians) between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions. All persons liable for the tax are required to register themselves and the tax must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or a Sub-Accountant by March of each year. Penalties are imposed for failure to register and for non-payment of the tax. The Fijians pay two direct taxes, the Native Tax and the Provincial Rate, and are exempted from payment of the Residential Tax.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff is in general on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. in most cases, 50 per cent. in others, and in one or two cases 75 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final process of manufacture was performed within the Empire.

On most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty the British preferential rate is 20 per cent. and the general rate 40 per cent. On imports subject to a specific rate of duty the general rate is usually 50 per

cent. higher than the preferential rate, the principal exceptions being illuminating and power kerosene and benzine on which duties of 9d. and 5d. per gallon respectively are levied irrespective of the country of origin.

The following are some of the principal articles which, if of British manufacture, are admitted free of duty :—

Aircraft and accessories; certain specified educational material; articles for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; bags and sacks over two bushels; cans and casks for use as containers of Fiji produce; coal and coke; church furniture; infants' foods; muntz metal and copper sheathing; tar and bitumen; approved weedkillers; wire netting galvanized of not less than 4 inch mesh; wire galvanized fencing not less than 10 British gauge; fencing posts; gates; standards and droppers other than ornamental of iron or steel.

The above articles if of foreign manufacture pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent.

The following articles are admitted free of duty from all countries :—

Animals; birds and fish living; bacteriological products; ship's ballast; books; periodicals and music printed; coconuts; collections of antiques for public institutions; natural history specimens; containers used in the export of products of the Colony; copra; gas and ammonia cylinders; manures; crude and diesel oils; plants and seeds; used and unused postage stamps; and vessels being yachts the property of tourists visiting the Colony.

Machinery imported pays the following rates of duty :—

Agricultural implements and butter making and milking machines pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if of British manufacture and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* if of foreign manufacture; agricultural machines; sugar making machinery; fruit and meat canning machinery; engines, steam, oil or gas, marine or stationary; timber milling and sawing machinery; electric machinery and mining machinery pay the British preferential rate of 15 per cent. and the general rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following are some of the principal articles that are admitted at specific rates of duty :—

Ale and beer in bottles 4s. a gallon British preferential rate. 6s. a gallon general rate; confectionery 3d. a lb. plus 10 per cent. British preferential rate and 6d. a lb. plus 30 per cent. general rate; cornflour 1d. a lb. and 1½d. a lb.; cinema films free British preferential rate and 3d. per 100 feet general rate; dried ginger per 1d. lb. and 1½d. a lb.; matches, wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches British preferential rate per gross boxes 4s. 6d., general rate 6s. 9d. per gross; hops

1s. a lb. and 2s. a lb.; macaroni and vermicelli 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; maize 6d. a bushel and 10½d. a bushel; malt extract, non spirituous, 1s. a lb. and 1s. 9d. a lb.; oatmeal, 1d. per lb. and 1½d. a lb.; soap plain 1d. a lb. and 2d. a lb.; spices 2d. a lb. and 3½d. a lb.; tea 6d. a lb. containing no less than 75 per cent. British growth and 9d. a lb.; tobacco manufactured 7s. and 10s. 6d. a lb.; cigars 9s. and 13s. 6d. a lb.; cigarettes 8s. and 12s. a lb.; timber rough 2s. and 4s. per 100 superficial feet; timber dressed 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; spirits 26s. and 39s. a gallon; wines still 4s. and 6s. a gallon; wines sparkling 10s. and 15s. a gallon.

During 1933 the principal of imposing alternative rates of duty on certain articles was inaugurated. Some of the articles now subject to alternative rates of duty are:—

Bicycles, preferential rate 15s. each or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty. General rate 30s. each or 40 per cent.

Boots and shoes rubber and canvas, British preferential rate 6d. to 1s. per pair according to sizes or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. General rate 1s. 7½d. to 2s. 1½d. or 40 per cent.

Textile piece-goods—British preferential rate 1d. to 3d. per yard according to width or 20 per cent. General rate, 2d. to 6d. or 40 per cent.

Hats and caps, men's and boys'—British preferential rate 6d. each or 20 per cent., general rate 1s. or 40 per cent.

Shirts—British preferential rate 4s. to 6s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. to 12s. or 40 per cent.

Singlets or undervests—sizes up to 28 inches, per dozen, 1s. preferential rate, general rate 2s., sizes exceeding 28 inches, per dozen, 2s. preferential rate and 4s. general rate; or *ad valorem* 20 per cent. preferential rate, 40 per cent. general rate, whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Towels bath and face exceeding 24 inches in length—British preferential rate 2s. per dozen or 20 per cent., general rate 4s. or 40 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—each, British preferential rate 6d., general rate 1s. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Electric lamp bulbs, incandescent filament, having, at the marked voltage, a power consumption—

Not exceeding 8 watts, each, British preferential rate 1d., general rate 2d.

Exceeding 8 watts and not exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 2d., general rate 4d.

Exceeding 80 watts, each, British preferential rate 3d., general rate 6d. or *ad valorem* 20 per cent., 40 per cent., whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Wrapping paper—British preferential rate 5s. per cwt. or 20 per cent., general rate 8s. 9d. or 40 per cent.

Spirits, perfumed and scented waters—British preferential rate 26s. and 10 per cent. per liquid gallon or 20 per cent., general rate 39s. per gallon and 25 per cent. or 40 per cent.

The tariff in general is a revenue tariff but aims at fostering, as far as possible, local industries, and in this regard affords protection to the rice industry by imposing a duty of £2 per ton under the British preferential rate and £3 per ton under the foreign rate, and provides, further, that if the cost, duty paid and landed at a Customs shed at a port of entry in the Colony, falls below £15 per ton, the duty shall be increased by such amount as shall bring such landed cost duty paid to £15 per ton. It provides, further, for the admission free of duty of bags and sacks over two bushels.

Protection is also afforded to the local butter industry by the imposition of a duty of 4d. per pound on all fresh butter imported and provides for the admission free of duty of boxes of wood made up or in shooks to be used as containers of butter the produce of the Colony.

The soap industry is also protected by a duty of 1d. per pound under the British preferential rate and 2d. per pound under the general tariff rate on soap, laundry, in bar or cake, and sandsoap, and, with a view to affording further assistance to this industry, the tariff was recently amended providing for the admission free of duty of resin and tallow of British manufacture which previously paid a duty of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

XVIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year at Suva was 151·40 inches which is 33·10 inches in excess of the average of 118·30 inches over a period of 49 years. Rain was recorded on 259 days, the greatest amount on any one day being 7·46 inches on 15th December. The four months January, July, August, and September were very dry, each showing considerable deficiency. February, May, and June showed a slight excess, whilst the remaining months were exceptionally wet. The rainfall for March was 13·35 inches above normal, whilst April, with a total of 33·09 inches (the greatest ever recorded for this month) exceeded the average by 20·65 inches.

There are 42 stations throughout the Colony at which a record of the rainfall was kept during the year.

The greatest rainfall recorded during the year was 202·15 inches at Salialevu (Taveuni), while Nandarivatu (Tholo North) had the

wettest month, 51·76 inches falling in March. The least rainfall, viz., 61·12 inches, was recorded on the Island of Kanathea (Lau).

During March and April, floods occurred on the main rivers of Vitilevu and Vanualevu, especially the Mba and Singatoka Rivers.

TEMPERATURES.

The mean temperature for the year was 77·8°F. as compared with the average of 77·0°F. over a period of 49 years. February was the hottest month with a mean temperature of 82·3°F. (the average being 80·4°F.), July was the coolest with a mean temperature of 73·0°F. (the average being 73·5°F.).

PRESSURE.

Pressure was below normal during the summer months except December and above normal during the cool months.

WINDS.

The direction of the prevailing wind during the year was East, 254 observations of East winds being recorded out of a possible of 730. The following table gives a summary of wind observations recorded during the year at observation hours:—

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.
83	129	254	95	34	13	16	6	100

The maximum wind velocity recorded during the year was 43 m.p.h. (force 8) from West at 2.14 p.m. on the 10th September.

SUNSHINE.

The total number of hours of bright sunshine for the year was 1,914·1; November the most with 235·0 hours, and April the least with 95·9 hours.

CYCLONES.

No cyclonic disturbances of sufficient magnitude to damage property were experienced during the year. Suva is the central reporting station, and during the hurricane season it is possible to give warnings of practically all cyclonic disturbances in this portion of the Pacific.

SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of meteorological observations at Suva during the year 1933:—

MONTHLY MEANS FOR THE YEAR 1933, SUVA STATION, TAKEN AT 8.30 A.M. AND 3.30 P.M.

Months.	Mean Pressure in inches.		Air Temperature (°F°).										Mean Vapour Pressure in Millibars.		Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100).		Mean amount of Cloud (0—10).			
			Mean Dry Bulb.		Mean Wet Bulb.		Means of		Absolute Max. and Min.											
							Max. Min.		Max. Min.											
	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30	8.30	3.30		
January.....	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
February....	29.769	29.710	81.5	85.7	75.4	77.0	88.1	75.0	81.5	96	10	72	19	1/5, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 27	30.4	30.6	81.3	76.8	6.4	8.1
	29.771	29.708	82.0	84.3	77.6	78.5	88.3	76.3	82.3	92	7, 13, 14	75								
March	29.796	29.735	80.5	83.2	76.9	77.7	86.3	75.3	80.8	91	5	72	25		30.0	30.0	84.1	77.8	7.0	7.7
April	29.875	29.808	78.9	80.7	75.9	76.7	83.9	73.9	78.9	92	12	71	1		29.3	29.8	86.6	83.7	7.5	8.8
May	29.954	29.882	76.4	79.1	73.1	74.2	81.7	72.0	76.9	86	26	68	22		26.4	26.8	85.4	79.2	6.7	7.6
June	29.983	29.913	75.0	77.2	70.8	71.9	80.0	71.0	75.5	87	9	67	6, 16, 17, 28		24.0	24.5	81.0	77.0	6.8	8.1
July	30.014	29.941	72.6	76.3	67.7	69.3	78.6	67.5	73.0	86	22	62	16		21.1	21.3	77.2	68.3	7.0	5.9
August	30.050	29.970	73.9	76.9	69.7	70.7	79.3	68.6	73.9	88	10	65	1, 4, 7, 19, 20		23.1	22.9	80.4	72.7	7.0	7.0
September...	30.025	29.951	76.0	78.1	70.7	71.7	81.5	70.8	76.1	88	10	65	1, 2		23.4	23.8	76.3	72.6	7.6	7.4
October	29.978	29.896	76.7	78.6	71.9	72.6	81.3	71.1	76.2	87	20	64	7		24.3	24.8	77.1	74.0	7.9	7.5
November....	29.889	29.821	80.0	81.1	74.6	74.9	85.4	72.6	79.0	90	3, 17	69	14		26.8	26.8	77.3	74.8	6.4	7.3
December	29.852	29.790	81.0	82.9	76.2	76.6	85.9	74.6	80.2	92	31	72	16		28.7	28.5	79.8	74.6	6.5	7.3
Year	29.913	29.844	77.9	80.3	73.4	74.3	83.4	72.4	77.9	—	—	—	—		28.2	28.5	80.1	74.9	6.9	7.4

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

Highest Pressure—30.105° on June 27th at 8.30 a.m.
 Lowest Pressure—29.471° on January 10th and March 27th at 3.30 p.m.
 Highest Temperature in Shade—99° on January 10th.
 Lowest Temperature in Shade—62° on July 16th.

Greatest Range—20° on July 22nd and August 4th and 10th.
 Least Range—2° on April 27th.

Greatest Amount of Rain in 24 hours—7.64" on December 16th.
 Maximum Wind Velocity—43 miles per hour (force 8) from W. at 2.14 p.m. on September 10th.

DESCRIPTIVE MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY.

January.—A very dry and hot month. A temperature of 96°F. which was recorded on the 10th is the highest temperature recorded since December, 1927. Rainfall was 6·60 inches less than normal.

February.—The first half of the month was very hot, the average maximum temperature being 90°F.; the latter half was wet and unsettled and consequently cooler. Temperature and rainfall were slightly in excess of normal.

March.—An exceptionally wet month, rainfall being 13·35 inches above the average. There were only two fine days; the heaviest rainfall was experienced between the 21st and 28th when 21·25 inches fell in the eight days. A cyclone which passed to the west and south of Suva during this period was responsible for the heavy falls. Temperature was slightly in excess of normal.

April.—The total rainfall was 33·09 inches being 20·65 inches in excess of normal. This is the greatest ever recorded for April which is the wettest month of the year. There were only three days without rain. Temperatures were normal but humidity high.

May.—A humid month otherwise normal, temperature and rainfall being only slightly above the average.

June.—A normal month except for rainfall which was high. 4·76 inches fell on the 15th.

July.—A dry and comparatively cool month, rainfall being 3·28 inches less than normal. One of the driest Julys on record.

August.—Another dry month. Rainfall was 5·13 inches less than normal.

September.—Another dry month although cloudy. Trade winds which blew for the greater part of the month reached force 6 to 7 at times. Temperature was 1·6° above normal whilst the rainfall was 5·89 inches less.

October.—A wet month and fairly cold for the time of the year. A wet spell occurred between the 18th and the 26th. On the 19th, 3·39 inches of rain fell between 2.10 a.m. and 3.48 a.m. Trade winds continued to blow for the first week of the month.

November.—A wet and warm month. Nine thunderstorms occurred. On the 27th, 2·17 inches of rain fell between 4.22 p.m. and 5.10 p.m.

December.—A warm, wet and humid month. Rainfall was 6·22 inches in excess of normal and temperature 1·3°F. in excess.

XIX.—GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., returned from leave spent in the United Kingdom on 3rd August, 1933, after an absence of eight and a half

months, and the Honourable A. W. Seymour, who had been administering the Government, resumed duty as Colonial Secretary.

When the Estimates for 1933 were passed by the Legislative Council, in October, 1932, a revenue of £568,050 was budgeted for and an expenditure of £558,330, leaving an excess of estimated revenue over estimated expenditure of £9,720. The actual revenue for the year was £605,201 and the actual expenditure £569,984, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of £35,217.

The Budget for 1934 was passed at the October session with an estimated revenue of £574,828, and an estimated expenditure of £598,611, but the anticipated deficit of £23,783 in 1934 is more than covered by the surplus which accrued in 1933.

The total quantity of raw sugar exported during the year was well above the average for the last five years. Prices for copra on the world's market reached extremely low figures, however, and serious hardship has been caused to the coconut growing community; the Government has appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the best means of assisting the industry.

160,248 cases and 839 bunches of bananas were exported in 1933, of which Australia absorbed 20,171 cases and 742 bunches.

1,636 ounces of gold were exported from a gold mine at Yanawai on Vanualevu. Certain gold fields recently discovered at Tavua on Vitilevu are in the process of being opened up, and the Mining Board's records show that active prospecting work for gold is being carried out.

Three sessions of Legislative Council were held in February, July and October, and a special meeting on the 28th March. At this latter meeting a resolution was passed empowering the Commissioners of Currency to offer to buy and sell, in exchange for Fiji currency notes, drafts or telegraphic transfers on London for sums of not less than £5,000, at the rate of £111 Fiji for £100 sterling subject to reasonable commission to be fixed by the Commissioners. At the July session an Ordinance was passed to provide for the issue of new Government currency notes.

The German cruiser *Koln* paid a visit to Suva from the 23rd to the 30th of May, and the Colony was visited later during the year by H.M.S. *Diomede*, H.M.S. *Veronica*, and H.M.S. *Laburnum* of the New Zealand squadron of the British Navy.

Among the Birthday Honours a knighthood was conferred on the Honourable Henry Marks, C.B.E., who for many years was a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Mayor of Suva, and among the New Year's Honours a Companionship

of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on the Honourable A. W. Seymour, Colonial Secretary.

A meeting of the Great Council of Native Chiefs was held in November on the historic island of Mbau.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Fiji and the Fijians. By Rev. T. Williams and Rev. J. Calvert.	Alexander Heylin, London. 1860. 2nd Edition (2 vols.).	6s.
Viti. By Berthold Seeman ...	Macmillian and Co., Ltd., London. 1862	10s.
King and People of Fiji. By Rev. J. Waterhouse.	Wesleyan Conference Office. 1866	
Natives' Taxation and Communal System in Fiji.	Cmd. 2240—His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1904...	
The Fijians. By Basil Thomson ...	Heineman, London. 1905	25s.
The Hill Tribes of Fiji. By A. B. Brewster.	Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd., London. 1922 ...	21s.
Journal of William Lockerby ...	Hakluyt Society, Cambridge University Press. 1925	
Journal of Thomas Williams. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney. 2 vols. 1931	
Fiji and Fijians, 1835-1856. By Prof. G. C. Henderson.	Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, and The Australian Book Co., London	25s.
The Discoverers of the Fiji Islands. By Professor G. C. Henderson.	Murray, London. 1933 ...	15s.

The following official publications can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, or from the Government Printer, Suva.

The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931. Lib. edition 6s. Mag. edition 4s.

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Census Report, 1921. 5s.

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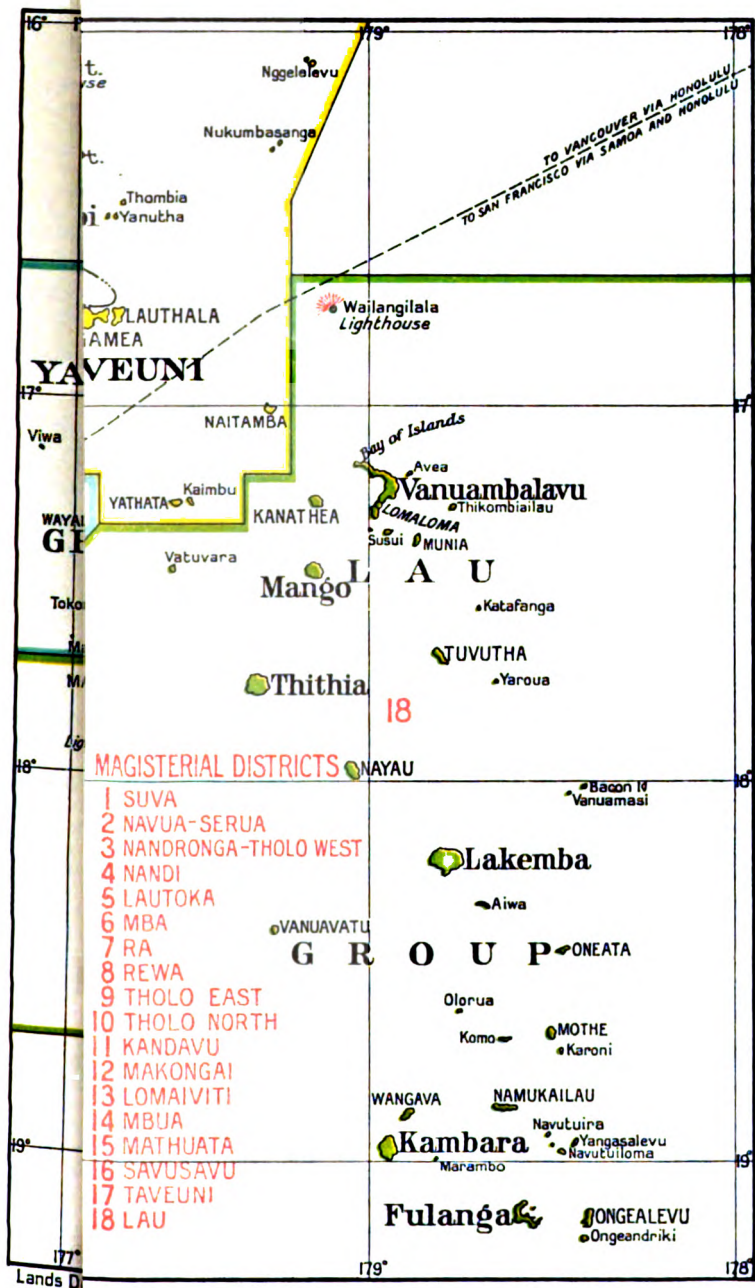
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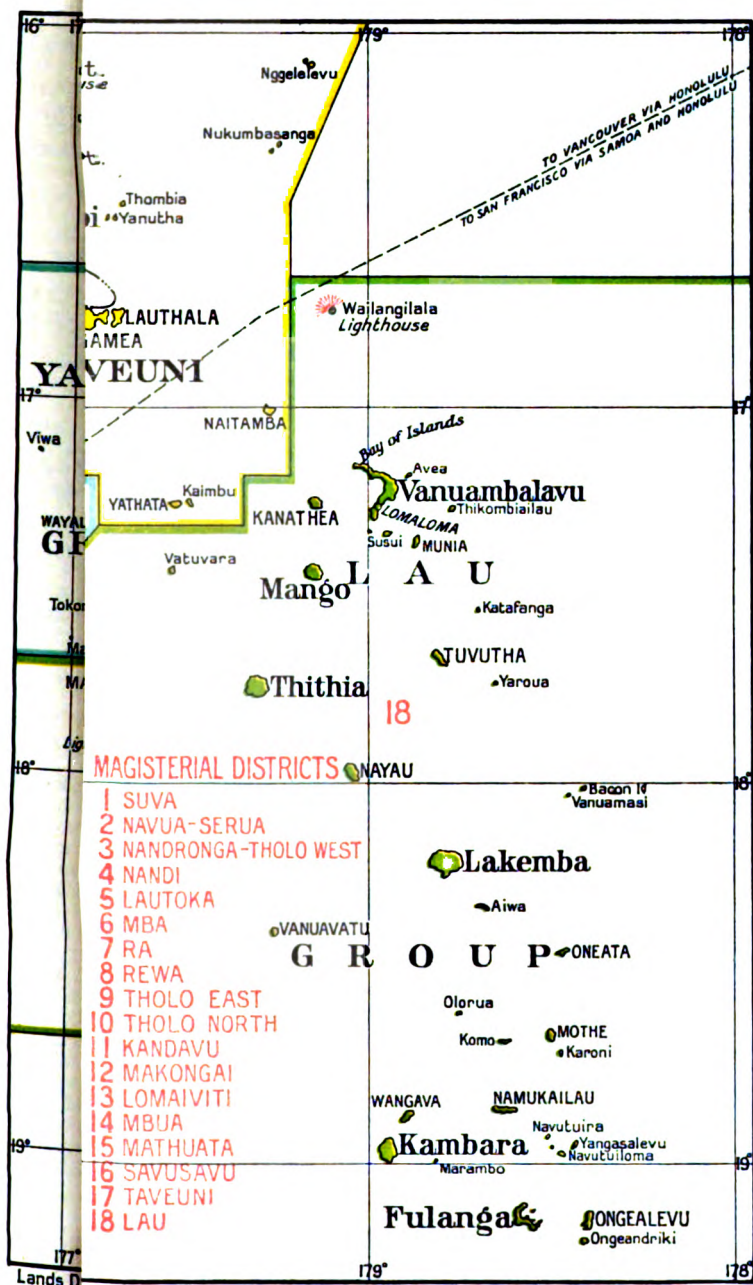
Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture, 1933 1s.

The Agricultural Journal, published half-yearly or more frequently if required, is obtainable from the Director of Agriculture, Suva. 1s. per copy.

Postage is charged extra on all official publications.

A more complete bibliography will be found in "The Colony of Fiji—1874-1931."





Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

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Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

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Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

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PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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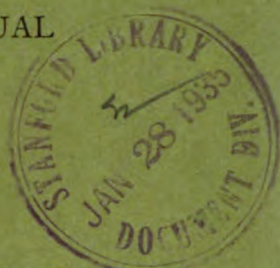
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Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" North latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' West longitude.

The boundaries of the Colony are defined by the River Hondo and Yucatan on the north ; by a straight line drawn from Gracias a Dios Falls on the River Sarstoon to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, thence north to the Mexican frontier on the west ; by a portion of Guatemala with the River Sarstoon on the south ; while the Bay of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea are to the east. Its greatest length is about 174 miles and width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

The mainland of the Colony is low and swampy near the coast. but rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is generally flat. but in the south it is hilly and mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb

Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The country is well watered, and its rivers, which are many, provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries with small European populations. Europeans leading a normal life and taking common precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The annual rainfall at Belize was 73·03 inches. The absolute extremes of temperature were on 5th May and 1st January, when the thermometer registered 91·5° F. and 61·5° F., respectively.

The extremes of temperature and rainfall at Belize, in respect of the last 8 years, are as follows :—

<i>Extremes of temperature.</i>				<i>Rainfall.</i>	
		°F.		°F.	inches.
1932	15th September ...	93	21st November ...	59	67·36
1931	12th May ...	89	22nd January ...	51	120·23
1930	27th May,		24th December ...	59	84·73
	7th September ...	89			
1929	28th September ...	90	30th January ...	57	113·57
1928	18th July ...	88·5	26th December ...	57	52·29
1927	18th August ...	88	11th January ...	56·5	68·61
1926	29th July ...	88	20th February ...	54	60·05
1925	25th May ...	91·5	24th November ...	59·5	86·01

History.

It is probable that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies, but so far as modern history goes, the Colony became known to Englishmen about 1638, probably accidentally through a shipwrecked crew. It is also probable that many years ago people from Jamaica visited the Colony and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten District of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them, but as England was at that time at war with Spain it was natural that the subjects of each King should fight whenever they met in this country. Indeed, long after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, conflicts occurred between the subjects of His Britannic Majesty and those of the King of Spain in this Colony. The Spaniards also made frequent attempts to expel Englishmen who came with their slaves from Jamaica. In 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the Godolphin Treaty of 8th July, with plenary right of sovereignty, all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time (Article vii). Logwood establishments increased rapidly from

this date. The population of the Settlement at this date amounted to 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671 the Settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies." This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713 there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717 the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the Settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout" on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754 another attempt was made and defeated "principally by slaves" at Labouring Creek. In 1779 St. George's Caye was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the Settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Caye, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally beaten on 10th September, 1798, at St. George's Caye, thus ending the century and a-half of Spanish efforts at domination.

From that time until about 1849 there was peace, but in that year the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of this Colony, and from the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan continued to make repeated attacks on the Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people." This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the Settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified

the laws and customs of the Settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws".

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791-97 elected magistrates again ruled the Settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The Settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has contained six official and seven unofficial members. On 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on 10th September, 1909.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding Member having an original vote, and, if the votes shall be equally divided also a casting vote. Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1932, the Governor or presiding Member may, either before or after the votes of the members have been taken, "declare the passing of any Bill or any clause of it or any amendment to any such Bill or of any resolution or vote to be necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essentials of good government including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire, or to be necessary to secure within the scope of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote as aforesaid the control of finance of the Colony by His Majesty's Government for the period during which the Colony receives financial assistance from His Majesty's Exchequer". In this case "only the votes of the official members shall be taken into consideration and any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council if a majority of the votes of such official members are recorded in favour of any such Bill, clause, amendment, resolution, or vote".

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 31 of 1923 a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as "The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all

Ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the date of this Report there were three unofficial members.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal District; the Orange Walk District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District; and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. He is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health; markets; slaughter-houses; traffic regulation; naming, numbering, and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts; building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elective Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Caye, Caye Caulker, and Ambergris Caye.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1933 was estimated at 53,770, and consisted of 26,605 males and 27,165 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the early Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by the Caribs, while in the Toledo District the Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans, and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring Republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Persons per square mile.</i>
Belize	20,469	1,623	12.61
Corozal	7,945	718	11.06
Orange Walk	6,413	1,462	4.38
Stann Creek	5,959	840	7.09
Toledo	6,058	2,125	2.85
Cayo	6,926	1,830	3.78
Colony	53,770	8,598	6.25

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages, and infantile mortality for 1933, with comparative figures for the previous two years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Marriages.</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1931 ...	1,909	3.67	1,915	3.67	342	0.65	291	15.17
1932 ...	1,879	3.54	1,073	2.02	363	0.65	194	10.32
1933 ...	1,942	3.61	1,117	2.07	462	0.85	242	12.46

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

IV.—HEALTH.

Quarantinable Diseases.—During the latter part of the year modified smallpox, known as alastrim, appeared in the Colony. Seven cases occurred in the town of Belize and an undetermined number in the western districts of the Colony, mostly in Benque Viejo, Cayo and Orange Walk.

In Belize the first six cases were quarantined at Sergeant's Caye, but as there was no mortality, and as in the absence of compulsory vaccination, it was realized that cases of the disease were likely to extend over a considerable period, isolation was abandoned and efforts were concentrated on vaccination of all contacts and quarantine of the patient in the dwelling house. A considerable number of the general public have been vaccinated, but not sufficient entirely to stamp out the disease.

The most prevalent diseases were as follows :—

(a) *Malaria*—accounting for 56.4 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. This disease is usually of the aestivo-autumnal type and 487 cases were treated during the year in the six hospitals in the Colony.

This disease is responsible for 7.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony.

(b) *Dysentery*—accounting for 7.8 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Both the amoebic and bacillary

types of the disease occur. Sixty-eight cases of this disease were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony with 15 deaths.

(c) *Tuberculosis*—accounting for 6·2 per cent. of the total number of infectious disease. The pulmonary form of the disease is most common. Five new cases were notified during the year, and 40 cases were treated in the six hospitals of the Colony.

(d) *Venereal diseases* are fairly common and account for 11 per cent. of the total number of cases of infectious disease. Those diseases do not appear to be quite as prevalent as they were some time ago, probably due to the information regarding them which has been distributed by the Central Board of Health.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District of the Colony. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains sixty-two beds. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from nineteen to six beds. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical, and obstetrical cases. In Belize there is also a venereal disease ward of eight beds. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3·00 per day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for twelve destitute sufferers from this disease is provided at the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of an Assistant Medical Officer under a Principal Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize hospital there is one English trained nurse controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

Owing to the absence of sufficient fall to the sea, and the lack of funds to carry out effectual mechanical drainage, few drains in the town of Belize act effectively. The low-lying and swampy land in the northern portion of the town is now being reclaimed by filling it in and raising its level with sand and mud dredged from the adjoining sea. The Local Authority, Belize, also operates a dredger by which means mud taken from the harbour and canals is deposited at convenient places in the town and given to householders for the purpose of raising their low-lying and swampy lots. The canal at the north side of the town is pumped out, as occasion arises, by means of an electric pump controlled by the Local Authority, Belize. In the country districts, where there is a greater fall to the sea, efficient drains are provided and maintained by the Local Authorities.

There are six Local Authorities charged with the duty of looking after the sanitation of their respective Districts. There is also a Central Board of Health, having general power of supervision over

the several Local Authorities. In Belize there are five native subordinate sanitary inspectors working under a trained Chief Sanitary Inspector, and in each of the remaining five Districts of the Colony there is also a native subordinate sanitary inspector, working under the Assistant Medical Officer of the District.

The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in Belize necessitates the storage of rain water in vats, tanks and other receptacles. Regular and thorough inspections of these water receptacles by the sanitary inspectors must be maintained in order to detect and destroy the larvae of the mosquito and in particular the yellow fever-carrying mosquito. Owing to the large number of vats destroyed by the hurricane householders have had to fall back on barrels and other improvised receptacles in which to store their water, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of mosquitoes and the necessity for increased watchfulness on the part of the sanitary inspectors. Some of the vats are kept screened by their owners but the majority are kept stocked by the sanitary inspectors with larvivorous fish. Crab holes are being treated with cyanogas (a preparation of potassium cyanide) by the sanitary staff with satisfactory results. All pools of stagnant water within the several towns are periodically oiled by the sanitary staff, a mixture of sawdust and crude oil being used for the purpose. Owing to financial stringency, operations against crabs and mosquitoes have been considerably limited during the past year. A very limited amount of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria is being distributed by the Medical Officers, free of cost, to the public.

In Belize scavenging is now being performed by motor-trucks and conditions are much improved. Buckets from latrines are regularly emptied into the sea or canals, and individual septic tanks in increasing numbers are being installed in private houses. In the out-lying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of excreta are extremely faulty.

V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about 7 feet above the level of the ground which is often low-lying, swampy, and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping room. It is generally used as a storeroom, washing room, kitchen, or garage.

Owing to the destruction caused by the hurricane in 1931 and the extensive fire which occurred early in 1932 there were barely

sufficient houses in the town of Belize for the accommodation of the present number of inhabitants. Thanks to the assistance of the Loan Board this has now been remedied and there is, at the present time, a surplus of good houses.

There were no building regulations prior to the year 1928. In consequence householders erected houses how, where, and in whatever manner best suited their convenience. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in and free space around each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections. In order to deal with existing slum areas and to rectify the errors of past years legislation involving compensation to owners will be necessary. This latter cannot be undertaken in view of the present financial condition of the Colony and of the municipal authorities.

Regulations have now been framed with a view to ensuring that, in future, houses will be erected in such a manner as to afford greater protection against hurricanes.

There are several residents in the town of Belize who own extensive house property which is rented out to tenants, but there are also very many working people who own or partly own the houses in which they live.

All premises in the towns are regularly inspected by the sanitary inspectors and householders are made to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. Prosecution of offenders is not undertaken save as a last resort.

In the other towns of the Colony there is ample housing accommodation.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are :—

Agricultural.—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts, copra and corn (maize), sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulse, and rice.

Live Stock.—Swine, cattle, and poultry.

Timber.—Mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, pine, yemer. santa maria, and other secondary woods.

Marine.—Sponges, lobsters, turtle, and fish (there are numerous varieties).

Forest Produce.—Chicle.

The employment of contract labour in the agricultural industry of the Colony is confined entirely to the sugar estates in the northern districts and to a few stock farms. The length of the contract period varies from six months to fifteen months and wages paid average \$19 per month, including rations.

As a rule labourers, whether contract or non-contract, are housed on the estates either in wooden iron-roofed barracks or bush huts.

In regard to coconuts and copra the organization consists of both plantation and individual agriculturists. In the case of the former labour is usually employed as required and paid by the task. The foremen or captains of gangs are as a rule employed permanently and are paid by the month.

The plantation organization is in the majority of cases operated by Europeans, whereas individual growers are mostly non-Europeans. The number of the latter far exceeds that of the former although the actual production is about equally divided. Figures for the actual number of non-European cultivators are not available.

Approximately 80 per cent. of the nuts are exported as such and as copra, the remaining 20 per cent. being used for oil production for home consumption.

The coconut industry more than any other agricultural industry in the Colony still suffers from the effects of the world slump in agricultural products. Prices during the year have been extremely low, so much so that planters have found it difficult to spend money on collecting nuts, much less on keeping their plantations clean. Exports of coconuts and copra during the last two years were as follows :—

		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Coconuts	... No.	2,974,220	24,860	3,610,450	32,367
Copra	... lb.	995,704	14,700	818,233	11,742

The grapefruit industry is organized on plantation lines, the majority being owned by Europeans. Labour is recruited as required except in a few cases where regular gangs, amounting to about fifteen men, are regularly employed. In the case of oranges, limes, seedling grapefruit, etc., the bulk of the production is by individuals of non-European descent, who own a few scattered trees on their holdings. Previous to the year under review the last named fruits were grown entirely for local consumption.

During the year the citrus growers in Stann Creek formed the British Honduras Citrus Association which body now handles the packing and marketing of all fruit produced in the area. It has established an up-to-date packing house equipped with modern machinery for washing, grading and sizing fruit. The plant was not, however, ready to start operations until the last month in the year. Exports during the year showed a marked increase and a greater variety of citrus fruits was shipped.

The figures quoted below represent exports for the calendar year and are therefore not representative of the seasonal production, the season being approximately from September to May.

		1931.	1932.	1933.
Grapefruit	... Cases	2,106	2,663	5,094
Oranges	... „	—	—	420
Tangerines	... „	—	—	62

It is now estimated that the total exports of citrus fruits for the season 1933-34 will exceed 10,000 cases and may reach 14,000 cases. Small shipments have been made from the northern districts where two or three planters are engaged in citrus fruit production. This fruit, although packed at the point of production, is marketed on behalf of the growers by the Citrus Association.

The bulk of the banana and plantain crops is now produced by non-European planters each working as an individual unit. At harvesting time they sometimes work in association with one another; otherwise they work their plantations as individuals. Approximately 80 per cent. of the bananas grown in the Colony are exported as well as a small percentage of plantains. Markets improved somewhat during the year due in a large measure to the efforts of trading schooners. These schooners purchased fruit at the coast (in the case of Stann Creek at the rail side) and carried the bulk to Tampa, Florida. As a result of this new enterprise exports increased to 141,662 bunches as against 78,867 bunches in 1932, valued at \$48,239 and \$26,970 respectively. The planting of bananas has also increased due to the opening up of new markets and it is anticipated that the 1934 shipments will reach the quarter million mark. Developments in the planting of this crop are taking place in the Punta Gorda District.

The export of plantains increased considerably from 19,500 (number of fingers) valued at \$178 to 203,000 valued at \$1,599. This increase of shipments also was due largely to the purchases made by the trading schooners.

Rum is produced entirely on the small sugar estates in the north and on one estate in the south. The labour required is drawn from estate labour except in the case of the "still-man", who is usually a permanent employee paid monthly. In the northern districts the production is entirely by persons of Spanish descent, while that in the south is by a European. The exports of rum again showed a decrease :—

			<i>Gallons.</i>	\$
1931	...	...	14,412	14,412
1932	...	...	13,748	13,748
1933	...	...	10,815	10,824

During the year maturing vats were erected by the Customs authorities and encouragement given to producers to store their rum on easy terms. It is hoped that this facility will improve the quality of locally produced rum.

The production of fresh vegetables showed a decided improvement, but much headway has still to be made in quality. The production of ground provisions, e.g., sweet potatoes, yams, etc., also showed an increase. Marketing facilities, however, are still very poor and distribution requires much improvement. Unfortunately the consumer still retains the taste for imported articles

of diet and great difficulty is being experienced in educating the housewife to develop a taste for locally grown produce. This applies particularly to the use of maize products in place of wheaten flour, locally grown root crops in place of the Irish potato, and local rice and pulses in place of the imported articles.

Sugar-cane is organized as a plantation crop on estate lines, owned by persons of European descent and Central American Spanish descent. Labour is usually contracted. A small quantity is grown by the non-European cultivator for family consumption, and the whole of the sugar production is consumed in the Colony. Attempts have been made during the year to reorganize the sugar industry and schemes have been put up by interested parties for the establishment of up-to-date central factories, one in the north and one in the south. It is not possible to state yet whether any success will be reached in these ventures but it would appear that one central factory at least would greatly assist the industry, which is now almost dormant. There appears ample room for a central factory with an output of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons per annum as a large proportion of this quantity of sugar would find a ready local market.

Stock-raising is confined almost entirely to persons of European and Central American Spanish descent. Owing to the decrease in the use of animal draught in timber extraction less attention is given to this industry now than previously. The use of stock for agricultural draught purposes is hardly practised at all, and consequently the number of animals kept by the native agriculturist is practically nil. During the year a definite improvement took place in the use of locally bred cattle for butchering purposes. The imports of cattle for this purpose were nil and it is to be hoped that in future the demand for locally raised beef will increase. Schemes for the improvement of the local herds, as well as for the improvement of local pigs are in hand.

A promising industry, viz., the production of rice, is gaining headway. During the year increased areas were planted under rice, greater areas probably than during the last three decades. Government, in 1932, re-erected an old rice mill that had been purchased in 1920 and which had hardly been used. The mill is in the charge of the Department of Agriculture. It purchases paddy outright, mills it, and carries out the duties of marketing. The response by the planters to the facilities provided for disposing of their rice crop has been most encouraging. Although the quantities handled are infinitesimal as compared with world production, the increase during the last three years is quite remarkable.

Paddy purchased :—

1930-31	12,014 lb.	} Mill temporarily erected.
1931-32 ...	...	12,135 „
1932-33 ...	...	15,169 „
1933-34 ...	...	175,005 „

It has been found, however, that the local consumer is still wedded to the imported rice ; consequently the disposal of the local article has caused a certain amount of trouble and stocks have had to be held rather longer than was at first anticipated.

During the last few years marked improvement has taken place in regard to non-European agriculture. The advent of a fairly large number of Jamaican cultivators has appreciably raised the standard. The influence of the European planter cannot as yet be said to have affected the native cultivator. This is mainly due to the very small number of Europeans at present operating. The native of British Honduras is not a born agriculturist and thus it will be a generation or more before any pronounced improvement in his methods can be hoped for.

The value of exports of forest produce showed a rise of nearly 50 per cent. over 1932 figures. Values and percentages for export of domestic produce of the main classes were as follows :—

	\$	Per cent. of total.
Forest produce	304,172	70·86
Agricultural produce	120,074	27·97
Marine produce	4,991	1·17

The total value of domestic exports rose from \$322,649 in 1932 to \$429,237 in 1933. Export of mahogany in the log decreased considerably, but the manufacture and shipment of mahogany lumber from the new mill in Belize increased to 531,141 s. ft.

The great influence of the local sawmill on the organization of the mahogany export trade is shown by the following figures :—

	1932.	1933.
Mahogany logs exported, M. s. ft. ...	644	109
Mahogany lumber exported, M. s. ft. ...	226	531
	<hr/> 870	<hr/> 640

which show the increase in the market for sawn mahogany at the expense of the log export market. The United Kingdom is now able to obtain its mahogany lumber requirements direct from the Colony, instead of through the United States of America sawmills as was largely the case in the past.

The export of chicle rose from 280,000 lb. in 1932 to 727,000 lb. in 1933, but the shipments were entirely of old stocks ; little chicle-bleeding was carried out during the year. The average price of chicle over the year, as shown by Customs returns, fell from 34½ c. to 29 c. per lb.

Logwood exports were insignificant at 136 tons and no rosewood was cut, but progress was made in the consolidation of the secondary woods market, large-scale test shipments of banak and santa maria being made by the Forest Department to the Forest Products

Research Laboratory in England and various other trial shipments being made by private operators. Further advance may be hoped for following the secondment of the Conservator of Forests to England for the purpose of studying markets for secondary woods. Progress has been made with assessment of stocks in promising districts.

Though no great advance in actual trade in forest products can be claimed much work was carried out the full value of which will be appreciated as markets continue to recover from the depression, as they were beginning to do at the close of the year 1933.

VII.—COMMERCE.

With the almost complete cessation of the mahogany and chicle industries on which the Colony has always been dependent in large measure and the resulting serious curtailment of business generally, trade further decreased in 1933. The building boom of the previous year, necessitated by the hurricane disaster of 1931, dwindled continuously as the year advanced. Against this some slight improvement was shown toward the end of the year and there was evidence of at least a temporary revival of our main industries, but on a very much reduced scale.

A cheering feature was the increase in the export of mahogany lumber due to the activities of the new sawmill. It is anticipated that this mill will work to full capacity in 1934 and help materially to re-establish a limited portion of our mahogany industry.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$2,729,207 which was less by \$1,020,115 than the total of \$3,749,322 in 1932.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	5,056,673	4,925,330	4,435,358	2,301,838	1,687,112
Exports	4,876,875	4,534,963	2,911,066	1,447,484	1,042,095
Trade	9,933,548	9,460,293	7,346,424	3,749,322	2,729,207

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, the United States of America, and other foreign countries in 1933 compared with the trade of 1920 :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1933.	1920.	1933.	1920.	1933.
United Kingdom and British Possessions...	17.45	47.04	14.88	54.48	16.17	49.88
United States of America	60.44	37.57	78.18	36.25	69.31	37.07
Other Countries	22.11	15.39	6.94	9.27	14.52	13.05

Imports.

The imports in 1933 amounted to \$1,687,112 as against \$2,301,838 in 1932; a decrease of \$614,726.
The direction of the import trade during the years 1929-1933 is shown in the following table :—

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom	888,406	17.57	687,324	13.95	745,024	16.80	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81
Canada	1,105,403	21.86	1,188,837	24.14	1,289,767	29.08	704,543	30.61	326,433	19.35
Other British Possessions.	82,456	1.63	98,653	2.00	61,495	1.38	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88
United States of America	1,992,670	39.41	1,730,051	35.13	1,459,006	32.90	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57
Mexico...	410,239	8.11	563,983	11.45	387,599	8.06	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67
Other Countries	577,499	11.42	656,582	13.33	522,467	11.78	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72

Exports.

Exports amounted to \$1,042,095 in 1933 or \$405,389 less than the total of \$1,447,484 in 1932.

The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1929-1933 :—

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	324,009	6.65	153,379	3.38	145,883	5.00	63,314	4.31	86,642	8.31
Canada ...	233,671	4.79	331,720	7.31	105,613	3.62	51,531	3.56	126,925	12.18
Other British Possessions.	599,519	12.29	1,125,000	24.81	1,312,152	45.07	671,519	46.39	354,276	33.99
United States of America.	3,485,061	71.46	2,708,674	59.73	1,204,660	41.38	528,489	36.51	377,742	36.25
Other Countries ...	234,615	4.81	216,190	4.77	142,758	4.93	133,631	9.23	96,510	9.27

The exports of mahogany logs fell so largely as to amount only to approximately .66 per cent. of the total of the exports in 1929. The direction of the exports of mahogany logs during the five years 1929-1933 was as follows :—

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	\$	S. Feet.	\$	S. Feet.	\$	S. Feet.	\$	S. Feet.	\$	S. Feet.
<i>Domestic Exports to—</i>										
United Kingdom	1,286,242	...	589,283	...	694,672	...	2,718	...	109,245
France	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
United States of America	...	12,861,862	...	10,240,048	...	2,545,568	...	640,875	...	—
Sub-total	...	14,148,104	...	10,829,331	...	3,240,240	...	643,593	...	109,245
<i>Re-exports to—</i>										
United States of America	...	2,330,076	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total	16,478,180	...	10,829,331	...	3,240,240	...	643,593	...	109,245

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam, and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 479,528, a decrease of 93,748 as compared with the previous year.

ENTERED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,725	91,056	92,781
United States of America	...	...	...	632	20,042	20,674
Other	...	...	...	1,474	127,359	128,833
Total				3,831	238,457	242,288

CLEARED.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	1,814	90,873	92,687
United States of America	...	...	...	632	16,950	17,582
Other	...	...	...	1,352	125,619	126,971
Total				3,798	233,442	237,240

The total tonnage during the last five years was :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	312,581	312,691	625,272
1930	...	...	...	...	313,587	312,373	625,960
1931	...	...	...	...	327,271	315,958	643,229
1932	...	...	...	...	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933	...	...	...	...	242,288	237,240	479,528

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes :—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is \$15 per month, including rations. Such labourers are engaged, principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are, usually, provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows :—

Artisans from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day ; carpenters, shipwrights, painters, and masons from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from \$1.25 to \$2.50 ; for cooks from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows :—

Unskilled labourers, \$0·50 to \$1·00 a day.

Artisans, \$1·00 to \$1·50 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded :—

	<i>cents.</i>		\$		
1 lb. Flour	= 2½	...	0·75	per diem	= 30 lb.
1 „ Rice	= 2½	...	0·75	„	= 30 „
1 „ Beans	= 4	...	0·75	„	= 18·75 lb.
1 „ Mess Pork	= 10	...	0·75	„	= 7·5 „
1 „ Sugar	= 4	...	0·75	„	= 18·75 „

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt-fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows :—

In Belize—in hotels—\$2·00 to \$3·00 a day.

In Boarding Houses—\$2·00 a day; \$50·00 to \$60·00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding houses available except at Corozal where there are a few hotels. The cost of living, generally, is slightly higher than in Belize.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The system of education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is sixty-four, fifty-three being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize where a civilian is employed; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the teaching staff of the schools, which is regulated by the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years.

The grants for the year amounted to \$61,520·54; \$9·40 per head on an average daily attendance of 6,545. Because of a considerable decrease in Government revenue the grants for education had to be greatly reduced.

The total cost to the Government inclusive of the cost of administration was \$66,066·62, or \$10·09 per head.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was 75 : one hundred and fifty-two teachers and an average of sixty pupil teachers were employed ; the average enrolment at all schools was 8,152, of whom 4,291 were boys and 3,861 girls ; the average attendance was 6,545. The total average roll in aided and unaided schools was 8,477 and the average attendance 6,802.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the Diocesan High School for Girls conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 412, and the average attendance 307 ; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Examinations are taken.

These schools receive no aid from the Government except a capitation grant in respect of successful students at these examinations. The sum of \$821·50 was paid on the 1933 results.

There is no provision for technical education ; but mention might be made here of a Government Industrial School in the Stann Creek Valley where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no Universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few of the schools, one being the St. John's College.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government Poor Houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$112·00. The annual vote is \$5,000·00. This had to be supplemented by Special Warrants. There was also a donation of \$500·00 from Hurricane Relief Funds to meet extra out-door relief.

In consequence of continued economic depression in the industries and trades, unemployment relief was given to the amount of \$1,882·24. There was a vote of \$5,000·00 for this purpose.

A society known as "The Women's Auxiliary", in connexion with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Nursing Association assist indigent persons. Besides, each Church has its Poor Fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members for sickness and death. Their disbursement for the year was about \$2,700·00.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1933, with Dr. Cran as President and Mrs. Cran as Honorary Secretary, assisted by a number of ladies. The League receives a small subsidy from Government and contributions are made by the public in cash and kind. Medical and dental practitioners give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held once a week.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the Polo Club, the Golf Club, and Newtown Tennis Club.

There are cricket, football, and basket ball leagues; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations. A cinema theatre in Belize affords entertainment on five days of the week. No facilities are provided in this Colony for the study of art.

The drama is given periodic attention by amateurs.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Internal transport in the Colony is mostly carried out by means of its many rivers (motor boats, pitpans, and doreys being the mediums used). Mule transport is the method of carriage between the Cayo District and the Peten District of Guatemala.

There are no roads in the Colony except a few short stretches around each town. There are, however, numerous bush tracks which are kept cleared by Government and along which motor-cars can sometimes run for short distances in the dry season.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs 25 miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tram-car or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by automobiles, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica, and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool about once every four weeks and of the United Fruit Company from Mobile about once a month call at Belize.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics.

America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners, the gold and other securities by which it is secured being, for the time being, in the custody of the Royal Bank of Canada.

On the 21st of April an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

Weights and Measures.

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use :—

Weights.

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	...	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Manzana	...	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	...	1½ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the Police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was \$109,133. The principal heads of expenditure were: Personal Emoluments and Sundries \$15,453; Maintenance of Public Buildings, \$9,193; Maintenance and Improvement of Roads, \$40,513; Conservancy of Waterways, \$2,376; Upkeep of Piers, \$522; Sundry other recurrent work, \$4,617; Public Works Extraordinary, including a contribution of \$4,500 to the Belize Town Board towards

roads in Mesopotamia Area, \$10,219. Under the Hurricane (1931) Reconstruction Loan there was expended \$5,940 ; on reclamation, \$12,105 ; sundry other works undertaken for the Belize Town Board and private parties on repayment, and for other departments, amounted to \$8,195.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament “ in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law ” passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed “ District Courts ”) are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each Court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the Court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and, subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July, and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September, and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the Courts of the Colony during the year :—

Persons charged by Police	...	...	...	257	
„ „ otherwise	...	...	...	117	
				—	374
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	281	
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	55	
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	38	
				—	374
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	26	
Acquitted	...	...	...	6	
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	6	
				—	38

Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of 3 officers and 118 other ranks. There are 24 stations in the Colony, 18 of which are in telephonic communication.

The Police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulations and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the Police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of space. There are no association wards except the sick ward. The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells with approximately 700 cubic feet of space each. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lockups. The Corozal District has the largest with concrete walls around it. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District Prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize Prison. The District Prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the Prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. There is no probation system in force at present, but an Ordinance to provide for such a system has been enacted recently and will be brought into operation in due course. The general health of the prisoners at the Belize Prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

Thirty-one Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the under-mentioned are the more important :—

No. 10 of 1933.—The British Honduras Chamber of Commerce (Amendment) Ordinance. This Ordinance revives the British Honduras Chamber of Commerce.

No. 12 of 1933.—The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance. This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, regulating the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 13 of 1933.—The Silver Coin Ordinance. This Ordinance (when brought into operation) makes the silver coin of the Colony legal tender.

No. 25 of 1933.—The Agricultural Society Ordinance incorporating the British Honduras Agricultural Society.

No. 26 of 1933.—The Exportation of Fruit Ordinance regulates the export of locally grown citrus fruit.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Colony for the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, amounted to \$1,056,244 or \$162,528 more than the previous year and \$257,134 more than the amount estimated. During the year the Reserve and Fire Insurance Funds were realized in aid of the General Revenue. Investments on behalf of the Widows' and Orphans' Funds were similarly realized and transferred and pensions under the scheme will in future be paid from General Revenue. The total transferred amounted to \$263,869·81. In addition a loan-in-aid of £20,000 representing \$103,600 at exchange current was received from the Imperial Treasury.

The total expenditure was \$958,233, a saving of \$1,790 on the estimate and \$17,248 more than the expenditure in the previous year.

The totals of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years are given below :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				\$	\$
1928-29 ...	...	...	...	1,039,666	1,046,877
1929-30 ...	...	...	...	1,036,068	1,023,603
1930-31 ...	...	...	...	1,160,445	1,087,047
1931-32 ...	...	...	...	875,045	1,035,600
1932-33 ...	...	...	...	763,460*	940,985
1933-34 ...	...	...	...	1,056,244	958,233

Public Debt.

At the close of the year the funded public debt stood at \$2,702,795·71. In addition, the total outstanding on advance account in connexion with reconstruction work amounted to \$131,826·55. The total of the accumulated sinking funds towards redemption of the funded debt was \$324,012·57.

* This total does not include receipts from the sale of Crown Lands, the sale of leases of Crown Lands, nor Colonial Development Fund grants.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of investments, advances, building and company loans, and cash in hand, amounted at 31st March, 1933, to a total of \$670,788·05. The main liabilities were :—

Savings Bank depositors \$243,116·59, advances from Joint Colonial Fund \$76,800, and Loan Funds (1921, 1927 and 1928) \$60,720·46.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with balance of \$10,337·83. The difference is made up of sundry deposits, etc.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duty.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income-tax.
5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rents.

The *Customs Import Duties* are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with specific duties on wines, spirits, and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. under the British preferential and general tariffs respectively. From 22nd December, 1931, a surtax of 25 per cent. was imposed on almost all the *ad valorem* duties except articles of food, and certain increases were made on some of the specific duties. A package tax at the rate of 5 cents per package was also introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932.

Export Duties are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported.

An *Excise Duty* at the rate of \$3·00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and entered for home consumption.

Land Tax at the rate of 2½ cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 50 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction ; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income-tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable incomes up to \$30,000 being 7·3 per cent. only.

Fines of Courts are casual ; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts, and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property the rate is 20 cents per \$100.

Warehouse Rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years :—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties.	641,844	711,745	546,785	425,858	376,227
Excise Duty	79,821	84,561	60,873	40,706	34,816
Land Tax	46,610	45,973	36,807	30,195	27,431
Income-tax	36,162	37,133	29,259	25,162	10,539
Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.	1,605	1,669	1,413	1,317	1,034
Fines of Courts	4,954	6,349	5,014	2,901	2,126
Estate Duty	2,109	944	1,429	2,172	2,874
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties	21,561	19,272	12,121	9,921	8,251
Warehouse Rents	28,019	25,155	19,040	20,798	18,033

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

During the financial year 1933-34 120 applications for leases aggregating 3,066 acres of agricultural land and 56 applications for leases of 78 town and village lots were approved and taken up by lessees. Sixty-nine acres of agricultural land were sold to one applicant for \$239.75 and three town lots were sold to two applicants for \$80.00. Grants were approved for a total area of 115.41 acres in four parcels without payment. Of these, 100 acres in one parcel were made to a claimant of part of one of the two large estates surrendered in lieu of land tax at Stann Creek. 15.41 acres in three parcels were given to three applicants in compensation for extinguishment of their right to cultivate in the Carib Reserve in accordance with section 19 of Chapter 88. Thirteen titles for 13 town and village lots and six titles for 123 acres of agricultural land were issued.

The opening of the boundary between the Colony and Guatemala is nearing completion.

General.

On 12th June His Excellency Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., proceeded on leave of absence. He returned to the Colony on 20th October. During his absence the Government was administered by the Honourable H. G. Pilling, C.M.G.

Mr. Pilling proceeded on leave of absence on 9th December prior to his assumption of duties as Deputy Colonial Secretary of Kenya.

On 1st May, in accordance with Article VII of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, the Government of British Honduras gave six months' notice to the Canadian Government that from and after the 1st of November, in order to be entitled to certain preferential concessions under Articles IV and V of the Agreement, the products of Canada shall be conveyed to British Honduras without transshipment by ships direct from a Canadian port, or by way of one of the other Colonies entitled to the advantages of the Agreement.

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday The King was graciously pleased to appoint W. A. J. Bowman, Esq., to be an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

In August the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, to visit the Colony for the purpose of carrying out an investigation into its financial policy and economic prospects. The Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. S. E. V. Luke (Assistant Principal, Colonial Office) as Secretary, arrived in Belize during November and spent about two months in the Colony. The Report of the Commissioner has since been published.

In October, under the Chairmanship of His Honour C. W. W. Greenidge, Chief Justice, a Delegation from this Colony attended the West Indian Inter-Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Conference at Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, visited the Colony in December to report on education ; his report has since been received.

In order to assist the Budget for 1933-34 the Colony received from the Imperial Exchequer a sum of £20,000.

The saw-mill erected by The Belize Estate and Produce Company, Ltd., operated during the year and provided employment for quite a number of the unskilled labourers of Belize.

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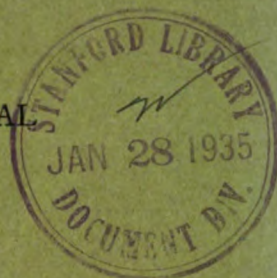
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No.1691

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

BERMUDA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1596 and 1646,
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MAP.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Climate.

The range of temperature during 1933 was between 48° F. in January and 90° F. in July. The mean temperature for the year was 71.° F. and the mean relative humidity 77° F. The total rainfall was 1,380 m.m., or 103.4 m.m. below the average for the past 30 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 1,017.3 millibars.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance. There are about 2,608 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

III.—POPULATION.

			<i>White.</i>		<i>Coloured.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
1921 Census	...	...	3,282	3,724	6,347	6,774	20,127
1931 „	...	...	6,090	5,263	8,084	8,352	27,789
Increase	...	...	2,808	1,539	1,737	1,578	7,662
„ per cent.	...	...	85	41	27	23	38
			<i>1923.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		
Births	...	...	33·2	per 1,000.	29·09	per 1,000.	
Deaths	...	...	16·4	„ „	12·02	„ „	
Marriages	...	...	8·8	„ „	7·1	„ „	
Infantile mortality	...	...	94	„ „	69·6	„ „	
Emigration	...	...	507		—		
Immigration	...	...	676		—		

IV.—HEALTH.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1929 to 1933, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Chicken-pox	92	15	17	61	15
Diphtheria	175	54	8	30	23
Typhoid	4	8	4	7	4
Tuberculosis	16	13	17	11	13
Measles	6	460	142	—	8
Scarlet fever... ..	5	—	33	39	8
Whooping cough ...	167	2	7	22	199
Other diseases	55	26	45	15	12
	—	—	—	—	—
	520	578	273	185	282
	—	—	—	—	—

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1933 was 15, divided as follows :—from tuberculosis 7, septicaemia 8, tetanus 2.

The inoculation of school children to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in 1929 is being continued with good effect.

District Health Officers have been appointed for the Western and Eastern Districts and free clinics are held by them. These clinics are well attended and are proving of considerable value.

The provision of District Nurses by the Bermuda Welfare Society continues to contribute greatly to the general improvement in health throughout the islands.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing problem is receiving consideration at the present time as rents are high and the cost of building great.

Draft regulations for the control of buildings are under consideration by the Legislature.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The provision of Government packing houses and the supervision and grading of produce are having a marked effect in increasing the popularity of Bermuda products in the Canadian markets.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1929 to 1933, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

		<i>Quantity (bushels).</i>	<i>Net Bermuda exports. Value. £</i>	<i>Consumed locally. Farm value. £</i>	<i>Total value of crop. £</i>
1929	...	491,500	136,013	161,587	297,600
1930	...	441,000	138,028	177,022	315,050
1931	...	212,100	121,753	143,247	265,000
1932	...	315,000	49,465	189,235	238,700
1933	...	349,000	36,525	168,500	205,025

The chief crops and their destinations in 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Vegetable.</i>		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Country of Destination.</i>
Potatoes...	...	29,771 bushels	United States of America
"		14,459 "	Canada
"		358 "	British West Indies
Celery ...	...	1,908 "	Canada
"		766 "	United States of America
Carrots ...	...	26,005 "	Canada
Kale ...	...	9,294 "	United States of America
Onions ...	...	20,890 "	Canada
"		1,573 "	British West Indies
Tomatoes ...	...	13,852 "	Canada

The total value of the exports of local products was £62,588. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 1,507 cases were shipped. to the value of £4,910.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent. All holdings are of less than 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 2,087 acres.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The only trade of any importance in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the great bulk of whom come from America. The majority of visitors arrive in the winter months, from the end of December until the end of April. During this period in 1933 three passenger steamers a week came to Bermuda from New York ; two belonging to Messrs. Furness Withy and Company Limited, and one to the Munson Line. The Furness Company were in receipt of a subsidy at the rate of £25,000 a year.

Two fortnightly services from Canada to the British West Indies call at Bermuda on both northbound and southbound voyages one of these services touches at Boston, Mass.

Steamers from England to the British West Indies and South America touch at Bermuda on the outbound voyage.

The summer season has been increasing steadily in popularity during the last few years; it lasts from July to October. Hotel and steamship rates are lower in summer than in winter. The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the summer season continued to show an increase in 1933.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table:—

					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Tourists.</i>
					£	
1929	...	...	...	...	50,243	39,052
1930	...	...	...	...	51,676	43,094
1931	...	...	...	...	58,499	47,376
1932	...	...	...	...	56,005	44,000
1933	...	...	...	...	61,270	39,878

The 1933 figures do not include 22,096 arrivals in cruise ships.

The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £15,000 in the United States of America, £2,800 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £4,000 are spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamer subsidies of £31,900 are included in the expenditure of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows:—

					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	1,718,248	185,903
1930	...	...	...	...	1,954,568	191,727
1931	...	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578

Imports.

				1932.	1933.
<i>From—</i>				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...		717,213	506,383
British Colonies	...	...		487,887	317,111
Foreign Countries	...	...		686,426	573,572
				<hr/> £1,891,526	<hr/> £1,397,066

The chief articles of import with their values were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £27,343 ; butter, £25,756 ; beef, £58,894 ; bran, £6,687 ; clothing, £159,446 ; electrical goods, £39,425 ; fancy goods, £87,031 ; furniture, £32,098 ; oats, £24,580 ; poultry, £16,468 ; fruit (fresh), £29,466 ; malt liquor, £25,476 ; whisky, £36,852.

Exports.

				1932.	1933.
<i>To—</i>				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...		—	190
British Colonies...	...	...		28,869	43,082
Foreign Countries	...	...		64,592	76,306
				<hr/> £93,461	<hr/> £119,578

Chief Articles of Export.

				1932.	1933.
				£	£
Lily bulbs	...	...	...	7,331	4,910
Potatoes	...	...	...	28,750	24,636
Other vegetables	...	...	...	51,832	27,693

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents, or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers	8s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week.
Masons	...	16s. to 20s. a day. 53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters	...	14s. to 20s. a day. ditto.
Building labourers	...	8s. to 10s. a day ditto.
Cooks	...	£4 to £7 a month.
Maids	...	£2 10s. to £4 10s. a month.
Coachmen	...	£1 10s. to £2 a week.

Cost of Living.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Practically all essentials, as well as luxuries, are more expensive than elsewhere. Prior to the opening, in November, 1931,

of the Bermuda Railway, the only form of land transport other than bicycle was either by carrier bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3s. for half a mile or less and 8s. for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 9d. per kilowatt for light and 4d. for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are in practice and by consent separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 4,212 in 1933. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 4,116, and the average attendance 3,457 or 85 per cent. The drop in percentage of attendance from 87 in 1932 to 85 in 1933 was largely due to the epidemic of whooping cough.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1933 are as follows :—

			<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided schools	...	...	841	2,189	3,030
Unaided „	...	...	191	230	421
Taught at home	...	...	28	49	77
Physically or mentally unfit			30	20	50
			<hr/> 1,090	<hr/> 2,488	<hr/> 3,578

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1933 was £27,343, of which the principal items were :—

			£
Administration	...	...	1,525
Pensions	...	...	246
Scholarships	...	...	1,030
Buildings	...	...	601
General Grant	...	...	19,581
Special Grants	...	...	4,360

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two Scholarships for two years each at a Training College in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 6,638,051 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

		<i>British.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered ...	...	2,480,746	335	2,481,081
Cleared ...	...	2,476,530	335	2,476,865
Total British shipping ...		...	...	4,957,946
		<i>Foreign.</i>		
		<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered ...	...	838,918	3,611	842,529
Cleared ...	...	833,975	3,611	837,586
Total foreign shipping ...		...	...	1,680,115

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian National Steamships.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railways.

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

Roads.

Two new by-pass roads were constructed during the year. No other development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and fifty-six mails were received from overseas and 251 despatches. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to the constant stream of tourists. The number of parcels received was 62,626. The money order business amounted to £64,487. Of this, orders to the value of £60,159 were issued and £4,328 paid.

The transit to London for mails is usually eleven days.

The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire remains at 1d. per ounce or part of an ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West Indies Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are : New York 1s. 6d., and England 2s. 4d. a word. There is a week-end letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 KW. The wave-length is between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 KW. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations. Wireless telephonic communication is now maintained with New York and, by relay, to Canada, Europe, Bahamas, Hawaii, Mexico, and Cuba as well as to ships at sea.

Telephones.

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to

the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £745,380 and £806,354 respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1 and 10s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. A sum of £492,841 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel has been widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout, and a general plan for the improvement of the Channel is being carried out.

During the year 1933, 32 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging and 68 per cent. on general works.

The expenditure on the provision and maintenance of the roads was £26,340.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 301 persons were committed to prison as against 280 in 1932. Of these 269 were men; 54 were first offenders, 8 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 91 for three months or less.

During the year 1,252 persons were prosecuted, of whom 102 were discharged, 1,080 punished on summary conviction, and 69 convicted for offences against property and 22 for offences against the person.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 18 prisoners.

There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military Authorities. Extra-mural labour is carried out by the male prisoners.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Acts passed during 1933 included the following :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The Immigration Act, 1931, Amendment Act, 1933.
2.	The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1933.
3.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act (No. 1), 1933.
5.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act, 1933.
6.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1932, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
10.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1919, Amendment Act, 1933.
12.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1933.
14.	The Appeals Act, 1905, Amendment Act, 1933.
15.	The Board of Trade Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
17.	The Parliamentary Election Act, 1928, Amendment Act, 1933.
19.	The Immigration Act, 1931, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
20.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
22.	The Public Health Act, 1930, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
23.	The Alien Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1933.
24.	The Legitimacy Act, 1933.
26.	The Public Health Act, 1930, Amendment Act (No. 3), 1933.
27.	The Superannuation Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.
28.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act (No. 2), 1933.
32.	The Police Establishment Act, 1933.
37.	The Superannuation Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.
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42.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1933.
47.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1933.
48.	The Appropriation Act, 1933.
49.	The Pilotage Superannuation Act, 1933.
50.	The Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1933.
51.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1929–1933 :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i>	<i>Expenditure from Reserves.</i>
			£	£	£
1929	...	...	331,448	334,262	—
1930	...	...	429,190	409,572	—
1931	...	...	464,351	458,700	—
1932	...	...	462,607	443,501	—
1933	...	...	438,226	414,667	—

Of the total revenue for the year, £235,748 represents Customs receipts, and £19,105 11s. 0d. the balance from 1932.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government Note issue of £1 and 10s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £171,817.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £211,758 on 1st January, 1934. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £90,503, against £98,692 and £97,595 in 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £117,476 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £38,053.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, was £171,635.

The total assets amounted to £433,956 of which £221,758 was held for Government Notes redemption, £102,994 for the Savings Bank, and £51,152 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

					£
From <i>ad valorem</i> duties	...	...	...	...	97,417
„ surtax	...	...	...	...	28,943
„ duty on spirits	...	...	...	...	20,208
„ cigars and cigarettes	...	...	...	...	14,398
„ rum	...	...	...	...	13,738
„ malt liquor	...	...	...	...	8,826
„ export tax	...	...	...	...	9,100

There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on each passenger ticket entitling any person to leave Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £31,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

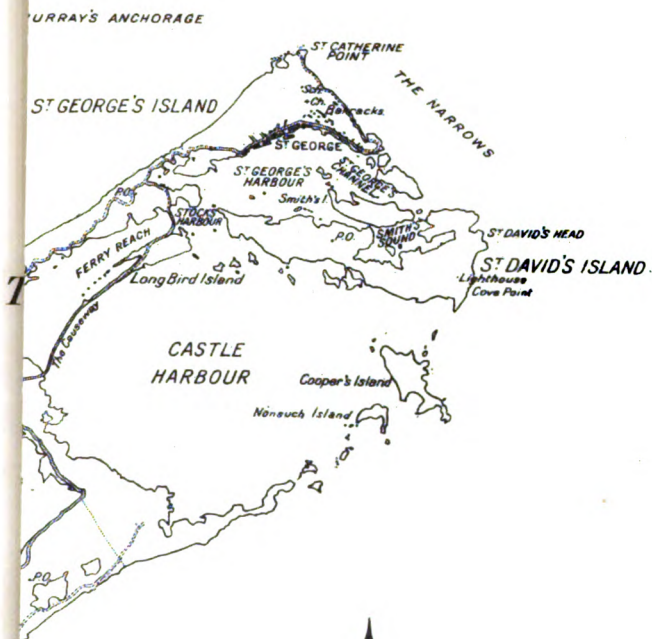
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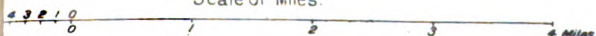
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Scale of Miles.



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N. Lat. 32° 16'

W. Lon. 64° 54'
814, 2255, 48289, 676, 11/04.

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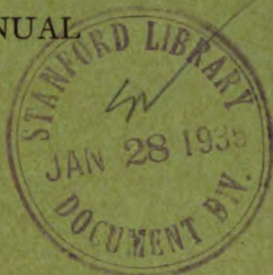
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MAP.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of British Guiana, which, it is interesting to note, is the only British possession on the South American Continent, lies between the first and ninth degrees of North latitude and the fifty-seventh and sixty-first degrees of West longitude, and has a sea-board of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Corentyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela, and is divided into the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. It has an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, of which only 198 square miles along the coast and up the rivers are cultivated, and only 4,178 square miles have been alienated under firm title.

The climate is a naturally healthy one for the tropics. On the coastal region there are two wet and two dry seasons in the year. The long wet season usually commences about the middle of April and lasts until the middle of August. This is followed by the long dry season, which extends to the middle of November. From the middle of November to the end of January there is a short wet season, while a short dry season follows from the beginning of February to the middle of April. In the forest region of the interior the usual contrast between the wet and dry seasons is less marked than on the coast. In the savannah region in the far interior the rainfall is less than that registered in either of the other two. The mean temperature in the shade ranges in the coastal regions from 79° F. to 82° F., the mean maximum registering from 83° F. to 87° F., and the mean minimum from 74·5° F. to 76·5° F. Fresh sea-breezes blow steadily, almost without intermission in the day time, during the greater part of the year. During the months of January, February, and March, they continue both day and night, and make life pleasant for the European. The general direction of the wind is north-east, east-north-east, or east. Occasionally, however, during the wet months of the year, a land-breeze is experienced from the south-east, south, or south-west, and with this wind the heaviest falls of rain occur. The wind varies from "gentle" to "fresh" and gales are exceedingly rare. During 1933 the mean shade temperature as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, was 80·4° F., or 0·5° F. lower than that of the previous year, and 2·0° F. above that at the Forestry Station, Mazaruni River. The absolute maximum was 89·5° F. and the absolute minimum 70·0° F. The total rainfall for the year was 116·55 inches. The mean rainfall in 1933 for the coastlands was 111·92 inches, as compared with 106·05 inches at the Forestry Station, Mazaruni, and 103·98 inches at stations situated more than 15 miles from the coast.

The principal languages spoken in the Colony are English and different Indian languages.

The Colony was first partly settled between 1616 and 1621 by the Dutch West India Company, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kyk-over-al in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice River by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the O'apock River (now French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667 and ceded to them at the Peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution

they were captured by a British fleet sailing from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year was retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that Power in 1814.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinances which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests—these taxes were :—the Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage dues, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest ; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax, which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

During 1891 an Act of Parliament was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the Constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an Executive Council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative. The Court of Policy then consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members, and together with six financial representatives formed the Combined Court.

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed in October, 1926, "to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures which

could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they may consider to have a bearing on the above matters," and in their Report* they recommended that it was essential, on the ground both of immediate financial exigencies and of future development, that the existing Constitution should be altered so as to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. On their recommendation a local commission was appointed to advise on the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure such control, and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the Commission which might be effected in the Constitution. As a result of these reports an Act to make provision for the government of the Colony of British Guiana was passed by Parliament in 1928, and by Proclamation issued by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Official Gazette as provided by Article 3 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the Court of Policy and Combined Court then subsisting were determined on 18th July, 1928, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor.

The Legislative Council as now constituted consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, eight nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members, and fourteen elected members.

In accordance with the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the first Legislative Council was dissolved two years after its constitution, and a general election was held in September, 1930. The Council is dissolved at the expiration of every five years if it has not been dissolved earlier. A general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, four nominated official members, two nominated unofficial members, and three elected members, all of whom are members of the Legislative Council.

Local Government.

There are two Municipalities—one in respect of the city of Georgetown in the county of Demerara, and one in respect of the town of New Amsterdam in the county of Berbice.

The city of Georgetown is governed by a Mayor and Town Council, and for administrative purposes is divided into nine wards for each of which a Councillor is elected. In addition to these elected Councillors there are three Councillors nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water-rates, etc. A Medical

* Cmd. 2841.

they were captured by a British fleet sailing from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year was retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that Power in 1814.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinances which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests—these taxes were :—the Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage dues, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest ; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax, which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

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* Cmd. 2841.

Officer of Health is responsible for the hygiene of the city, a City Engineer for the roads, drainage works, etc. The area of the city is 1,612 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1933 was \$783,508·82 or £163,231 0s. 1d., and the expenditure \$740,189·05 or £154,201 1s. 0½d.

The town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council. Six Councillors are elected by the rate-payers and three nominated by Government. The revenue is raised from sources similar to those of the city of Georgetown. The area of the town is 669 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1933 was \$90,855·08 or £18,928 2s. 10d., and the expenditure \$102,835·86 or £21,424 2s. 9d.

The Colony's rural population is resident in villages scattered along the coastlands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here the freed negro slaves settled after emancipation. Forming themselves into companies, they bought with their savings, accumulated during slavery and the apprenticeship period, the estates of those of their former masters who were anxious to quit the Colony, or they purchased the front lands of plantations, the proprietors of which were eager to establish a resident population.

These rural communities range in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the large village with 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. Several of these areas, it must be noted, while called villages are really potential towns from the point of view of both area and population.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs and later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization.

Numerous legislative enactments aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

The affairs of these rural districts, i.e., communities declared to be either "Village" or "Country" districts under the Local Government Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of Local Authorities. In the case of village districts the Village Council consists of elected and nominated Councillors; in the case of country districts membership is wholly nominated; nomination in both instances being made by the central authority—the Local Government Board. Both these Local Authorities have powers of voting funds and levying taxes, of appointing officers and constructing village works, etc. There are 25 village districts and 70 country districts.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of village districts was \$82,103·88 or £17,104 19s. 6d., and the amount expended on all works was \$85,607·06 or £17,834 16s. 1d. The revenue received

from all sources in respect of country districts was \$72,331.41 or £15,069 0s. 10½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$71,482.45 or £14,892 3s. 6½d.

District Administration.

On 1st January, 1932, a system of District Administration was introduced. This system has decentralized the work of three Departments, viz., Local Government Board, Commissary's Department, and the Immigration Department. District Commissioners and staffs were appointed for the administrative areas of Berbice, East Coast Demerara, Georgetown and East Bank Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo, North-West and Rupununi Districts. This administration, which is working satisfactorily, has enabled reductions in staff to be made.

III.—POPULATION.

Births.—The birth- and death-rates noted below have been calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, which was 321,260 or 160,716 males and 160,544 females enumerated as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	1,137	914	2,051
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	3,992	4,633	8,625
East Indians ...	71,691	63,423	135,114
Chinese ...	1,786	1,323	3,109
Aborigines ...	4,169	4,388	8,557
Blacks ...	60,667	66,436	127,103
Mixed ...	17,092	19,276	36,368
Other races and races not stated ...	182	151	333
Totals ...	160,716	160,544	321,260

During the year 10,461 births—5,339 boys and 5,122 girls—were registered. In 1932 the number was 10,825, 5,473 boys and 5,352 girls. The birth-rate was 32.6 per 1,000 of the population; that for 1932 was 34.1, and for 1931, 31.4. The numbers and birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community were as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	27	13.2
Europeans (Portuguese)...	189	21.9
East Indians ...	4,942	36.6
Chinese ...	59	19.0
Aborigines...	406	47.4
Blacks ...	3,565	28.0
Mixed races ...	1,270	34.9
Other races and races not stated ...	3	9.0

Deaths.—The deaths registered were 7,848—4,236 males and 3,612 females. In the previous year the figures were 6,694—3,491 males and 3,203 females. The death-rate was 24·4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1932 it was 21·1 and in 1931, 21·8. The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the various races was as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>							
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	} 19·7
Europeans (Portuguese)... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	
East Indians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
Chinese ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	
Aborigines... ..	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	
Blacks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	
Mixed races ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14·8	
Other races and races not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	33·0	

Marriages.—1,295 marriages were registered. In 1932 there were 1,157. The marriage-rate per 1,000 was 8·1 as against 7·3 in 1932.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of children who died under one year of age was 1,613 or 154 per 1,000 births in 1933, as compared with 1,503, or 139 per 1,000 in 1932. The following table shows the proportion of deaths of the children under one year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of each such race for the past ten years in the whole Colony :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Whole Colony.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Portuguese.</i>	<i>East Indian.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
1924 ...	165	44	163	163	171	172	146
1925 ...	155	—	102	168	115	160	123
1926 ...	159	51	123	132	59	191	163
1927 ...	158	—	104	153	26	163	139
1928 ...	185	—	154	209	63	177	137
1929 ...	146	—	116	136	62	169	123
1930 ...	146	100	44	155	70	150	114
1931 ...	139	—	95	140	66	146	129
1932 ...	139	33	134	142	88	145	118
1933 ...	154	37	127	172	68	153	110

IV.—HEALTH.

There are six public hospitals situated in different districts in the Colony, the largest being that in Georgetown which has accommodation for 578 in-patients. This hospital has up-to-date provision for bacteriological, X-ray, and electrical investigation and treatment; venereal diseases clinics are regularly conducted, and eye work is supervised by a Government Ophthalmologist. A special feature of this hospital is the Lady Thomson Ward, probably one of the most modern and well-equipped of paying wards in the West Indies. The Seamen's Ward was rebuilt in the course of the year and accommodated 32 private cases and 20 police and seamen.

The nursing staffs of the hospitals are supervised by European Divisional Sisters under a Nurse Superintendent resident in the Georgetown Hospital.

In the country districts some fourteen Government Medical Officers serve the needs of the people, attend at estate hospitals, and engage in ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages. Medical staffs supervise the Mental Hospital, Berbice, the Leprosy Hospital on the East Coast, Demerara, and the Alms House in Georgetown.

The Government Public Health Department supervise the sanitary activities of Local Authorities, on behalf of the Local Government Board in village, country, and rural areas, twenty-eight Sanitary Inspectors being stationed in different districts of the Colony. One Sanitary Inspector carries out the duties in relation to the Port of Georgetown, while one serves as Laboratory Assistant for the examination of blood films, water analyses, etc., for the Department.

Lectures for the local certificate in hygiene and sanitation and for the examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute are regularly held. A course of lectures in hygiene is also given to the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department.

"Health Weeks" were continued to be held in the country districts of the Colony, lantern lectures and demonstrations being given and displayed in the more important populated areas. In association with the Health Department of the Municipality of Georgetown a special "Health Week" was held in that City during the month of November.

The total number of deaths registered as directly due to fever (malarial and unqualified) was 1,140 as against 1,034 in 1932, the death-rate being 3.5 as against 3.3 in 1932. Malaria remains the chief disease of the Colony but the incidence is higher in country districts than in the towns. The prevalent form of this disease along the coastlands of the Colony is the simple or benign tertian malaria, the sub-tertian form being more prevalent up the rivers and in remoter areas.

There was an increase in the number of notified cases of enteric fever, 246 cases being notified in 1933 as against 197 in 1932, the number of deaths being 68 and 46 respectively. The majority of these cases and deaths occur in more or less localized areas in country districts. Enteric fever has been appreciably reduced in the city of Georgetown.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1933 was 385 as against 424 in 1932; the number of deaths being 289 and 320 respectively.

The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis has continued its activities throughout the year.

These consist in the work of the Health Visitors who help to bring patients to the dispensary and to keep in touch with these patients in their homes by regular visits ; dispensary work which is carried out by honorary visiting physicians ; and the treatment and care of early and convalescent cases at the Tuberculosis Hospital on the west bank of the Demerara River.

No quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox) occurred during the year. The last epidemic of any of these diseases occurred in 1904 (smallpox), while the last epidemic of any importance of yellow fever occurred as far back as 1881. Cholera and plague have not been known to have occurred in the Colony.

No special outbreak of any of the notifiable infectious diseases was reported during the year, but an epidemic of influenza occurred in the earlier months. The usual precautions were taken such as arrangements for the provision of an additional hospital and other accommodation in case the necessity should arise, the distribution of appropriate literature, and similar measures.

Infantile paralysis was made a notifiable disease consequent upon a small outbreak of that disease having occurred in a neighbouring island, but no cases were reported in this Colony.

Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Supervision.

Ante-natal and infant welfare work on the sugar estates has steadily progressed throughout the year since its initiation by the Surgeon-General in the later half of 1931. With the active support of the Government Medical Officers in charge of estate hospitals excellent attendance at these clinics has been maintained and a number of Baby Shows has been held during the year.

Ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages has been well maintained ever since the inception of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League about nineteen years ago.

In some of the districts difficulty is experienced in the working of the clinics owing to the want of suitable accommodation. In most cases the clinics are held either in the office of the local Village Council or in one of the school rooms.

Anti-Mosquito Measures.

Estate authorities are being encouraged to undertake extensive anti-malaria measures both in the estate yards and on the land adjacent thereto. It is more and more being realized that the annual recurrent hospital and out-patient expenditure for the treatment of malaria fever is uneconomic and that adequate preventive measures should materially help to reduce this expenditure.

The bonification of lands adjacent to the city of Georgetown has been continued. The provision of a wide belt of mosquito-free land between Georgetown and the neighbouring villages should do much

towards the reduction of the mosquito incidence in the city. This work is undertaken partly by convict labour and partly by paid gangs.

V.—HOUSING.

For some time past the laws in relation to the laying out of land for building purposes have not been fully enforced. This has been a consequence of the complexity rather than the inadequacy of these laws and the difficulties have been met in the draft of the new Public Health Bill which is still being considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

Owing to the scattered nature of the agricultural population, and the necessity for dwelling houses to be erected in the vicinity of cultivated areas, a somewhat haphazard building system has evolved which is now receiving close attention.

Enforcement of the building by-laws has been maintained, so far as is possible with the existing sanitary staff, throughout the populous districts of the Colony. These as a whole have been adequate, but require modification in the light of varying conditions obtaining in village, rural, and estate areas.

In remoter areas along the coastland and isolated portions on the outskirts of village and country districts the simplest form of dwelling house is prevalent, consisting of "wattle and daub" troolie or trash-roofed buildings of one- or two-roomed capacity. These dwellings are no longer permitted to be built flush with the ground as formerly, but otherwise, owing to the prevailing economic depression, little more is demanded.

In the villages throughout the coastlands a distinct improvement in the type of dwellings is noticeable; the average villager instead of being content with living in thatched cottages built of flimsy material, now aims at a well designed shingle and board residence and, with the help and guidance of the Government Public Health Department, a proper means of disposal of excreta is provided and the compounds or "lots" occupied by these cottages are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

Sugar estates authorities continued the policy of the erection of one- or two-family cottages. These cottages, it is hoped, will gradually replace the large ten-roomed ranges which were built flush with the ground and without adequate light and ventilation. Further progress has also been made in the provision of five- or six-roomed trough closets, with septic tank system of disposal, these replacing the less satisfactory over-trench latrines. In a few instances where less expensive accommodation has been necessitated the model multiple-roomed dry pit system as recommended by the Government Public Health Department has been installed.

In Georgetown the discomfort from mosquito infestation is comparatively small. Mosquito-proofed dwellings are practically non-existent as conducive to too great warmth. All the dwelling houses

are raised on pillars to a varying distance of from four to twelve feet from the ground.

The activities of building societies are at present chiefly restricted to existing buildings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mining.

The mineral production of British Guiana is at present confined to gold, diamonds, and bauxite.

The records of gold production date back to 1884 and the aggregate amount produced from then to the end of 1933 was 2,740,274 ounces, valued at £10,037,678. With the exception of an aggregate of about 278,742 ounces won by organized enterprise by underground mining, dredging, and hydraulic mining, the whole of this was obtained by native miners using simple hand methods. There are no mines in existence at present and no hydraulic mining is being carried on, but a small amount of dredging is being done by a local concern. The highest production in any one year was 138,528 ounces in 1893, valued at £505,049 and the lowest 6,083 ounces valued at £22,633 in 1928. The output of gold has been adversely affected since 1915 by the attraction of local miners to the diamond industry ; but the fall in the world's market price of diamonds and rise in the price of gold has revived interest in the latter mineral and the output for 1933 rose to 25,439 ounces valued at £123,962—an increase of 10,268 ounces on the previous year.

Diamonds were first discovered in 1890, but, though of first-rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916, from which year production rose steadily to a peak output in 1923 of 214,474 carats valued at £1,033,014. Owing to the gradual decline in prices the production has steadily fallen to 48,569 carats in 1933, valued at £109,685, an average of £2 5s. 2d. a carat as compared with £5 0s. 10d. a carat in 1922. The aggregate production from 1901 to the end of 1933 was 1,936,822 carats valued at £7,590,584. Practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple methods ; but of recent years concentrating pans, both hand and power driven, manufactured by a local firm of engineers, have been increasingly used with considerable success.

Contingent on attractive finds being made, the diamond and gold industries provide congenial employment for an average of from five to ten thousand men. The actual miners are mostly of the negro race as the open air life, freedom from restraint, and element of chance appeals to them and they are better fitted physically to stand conditions in the interior. They depend principally for supplies on shops established by traders in the various districts and on the whole foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, peas, salt-beef, salt-pork, salt-fish, etc., which form their diet are sold at reasonable prices

and fair values paid for the gold and diamonds. There is an increasing tendency to cultivate ground provisions and fruit in the mining areas which is having a beneficial effect on health and cost of living. Drink and other luxuries are proportionately higher in cost.

Valuable and extensive deposits of bauxite of high grade exist in easily accessible localities. Mining operations on a large scale have been carried on since 1914, in the Demerara River, where a plant and buildings costing approximately £1,000,000 have been erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. Until recently the number of regular employees averaged about 800, the actual labour force being almost entirely native and the whole staff 97 per cent. British ; but work and staff have been reduced by about 60 per cent. recently owing to world production exceeding the capacity of the markets to absorb it. A well-equipped hospital and dispensary—open to local residents as well as employees—is maintained and two resident medical officers employed. The labourers are housed under model conditions in mosquito-proofed dwellings and sanitary services of a high order are provided by the Company. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality have been leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London—a Company formed and controlled by the British Aluminium Company and other British and Colonial manufacturing concerns of high standing, but mining operations have not yet commenced. Deposits have been located in several other localities, but not yet taken up. The aggregate output to the end of 1933 was 1,580,197 tons, the output for that year being 36,084 tons. All the bauxite is exported to America and Canada after being washed and kiln dried, there being no local utilization.

Agriculture.

The sugar crop of the Colony for 1933 was 141,956 tons as compared with 148,634 tons in 1932. The local consumption for the year was approximately 12,650 tons the amount exported was returned at 127,083 tons valued at £1,196,906 9s. 2d., shipment to the United Kingdom and Canada amounting to 91,054 tons and 35,774 tons, respectively. The total acreage of sugar under cultivation in the Colony, as shown by the agricultural census returns, was 63,093 English acres—which includes acreage under farmers' canes returned at 1,525 acres. On the sugar estates 54,286 acres were reaped yielding 139,628 tons of sugar, while the total acreage reaped throughout the Colony, including farmers' canes, was 55,811 English acres yielding 141,956 tons. The average yield of sugar on the sugar estates for the year was equivalent to 2·57 tons sugar per English acre.

Generally speaking, the Berbice estates produce more sugar per acre than do those situated in other parts of the Colony with the exception of the Diamond group of Estates situated on the east

bank of the Demerara River. There is no reason to suppose that the clay soils of Berbice differ greatly in fertility from those of other parts of the Colony, but in this county there is little or no pegasse land planted to cane, and as a rule, the pegasse is less fertile. In regard to climatic conditions the rainfall in Berbice is lower than that experienced in other parts of the Colony although the estates possess an assured water-supply from the Canje Creek for irrigation and flood-fallowing.

There were under cultivation 72,161 acres of rice of which 14,964 acres yielded both spring and autumn crops, bringing the total acreage reaped throughout the Colony to 87,125 English acres. The total yield of padi was 63,524 tons, equivalent to about 38,154 tons of cleaned rice. The amount of rice exported during 1933 was 29,120 tons valued at £221,347 18s. 4d. as compared with 28,541 tons with a value of £247,473 for 1932. A regulated water-supply is essential to successful rice cultivation and where this is unobtainable owing to seasonal and other factors, yields and acreages are subject to considerable variation. In some districts an appreciable percentage of the spring crop is not re-sown but merely allowed to grow from volunteer padi (i.e., shattered padi which falls from the ripened heads before and during reaping operations of the previous crop). With the systematic supply and distribution of selected seed padi by the Department of Agriculture in the principal rice growing districts of the Colony, and with the resulting interest and increased activity in the cultivation of this cereal, substantial extension in cultivation has taken place. An endeavour is also being made to grow two crops per annum in areas where only one crop had previously been grown but this can only be accomplished successfully in those districts where irrigation and drainage facilities are assured, thereby eliminating the risk of failure of at least one of the crops.

Coconuts occupy approximately 23,452 acres, although reliable figures as to the exact acreage actually covered by this crop are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The export of nuts amounted to 1,698,175 valued at £4,776 0s. 10d. as compared with 962,300 valued at £2,184 in the previous year. In addition 921 tons of copra and 20,198 gallons of coconut oil were exported. The falling off in the exports of this product since 1931 is due mainly to the demand created for it locally for use in the manufacture of deoderized coconut oil. On many acres occupied by this crop the soil is unsuitable; on the other hand, there are areas where crops could be grown which are not so utilized. Capital for empoldering and drainage is the limiting factor, while it should be emphasized that there is a great deal of neglect even in those areas where the crop is already established.

The area under coffee during 1933 was 4,630 English acres. The export of coffee amounted to 1,143,170 lb. valued at £16,582 1s. 8d. as compared with 1,054,451 lb. in 1932. The area is capable of

expansion notably in the North-West and Pomeroon Districts, but the difficulty of such expansion is one of markets and prevailing low prices. The Liberian variety is grown.

The area under cultivation with limes was 869 acres. In the year under review there were no exports of concentrated lime juice but 1,166 gallons of essential oil of limes valued at £13,544 11s. 8d. were exported. The high prices ruling in recent years for essential oils have provided some stimulus to this minor industry, but as the areas suited to the commercial cultivation of this crop are limited, and with the synthetic production of citric acid from waste sugars, no great increase in area may be looked for. Plantings of grapefruit and oranges to meet local demand continue to increase.

The cultivation of all crops in the Colony is carried out by the East Indian and West Indian population. On the sugar estates the supervision of the work is conducted mostly by European staffs. There is no indentured immigration; labourers are free to come and go as they choose.

The annual exports and values of the principal agricultural commodities during the last five years are as follows:—

		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Tons ...	...	100,449	114,542	119,346	137,078	127,083
£ ...	...	1,238,289	1,128,934	1,109,532	1,342,190	1,196,906
<i>Molasses—</i>						
Gal. ...	...	2,536,623	3,851,337	7,106,997	7,554,520	8,137,233
£ ...	...	29,417	41,345	76,945	80,790	87,855
<i>Rum—</i>						
Pf. gal. ...	...	1,109,482	846,319	722,076	645,511	883,019
£ ...	...	102,390	75,619	70,759	59,742	79,846
<i>Rice—</i>						
Tons ...	...	14,091	22,480	23,632	28,541	29,120
£ ...	...	182,585	227,164	220,904	247,473	221,347
<i>Copra—</i>						
Lb. ...	...	8,420,160	4,503,099	3,093,440	1,673,680	2,063,040
£ ...	...	65,489	29,880	12,214	10,195	8,551
<i>Balata—</i>						
Lb. ...	...	599,897	995,459	765,475	638,316	479,584
£ ...	...	48,260	81,311	54,138	31,082	26,568

The following is a brief résumé of activities carried out during the year with assistance from Imperial Funds:—

Sugar.—In 1932 a free grant of £900 for one year was provided from the Empire Marketing Board for the assistance of sugar research in British Guiana. This grant expired on 30th June, 1933. As a result of representations made, the Colonial Development Fund have sanctioned a capital grant of £150 per annum and a maintenance grant not exceeding £750 per annum for two years for the continuance of sugar research in British Guiana. These grants are conditional on a sum not less than \$16,000 being provided annually by the British Guiana sugar industry.

bank of the Demerara River. There is no reason to suppose that the clay soils of Berbice differ greatly in fertility from those of other parts of the Colony, but in this county there is little or no pegasse land planted to cane, and as a rule, the pegasse is less fertile. In regard to climatic conditions the rainfall in Berbice is lower than that experienced in other parts of the Colony although the estates possess an assured water-supply from the Canje Creek for irrigation and flood-fallowing.

There were under cultivation 72,161 acres of rice of which 14,964 acres yielded both spring and autumn crops, bringing the total acreage reaped throughout the Colony to 87,125 English acres. The total yield of padi was 63,524 tons, equivalent to about 38,154 tons of cleaned rice. The amount of rice exported during 1933 was 29,120 tons valued at £221,347 18s. 4d. as compared with 28,541 tons with a value of £247,473 for 1932. A regulated water-supply is essential to successful rice cultivation and where this is unobtainable owing to seasonal and other factors, yields and acreages are subject to considerable variation. In some districts an appreciable percentage of the spring crop is not re-sown but merely allowed to grow from volunteer padi (i.e., shattered padi which falls from the ripened heads before and during reaping operations of the previous crop). With the systematic supply and distribution of selected seed padi by the Department of Agriculture in the principal rice growing districts of the Colony, and with the resulting interest and increased activity in the cultivation of this cereal, substantial extension in cultivation has taken place. An endeavour is also being made to grow two crops per annum in areas where only one crop had previously been grown but this can only be accomplished successfully in those districts where irrigation and drainage facilities are assured, thereby eliminating the risk of failure of at least one of the crops.

Coconuts occupy approximately 23,452 acres, although reliable figures as to the exact acreage actually covered by this crop are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The export of nuts amounted to 1,698,175 valued at £4,776 0s. 10d. as compared with 962,300 valued at £2,184 in the previous year. In addition 921 tons of copra and 20,198 gallons of coconut oil were exported. The falling off in the exports of this product since 1931 is due mainly to the demand created for it locally for use in the manufacture of deoderized coconut oil. On many acres occupied by this crop the soil is unsuitable; on the other hand, there are areas where crops could be grown which are not so utilized. Capital for empoldering and drainage is the limiting factor, while it should be emphasized that there is a great deal of neglect even in those areas where the crop is already established.

The area under coffee during 1933 was 4,630 English acres. The export of coffee amounted to 1,143,170 lb. valued at £16,582 1s. 8d. as compared with 1,054,451 lb. in 1932. The area is capable of

expansion notably in the North-West and Pomeroon Districts, but the difficulty of such expansion is one of markets and prevailing low prices. The Liberian variety is grown.

The area under cultivation with limes was 869 acres. In the year under review there were no exports of concentrated lime juice but 1,166 gallons of essential oil of limes valued at £13,544 11s. 8d. were exported. The high prices ruling in recent years for essential oils have provided some stimulus to this minor industry, but as the areas suited to the commercial cultivation of this crop are limited, and with the synthetic production of citric acid from waste sugars, no great increase in area may be looked for. Plantings of grapefruit and oranges to meet local demand continue to increase.

The cultivation of all crops in the Colony is carried out by the East Indian and West Indian population. On the sugar estates the supervision of the work is conducted mostly by European staffs. There is no indentured immigration; labourers are free to come and go as they choose.

The annual exports and values of the principal agricultural commodities during the last five years are as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
<i>Sugar—</i>					
Tons ...	100,449	114,542	119,346	137,078	127,083
£ ...	1,238,289	1,128,934	1,109,532	1,342,190	1,196,906
<i>Molasses—</i>					
Gal. ...	2,536,623	3,851,337	7,106,997	7,554,520	8,137,233
£ ...	29,417	41,345	76,945	80,790	87,855
<i>Rum—</i>					
Pf. gal. ...	1,109,482	846,319	722,076	645,511	883,019
£ ...	102,390	75,619	70,759	59,742	79,846
<i>Rice—</i>					
Tons ...	14,091	22,480	23,632	28,541	29,120
£ ...	182,585	227,164	220,904	247,473	221,347
<i>Copra—</i>					
Lb. ...	8,420,160	4,503,099	3,093,440	1,673,680	2,063,040
£ ...	65,489	29,880	12,214	10,195	8,551
<i>Balata—</i>					
Lb. ...	599,897	995,459	765,475	638,316	479,584
£ ...	48,260	81,311	54,138	31,082	26,568

The following is a brief résumé of activities carried out during the year with assistance from Imperial Funds:—

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The moth-borer investigations started in 1931 through a grant from the Colonial Development Fund were continued. The chief work undertaken during the year has been connected with the introduction of the Amazon parasite.

Livestock.

Very little improvement, if any, in the organization of the livestock industry or progress in the establishment of pure-bred herds has been made during the year. At the outset the initiation of any progressive schemes needs financial assistance, and until such time as funds can be provided for the industry very little improvement can be expected. Development can only come by improvement of pasture, control of breeding animals, introduction of selected stock, grade herds, fencing and a properly equipped experimental livestock farm and adequately trained staff. In addition to financial assistance legislation will be necessary, as it is unlikely that the peasants will take kindly to any change in the present system.

The numbers of livestock in the Colony for 1933 are returned as follows:—Horned cattle (including 72,000 on the hinterland savannahs) at 159,935; horses at 5,616; asses at 7,582; mules at 1,594; sheep at 35,004; goats at 22,408; swine at 18,769; buffaloes at 170.

The following table gives the exports of livestock during 1933:—

<i>Class of Stock.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
		<i>(\$1=4s. 2d.)</i>	
Asses	1	15	British West Indies.
"	7	50	Dutch Guiana.
Horned Cattle ...	418	6,450	British West Indies.
"	40	723	Dutch Guiana.
Goats	1	2	British West Indies.
Horses	41	1,031	British West Indies.
"	6	310	Dutch Guiana.
Sheep	1	2	British West Indies.
"	1	2	Dutch Guiana.
Swine	299	1,157	British West Indies.
"	19	100	French West Indies.
"	95	336	Dutch Guiana.

Forestry.

Crabwood and a few red cedar logs were felled and extracted departmentally in the Cuyuni River above Camaria Falls and were run down in two drives, some 430 logs being successfully run with a low percentage of losses. Subsequently 455 logs from above the falls in the Cuyuni and Mazaruni Rivers, most of them extracted and brought down by men who had previously worked as steersmen or boat hands in the departmental log-drives, were bought. The total volume of logs procured during the year from above the falls was over 24,000 cubic feet.

A grant of \$25,000 was made by the British Government from Unemployment Relief Funds to be expended in sawing and curing local lumber to replace imported pine lumber on the local market. During the year 114,131 board feet of crabwood and 129,359 of deturma were sawn by hand besides small quantities of other woods. This lumber was all stacked for seasoning, additional sheds having been erected for the purpose. The average number of men who obtained steady employment as a result of this work was 46. Besides these 14 carpenters and labourers were employed for three months, and the extraction of the logs for sawing also gave employment to a number of people living in the district who would otherwise have been unemployed.

The formation and tending of experimental plantations of exotics was proceeded with. Teak and both Honduras and Spanish mahogany show promise. Owing to a bad seed year it was not possible to procure seed of native species.

During the year a total of 150,589 cubic feet of greenheart was inspected, branded and certified by officers of the Forest Department and Department of Lands and Mines.

The total amount of timber produced from licensed Crown lands during the year was 767,986 cubic feet of which greenheart formed 80·8 per cent.

Fisheries.

There are three two-masted schooners engaged in fishing. The local demand for fish is amply met, and should it increase, additional schooners would be forthcoming. There seems little prospect, however, of development to any appreciable extent. During the year 81,460 snapper valued at \$25,450 (£5,302 1s. 8d.) and 3,156 grouper valued at \$2,300 (£479 3s. 4d.) were caught.

A fair supply of sea-fish is generally kept in cold storage at an ice manufacturing establishment in Georgetown. Salt cod, herrings, and mackerel are imported in quantity.

The angler may enjoy good sport with tarpon (or cuffum) as well as with several other fish which are more agreeable to the palate. The river fishing in the interior is good.

Fish glue from the gilbakker to the amount of 14,961 lb. valued at \$1,462 (£304 11s. 8d.) was exported during the year.

Crustaceans, such as crabs and prawns, add much to the food supply in the country districts.

Manufactures.

There are four local manufactures worthy of mention, viz., matches, boots and shoes, edible oil, and cigarettes. The matches produced find a ready market locally and an export trade to the West Indies is being developed. The oil which is manufactured

from coconuts and registered trade-marked as “Fryol” compares favourably with imported cooking oils. In 1931, 187,062 gallons of edible oils were imported, in 1932, 144,350 gallons, and in 1933, 140,701 gallons.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of the trade of British Guiana (including bullion and specie) during each of the past three years is shown hereunder :—

	1931	1932	1933
	£	£	£
Imports	1,595,205	1,690,891	1,801,666
Exports (including re-exports)	2,010,462	2,208,901	2,077,690
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£3,605,667	£3,899,792	£3,879,356
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The value of goods in transit to other countries transhipped direct in Colony ports was £84,385, as compared with £84,434 in 1932, and £100,261 in 1931. Domestic produce to the value of £2,018,551 was exported during 1933, £2,156,237 during 1932 and £1,931,000 during 1931. An improvement in prices is noted in respect of gold, coconuts and diamonds, but there was a marked decline in the prices of copra, rice, sugar and coconut oil.

The 1933 exports of sugar totalled 127,083 tons and were the third largest on record. The quantity fell short of that shipped in the record year 1932 by 9,995 tons, and of that in 1887 by 7,791 tons.

The exports of rice in 1933 exceeded in quantity the exports of 1932 which were up to then the largest on record. The excess in quantity was 579 tons but the value £221,348 showed a drop of £26,125 when compared with the value in 1932.

Another record was created in respect of the exports of molasses ; the quantity exported in 1933, viz., 8,137,233 gallons, having exceeded by 582,713 gallons the exports of 1932 which were until then the largest quantity exported in any one year.

There is to be added to the list of products of which record quantities were exported in 1933 yet another—coffee. The quantity of this product exported was 1,143,170 lb. an excess of 88,719 lb. over the exports of 1932, the next best year.

As was the case in 1932, the United Kingdom again held the premier position as the Colony's best customer. The total value of exports to the mother country in 1933 was £1,204,736 or 60 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £378,472 (or 19 per cent.), the value of our export trade with Canada in the same year. The value of the total exports to these two countries in 1932 in the order named was £1,003,738 and £575,921.

The principal products purchased by the United Kingdom were :—

					<i>Value.</i>	
					£	
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	91,054	856,339
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	25,405	125,323
Molasses	...	...	...	gal.	5,405,853	56,311
Rum	...	...	...	pf. gal.	506,273	55,762
Diamonds	...	...	...	carats	22,967	52,949
Balata	...	...	...	lb.	434,240	24,695

The principal exports to the Dominion of Canada were :—

					<i>Value.</i>	
					£	
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	35,774	338,089
Molasses	...	...	...	gal.	2,566,376	28,764

The British West Indies took 21,421 tons of rice valued at £164,259 which represented 74 per cent. of the total exports of that commodity.

The principal products finding a market with the United States of America were :—

					<i>Value.</i>	
					£	
Bauxite	...	...	...	tons	35,025	53,766
Gold	...	...	...	oz.	1,628	6,402

Canada was the destination of 432,420 lb. of coffee or 38 per cent. of the total quantity exported in 1933. Holland, which took 390,428 lb., was the next largest market for this produce.

Fifty-three per cent. of the diamonds exported went to Belgium and 45 per cent. to the United Kingdom, very much the same proportions as in the previous year.

The United Kingdom regained the market for the Colony's gold, 94 per cent. of the total quantity exported having been shipped thereto in 1933. The United States which in 1932 absorbed 72 per cent. of the exports with the advantage of its favourable currency exchange in that year, took 1,628 oz. in 1933 representing only 6 per cent. of the total exports.

A comparison of values per unit of quantity of the Colony's exports for the period 1931-1933 is as follows; the figures quoted are f.o.b. and are as declared by the exporters on export specifications :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>1931</i>			<i>1932</i>			<i>1933</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw gold	...	3	7	11	3	19	7	4	17	5½
Diamonds	...	1	14	0½	1	19	6½	2	5	2
Bauxite	...	1	0	10	1	12	0½	1	10	7½
Sugar	...	9	5	11	9	15	10	9	8	4½
Rum	...	1	11½		1	10		1	9½	
Molasses	...		2½			2½			2½	
Rice	...	9	6	11½	8	13	4	7	12	0½
Coffee, raw	...		2			3			3½	
Coconuts	...	1	17	9	2	5	10	2	16	3
Copra	...	12	9	3½	13	9	4	9	5	8½
Balata	...	1	5			11½		1	1½	
Lumber	...		4			4			3½	
Timber	...	3	0		2	9½		2	9	

Eighty-three per cent. of the total import trade was with Empire countries, 62 per cent. being with the United Kingdom (usually the Colony's largest supplier), 12 per cent. with Canada, and 5 per cent. with the British West Indies. Of foreign countries the United States contributed 6 per cent. of the total followed by Japan whose share was 4 per cent.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were :—

				Quantity.	Value
					£
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	yards	8,189,940	127,340
Flour, wheaten	...	...	bags	105,641	87,533
Sugar machinery	...	...	value	—	64,688
Manures	...	...	tons	8,099	57,423
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	lb.	144,464	40,445
Metal manufactures	...	...	value	—	48,255

The main supplies from Canada were :—

				Quantity.	Value.
					£
Flour, wheaten	...	...	bags	73,781	66,714
Fresh vegetables	...	...	value	—	20,585
Lumber	...	...	feet	1,371,805	12,717

The chief imports from the United States of America were :—

				Quantity.	Value.
					£
Pickled meat	...	...	barrels	4,561	12,624
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	yards	854,592	11,900

Changes in the direction of the Colony's import trade with Empire countries are noted, particularly in respect of the following articles :—

Boots and Shoes.—Japan, whose share in our import trade of boots and shoes (particularly in respect of rubber shoes) had risen to 61 per cent. in 1932, fell to the low figure of 7 per cent. in 1933. The trade was captured by Empire countries principally the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements, imports from which countries increased from 30 per cent. in 1932 to 50 per cent. in 1933 and 5 per cent. in 1932 to 23 per cent. in 1933, respectively. This re-diverting of trade to Empire countries was caused by the increased preference of 24 cents a pair given in terms of the recent Ottawa Imperial Conference trade agreements to all boots and shoes of rubber or of canvas with rubber soles, of Empire manufacture.

Pickled meats.—Empire countries which supplied 65 per cent. of pickled meats in 1932 contributed only 46 per cent. in 1933. Trade was lost to the United States of America and the Argentine whose combined supplies amounted to 54 per cent. of the total. Imports in respect of the United States of America rose from 33 per cent. in 1932 to 43 per cent. in 1933, while those from the Argentine increased from 2 per cent. to 11 per cent. in the same period.

Milk, condensed.—Holland was in 1933 the largest supplier of condensed milk, 38 per cent. of the total imports having been received from that country. Canada, whose contribution in 1932 totalled 53 per cent. of the total, supplied only 23 per cent. in 1933.

Oil, Kerosene.—Imports of kerosene oil from the British West Indies increased from 57 per cent. in 1932 to 93 per cent. in the year under review and this at the expense of the United States and Canada. The imports from the United States of America declined from 18 per cent. to 2 per cent., while those from Canada dropped from 25 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Bags and Sacks.—British India increased her supplies of bags and sacks from 40 per cent. in 1932 to 62 per cent. in 1933, while the United Kingdom which had supplied 49 per cent. in 1932 contributed only 28 per cent. of the total in 1933.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The economic depression which prevailed during 1933 adversely affected wages of skilled tradesmen and agricultural labourers. The average wages per day of eight and a-half hours paid during 1933 were as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Carpenters	4	4	to	6	0
Fitters, Tinsmiths	6	0	„	7	0
Painters	4	2	„	6	0
Masons	4	2	„	6	0
Blacksmiths	6	8	„	7	6
Labourers (men)	2	6	„	3	6
Labourers (women and children over 14 years)	1	2	„	1	6

Persons in domestic service such as cooks, housemaids and butlers receive monthly wages ranging from £1 to £2 10s. The principal articles of diet are rice and locally grown vegetables. The average price per gallon of rice was 8d. Retail prices of other staple articles of diet were:—wheaten flour 1½d. to 2d. per lb., pickled beef 6d. per lb., pickled pork 7d. per lb., salted fish 6d. to 8d. per lb. East Indian agricultural labourers worked an average of 4½ days at wages ranging from 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 4d. The staple article of food of the East Indian labourer is rice.

The wages of railway labourers vary from 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day of eight hours according to the nature of the work performed. These rates apply to railway workers in Government employment and correspond closely to the average paid by commercial concerns for similar work.

Labourers on sugar plantations are usually housed free. Rents in the towns and villages range from 5s. per month for one tenement room to £1 13s. 4d. for a cottage containing two or three rooms. It is enacted that each room shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 years of age.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

A state-aided system of elementary education was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 (now Cap. 196). With three exceptions, the elementary schools are denominational. The central administration is vested in a Director of Education and an Advisory Education Committee, and the local control in school managers who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools which received grants in 1933 was 231 with an enrolment of 46,587, and the grants-in-aid amounted to £67,811.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys by a Government College in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first-grade grammar school in England.

Two secondary schools for girls, one for boys, and one for boys and girls, conducted by the religious denominations, received grants-in-aid from the Government. The Government also awards annually one scholarship of the total value of £900 open to boys and girls and tenable at a University or institution of University rank within the British Empire. Twelve scholarships, entitling the holders to free education at the Government College or at other approved secondary schools, are granted to candidates from the elementary schools. In 1924–25 the whole system of education in the Colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended and these are being made as opportunity arises.

A Teachers Training Centre was established in 1928. Five Woodwork Centres have been established in the following localities:—Georgetown (2), New Amsterdam, East Coast, Demerara, and West Coast, Demerara; and two Domestic Science Centres, one in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

A new Government elementary school in Georgetown was opened in June, 1932. This project was part of Government's policy of re-organization adopted in accordance with the report of 1925, but could not be carried into effect earlier on account of the economic depression. The school has now been erected from a grant from the Imperial Government and is used as a demonstration and practising school in connexion with the Teachers Training Centre.

A Trades Centre for boys and youths was opened in Georgetown during the latter part of 1931. It is run on the lines of a junior technical school and provides a course in woodwork and technical drawing. Apprentices and journeymen in the building and other trades attend evening classes at the Centre.

A Trades Centre for women and girls was opened in Georgetown in 1933 to provide practical training in domestic subjects and local crafts. Funds for the purpose were provided by the Carnegie Corporation, United States of America, supplemented by a grant from the Imperial Government.

With regard to welfare institutions, orphans are housed and educated in two Roman Catholic institutions, viz., the Ursuline Convent in Georgetown for girls and the Convent of Mercy at Plaisance for boys. There are now no Government orphanages, but there is a Government Industrial School at Onderneeming in Essequibo for the education and industrial training of wayward boys.

There is no State insurance for accident, sickness or old age.

There is a philanthropic fund called the Trotman Fund, founded in 1887, from which destitute sugar planters and destitute widows and orphans receive financial assistance through the Committee of the Trotman Trust Fund.

There is also the De Saffon Trust Fund which is administered by Trustees and provides for the maintenance and education of orphan children.

For the general community, recreation is encouraged by several sports clubs which cater for the different social classes. The secondary schools provide playgrounds and the pupils take part in cricket and football competitions. Music is taught principally in girls' secondary schools and by private persons. Examinations are held annually by examiners who visit the Colony under the aegis of the Trinity College of Music and the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music. An examination of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held during 1932. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and similar institutions provide, in addition to outdoor recreation, literary classes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Roads, with an aggregate length of 272 miles and a fair motoring surface extend along the coastlands from Skeldon on the Corentyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River, and also along the lower reaches of the principal rivers for short distances, but do not penetrate inland. Communication beyond these limits is, generally speaking, by water, but there are also roads and paths in the interior. These are as follows :—

In the North-West District, between Arakaka on Barima River and Towakamia on the Barima River, a distance of 29 miles, with a branch line to Five Stars, a distance of 17 miles ; and from the Barima River opposite Morawhanna to Waniana Creek, a distance of 11 miles, 8 of which are suitable for motor traffic. The latter road passes over the Mabaruma hills, on which are situated the Government offices for the administration of the district, a public hospital, etc.

In the Potaro District, between Tumatumari and St. Mary, Konawaruk, 14½ miles, and Potaro Landing and Minnehaha, 19½ miles, with connecting trail from the six-mile post on the

former road to the ten-mile post on the latter (known as the Tiger Creek Line) a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a trail from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile post on the Potaro-North Fork road to Kangaruma on the right bank of the River Potaro, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In the Essequibo District, between Lower Camaria and Upper Camaria on the Cuyuni River, a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

A cattle trail is being maintained by the Government between Takama on the Berbice River and Annai on the Rupununi River, a distance of 182 miles, with a branch line to Arakwa, a place approximately opposite Wismar on the Demerara River.

Up to the end of 1933 issues of £61,825 have been received from grants approved to a total of £63,249 from the Colonial Development Fund for the construction of the Bartica-Potaro road for opening up the interior of the Colony. By the end of 1933, the road, 104 miles in length, and the construction of a 360 foot span suspension bridge across the Potaro River, were completed and now join up with the Potaro Landing—Kona-waruk road, the average cost per mile being £594 including the cost of the suspension bridge.

The branch road from $91\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Tumatumari has also been completed.

A branch road from 75 miles on the Bartica-Potaro road to Tiboku on the Mazaruni River is now under construction, 6 miles of which were completed and opened for traffic at the end of the year.

Railways.

There are two lines of single-track railway in the Colony which were acquired by the Government from the late Demerara Railway Company, and are operated under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. One of the lines runs from Georgetown along the east coast of Demerara for a distance of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Rosignol on the left bank of the Berbice River and diagonally opposite New Amsterdam. The other runs along the west coast of Demerara for a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, starting at Vreed-en-Hoop on the left bank of the Demerara River and ending at Parika, a point on the coast immediately opposite the island of Leguan in the estuary of the Essequibo River.

Government steamer and other inland services.

The Transport and Harbours Department also operates steamers on the following routes :—

Ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

A steamer service from Georgetown to Morawhanna and Mabaruma on the Barima and Aruka Rivers, North-West District.

Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast.

Georgetown to Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers.

Georgetown to Pickersgill and other stations on upper reaches of the Pomeroon River.

Parika to Adventure and Bartica.

New Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Berbice River, to Paradise, 110 miles up that river.

Launch services are also run as follows :—

Charity on the Pomeroon River, up and down the river, and also to Acquero on the Moruka River.

New Amsterdam to Ilkuruwa up the Canje Creek. A lorry service from Bartica to Potaro is now being run by the Department.

Messrs. Sproston, Limited, operate a steamship service between Georgetown, Wismar on the west bank, and Mackenzie on the east bank of the Demerara River. Sailing craft owned by this Company also run between Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Omnibuses operate on all the roads of the Colony and provide a cheap, though somewhat unreliable, form of transport. There are no organized services and the fees for licences vary in accordance with the density of the population and the economic prosperity of the areas over which the omnibuses operate. Efforts are being made towards the inauguration of a reliable and up-to-date omnibus service for the city of Georgetown.

Postal.

(Including Telephones, Telegraphs, and Wireless.)

The Postal Service embraces the whole of the coastlands and extends up the principal rivers. The General Post Office is situated in Georgetown and there are 38 branch post offices at which all classes of postal work are transacted, including savings bank, money order, and postal order business. The postal agencies are 37 in number, at 26 of which postal orders may be obtained, and the number of travelling post offices are now ten, at three of which postal orders are obtainable. The Post Office controls the inland telegraph, telephone and radio systems. There are 50 telegraph offices connected by 313 miles of wire. Up-to-date telephone systems are operated in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, to which there are 1,000 and 125 subscribers, respectively, both exchanges being a continuous service. In 1928 a Strowger automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown to which are connected 100 subscribers. In addition there are ten country sub-exchanges, four of which are semi-automatic. A separate police and railway service is operated.

The Georgetown Wireless Station (taken over from the Admiralty) is in communication with ships at sea and neighbouring points, and a direction-finding station is also maintained. In conjunction with the main station six stations are maintained in the interior of the Colony.

A radio station is operated on the Demerara Light Beacon for official communications, and an aeronautical station is operated at Georgetown under Government licence by the Pan American Airways for communication with aircraft.

Shipping.

Regular steamship communication is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, and the Dutch and French Guianas. The principal lines calling here are the Harrison Direct Line, the Bookers Line, the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships, the Ocean Dominion Steamships, the Aluminium Line, the Munson Steamship Line, the Furness Bermuda Line, British Molasses Steamships, and the Dutch Government steamers from Surinam.

Airways.

A weekly air mail service between Miami and Brazil via Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, the West Indian Islands, Georgetown, and Dutch and French Guianas is operated by the Pan American Airways Incorporated.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Currency.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin are legal tender.

On 16th August, 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government currency notes of the face value of \$1 = 4s. 2d. and \$2 = 8s. 4d. The first notes were issued in January, 1917, and on 31st December, 1932, there were notes in circulation to the face value of £104,166 13s. 4d. or \$500,000.

The Government note issue is fully backed by a Note Guarantee Fund, one-third of which is retained in coin. The remaining two-thirds is invested together with an additional sum in order that the disposal value of all the securities held in respect of the Fund shall be equivalent to 110 per cent. of the note circulation not covered by coin.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The note circulation in the Colony of the former Bank was \$460,670 and of the latter \$311,730 at 31st December, 1933. Both of these banks carry on savings bank business.

The first Government Savings Banks were established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in the year 1836, and the first Post Office Savings Banks in December, 1889. In November, 1910, the Combined Court passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of these banks, and authorising the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office as from 1st July, 1911.

Savings bank business is conducted at 40 post offices throughout the colony.

On 31st December, 1933, there were 36,799 depositors with a total of £360,909 12s. 11d. at credit in the banks. The investments on the same date were £373,024 10s. 9d. from which an interest income of £13,257 10s. 1d. was received.

Co-operative Credit Banks.

Provision was first made for the establishment of Credit Banks in this Colony in the year 1914 by the enactment of Ordinance No. 9 of 1914, which forms Part VII of Chapter 84—Local Government Ordinance—under which banks are registered. Under Ordinance No. 28 of 1933 the management and constitution of Co-operative Credit Banks was revised. The chief features of the Ordinance are :—

(a) Government to appoint a Co-operative Credit Banks Board for the general superintendence of all banks. The Director of Agriculture to be Chairman of the Board ;

(b) The appointment of a Registrar of Banks who will be Secretary to the Board and subject to the direction of the Board ;

(c) Rules for the registration and cancellation of banks ;

(d) Definition of powers of the Board ;

(e) Operation of the banks ;

(f) Dissolution and winding-up of all banks ;

(g) Offences, penalties and legal proceedings.

Designed primarily to provide credit for peasant-farming, raising crops of rice, cane, and ground provisions, and to inculcate thrift, the banks have also given assistance to many other forms of industrial undertakings.

The annual audit of the banks by the Registrar has not been completed and details of investments, loans made, etc., are not available.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Colony.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Facilities for prospecting and other works in the interior, such as the clearing of creeks, the making of bridle-paths and trails, and the maintenance of portages around the falls in the various rivers, were maintained.

Roads.—The construction of the Bartica-Potaro road and the erection of the 360 foot span suspension bridge over the Potaro River by means of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund, for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony, have been

completed. The road, a total distance of 104 miles, is now connected to the Potaro Landing—Konawaruk road.

The branch road from 91½ mile to Tumatumari has also been completed during the year.

A branch road from 75 mile on the Bartica-Potaro road to Tiboku on the Mazaruni River was under construction at the end of the year; 6 miles were completed and opened for traffic.

Approximately 10½ miles of burnt earth roads throughout the Colony were resheeted and ¾ mile macadamized and oiled during the year as unemployment relief works with funds provided by the Imperial Government.

The Bartica-Potaro road and bridge were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., on 4th November, 1933. This road and bridge have opened up a new province of an area of approximately 2,000 square miles in the hinterland of British Guiana. Previously it was only possible by waterway to penetrate some of the creeks out of the Essequibo and Mazaruni rivers, as direct access was excluded by the forests with which the area is covered.

Travelling by waterway often entailed loss of life and goods, because of the rapids and falls which had to be crossed, and this had the effect of discouraging the younger generation from going as “porknockers” or miners into the interior. The construction of this road and bridge should prove of great benefit to the Colony.

Sea Defences.—The sea defences throughout the Colony have been satisfactorily maintained.

The sea defences on the east coast of Demerara were strengthened by the construction of 974 feet of reinforced concrete wall and the rebuilding of 1,300 feet of earth dam, and on the west coast by 240 feet of wave screen with back apron.

6,400 lineal feet of old groynes were dismantled and the following new works constructed :—

Groynes	...	...	...	...	5,840 lineal feet.
Extension of Koker runs...	...	...	...	611	„ „
Wave screen copings	...	...	...	787	„ „

The total expenditure was \$115,538.

Buildings.—Extensive repairs and improvements were carried on several Government buildings during the year as unemployment relief works.

The new Seamen's Ward, Public Hospital, Georgetown, which was commenced in 1932, was completed during the year.

The erection of the Carnegie Trade Centre, Georgetown, which provides for the domestic and vocational training of women, was completed and the building handed over during the year.

Artesian Wells.—Reconditioned wells.—During the year three Government and two privately owned wells were reconditioned bring the total of Government wells to 18.

Government wells—

Vergenoegen well No. 51, West Coast, Demerara.

Sparendaam well No. 34, East Coast, Demerara.

Novar well No. 20, West Coast, Demerara.

Privately owned wells—

Plantation Uitvlugt, West Coast, Demerara.

Plantation Leonora, West Coast, Demerara.

In addition to the above, reconditioning work is in hand on two Government wells, Belfield well No. 28, East Coast, Demerara, and Belladrum well No. 19, West Coast, Berbice.

Distribution Lines.—On the West Coast, Demerara, 9·56 miles of pipes have been laid drawing water from the following wells :—Vreed-en-Hoop well No. 44, Fellowship well No. 46, Anna Catherina well No. 48, and Vergenoegen well No. 51. At convenient intervals along these lines stand pipes with taps have been fitted from which a good supply of water can be drawn by the villagers. By this distribution of water the following villages benefit—Vreed-en-Hoop, North and South Pouderoen, Malgré Tout, Versailles, Best, the Best Hospital, from well No. 44, Hague, Fellowship, Blankenburg, La Jalousie and Windsor Forest from well No. 46 and Anna Catherina well No. 48, Vergenoegen, Tuschen, Zeelugt, De Kinderen and part of Met-en-Meerzorg from well No. 51.

On the East Coast, Demerara 2·80 miles of pipe-line have been laid and water is being distributed from Clonbrook well No. 27 through the villages of Clonbrook, Ann's Grove, Bee Hive, Greenfield, Unity and Lancaster, and into the Mahaica Asylum. In the compound of the Asylum there are 10 points from which water can be drawn.

Development of Country Areas.—The Philippi-Macedonia Empolder Scheme commenced in 1932 and the bonification of Thomas lands were completed.

The work of throwing up the dam for the extension of the Tapacooma Lake Conservancy was completed during the year. The Kaibouri Relief Weir which is being constructed in connexion with this scheme is now in progress and it is anticipated the weir will be completed by the end of March, 1934.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of not less than two, but may consist of three or more Judges. The Court is duly constituted during and notwithstanding any vacancy in the office or absence from the

Colony of any Judge. During 1933 there were only two Judges—the Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

A single Judge may, subject to the Rules of Court, exercise in Court or Chambers all or any part of the jurisdiction vested in the Court.

CIVIL ACTIONS, CAUSES AND MATTERS.

General.—The Judges sit to hear matters in the original civil jurisdiction of the Court throughout the year except during the statutory vacation of the Court, that is to say, in the months of July and August. The jurisdiction in such matters is exercised by any one of the Judges of the Court.

In 1933 the Court sat by one or more of its Judges on 263 days. Four hundred and forty-three actions, causes, and matters were instituted during the year 1933, and there were 131 pending at the end of 1932, making a total of 574. Of these, 366 were disposed of, withdrawn, or abandoned.

The numbers for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

		<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Pending at end of preceding year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending at end of year.</i>
1931	...	408	132	540	406	134
1932	...	404	160	564	432	131

The Court usually sits in Georgetown in the county of Demerara where cases from the counties of Berbice and Essequibo also are generally heard, but any civil cases required by the Rules of Court to be heard in the county of Berbice are, as a rule, taken by the Judge at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions held in that county in February, June and October in each year. The Court never sits in the county of Essequibo to hear any matters other than criminal.

A Judge sits on every Monday in what is commonly known as the Bail Court to deal with specially indorsed writs and motions whether in actions or otherwise. Summonses are taken in Chambers on Mondays.

Appellate Jurisdiction.—The full Court, that is say, a bench composed of two or more Judges, sits on Fridays in Georgetown to hear : (1) appeals from decisions of a single Judge ; and (2) appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

No Judge sits in the Full Court on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment or order given or made by him. Sections 89 and 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribe the matters in which there is an appeal to the Full Court from the decision of a single Judge, namely, (a) a judgment or order in an action where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250 ; (b) a judgment or order in an application for prohibition ; (c) a judgment or order in an application for mandamus ; and (d) generally

speaking, interlocutory judgments or orders. Leave to appeal under (a) is necessary. Leave to appeal from all interlocutory judgments or orders is required except in the following cases :— (a) where the liberty of the subject or custody of infants is concerned ; (b) cases of the granting or refusing an injunction or appointment of a receiver ; and (c) any decision determining the claim of any creditor, or the liability of any contributory, or the liability of any director or other officer, under the Companies (Consolidation) Ordinance, Chapter 178, in respect of misfeasance or otherwise.

In 1933 the total number of appeals disposed of was 27, as compared with 16 in 1931 and 20 in 1932.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Full Court.

Matrimonial Causes.—In 1933 the Court dealt with 8 cases of this kind, as compared with 23 cases in 1931 and 13 in 1932.

Admiralty Actions.—Actions of this kind are few in number. In 1933 there was one action. In 1931 there were none, and in 1932 there were three.

Wills.—Actions for probate of wills in solemn form of law are not frequent. In 1933 there were 346 applications for probate of wills in common form as against 275 in 1932 and 190 in 1931.

Letters of Administration.—Letters of Administration were granted in 1933 as follows :—

By a Judge (usually the Chief Justice) of a Court	
(estates over \$250) 	62
By the Registrar (estates not exceeding \$250) ...	65

The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

	1931	1932
By a Judge 	55	63
By the Registrar 	44	45

Petitions.—These are required by the Rules of the Court to be addressed to the Supreme Court of British Guiana and are dealt with by the Chief Justice. Some of them are of a formal nature, e.g., petitions for leave to levy on immovable property pursuant to a Magistrate's Court judgment. Some of the matters formerly brought by way of petition are now brought by way of originating summons.

In 1933 there were 98 petitions filed, 94 orders on petitions were made including 17 *Fiat Executio* orders, i.e., orders for leave to levy on immovable property. In 1932 the figures were :—126 petitions filed, 117 orders made, including 41 *Fiat Executio* orders, while in 1931 there were 160 petitions filed, 144 orders made, including 43 *Fiat Executio* orders.

Parate Execution and Proceedings.—These are relics of the Roman-Dutch practice, in which the Judge without a trial makes a summary order for the recovery of debts due to the Colony and of town taxes, village rates, etc. A "summation" calling on the debtor to pay

within a certain time is the first step. On failure to pay within the time stated, the summation is laid before a Judge for his "fiat" and when this is granted, the marshal levies on, and later, after advertisement, sells the property of the debtor. Proceedings of this kind may be either *in personam* or *in rem*, the latter form being more common. In 1933 fiats were granted as follows:—town taxes, 450; village rates, 1,901; other matters, 90.

The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 were:—

	1931	1932
Town taxes	589	452
Village rates	1,668	1,414
Other matters	73	40

Insolvency Matters.—These are heard in Georgetown by a Judge in the Bail Court on Mondays. The Insolvency Ordinance, Chapter 180, is based on the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

In 1933 the Court dealt with 12 petitions for Receiving Orders, 8 being by creditors and 4 by the debtors themselves, the number of petitions in 1932 being 6 (2 by creditors and 4 by the debtors themselves), while in 1931 there were 9 petitions (3 by creditors and 6 by the debtors themselves). Eight Administration Orders were made in 1933 as against two in 1932, and none in 1931 and applications for discharge from insolvency were made and granted in those years as follows:—1933, three; 1932, none; 1931, three.

Criminal Cases.—Statutory provision is made for sittings of the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, in every year in each of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, as follows:—in Demerara in the months of January, April, June and October; in Essequibo in February, May and October; and in Berbice in February, June and October. Power is given to the Governor to suspend or postpone any such sittings by proclamation. No sitting is now held in Essequibo in October. Cases which would have been committed for that Session are committed for trial in Demerara in October. The former practice was for two Judges, the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge, to sit concurrently in Demerara, but since 1927 the Chief Justice alone has sat in Demerara. Only one Judge attends the sittings in Berbice and Essequibo. In 1933 the criminal cases for trial included three for murder, four for manslaughter, and 61 for other offences; these resulted in one conviction for murder, two for manslaughter, and 54 for other offences. The figures for the years 1931 and 1932 are as follows:—

1931—	Cases.	Convictions.
Murder	18	3
Manslaughter	1	—
Other Offences	81	53
1932—		
Murder	6	4
Manslaughter	1	2
Other offences	51	42

A case may be stated by a Judge on a question of law which has arisen on the trial, and which has been reserved by him, for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

West Indian Court of Appeal.—Section 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribed the matters in which there is no appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal. The following appeals, among others, lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal (a) from all final judgments or orders, and from all orders refusing unconditional leave to defend, except in matters where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250 ; (b) from any order on a special case stated under the Arbitration Ordinance, Chapter 24 ; (c) from a decree *nisi* in a matrimonial cause ; and (d) from a judgment or order in an Admiralty action determining liability.

The Chief Justice functions as one of the Judges of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and in that capacity is required to attend sittings of that Court outside the Colony from time to time. In 1933 he attended sittings of the Court outside this Colony in Trinidad, Grenada and Antigua. In that year there was one sitting of the Court in this Colony which occupied one day.

Police.

The establishment of the Force, exclusive of the Fire Brigade, is now 17 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 640 other ranks of whom 45 are mounted. During the last seven years the total reduction in personnel amounts to 3 officers, 4 warrant officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and 77 constables, as well as the 1st-Class Clerk.

The actual cost of the Force in 1925 was \$505,413 ; the amount voted by the Legislature for 1934 is \$418,311, a reduction of \$87,102.

Crimes reported to or known to the police during the year numbered 7,614. They comprise 14 homicides, 819 reports of other offences against the person, 85 cases of praedial larceny, 3,564 reports of other offences against property, and 3,132 of other crimes. The number of persons proceeded against in connexion with the foregoing figures were :—19 for homicides, 991 for other offences against the person, 62 for praedial larceny, 1,115 for other offences against property, and 4,729 for other crimes.

A strike of labourers took place at Plantation Diamond and lasted from 3rd August to 18th October, seventeen labourers were subsequently prosecuted for intimidation and were bound over to keep the peace in the sum of \$50 for two months.

Training in first-aid to the injured has made rapid progress since it was instituted in 1928. Voluntary classes are held by the Police Surgeon and by specially selected non-commissioned officers

with the result that on 31st December, 1933, serving members of the Force were in possession of 14 labels, 51 medallions, 165 vouchers and 340 certificates.

Prisons.

The prisons of the Colony of British Guiana comprise two main prisons and three small ones ; the latter are situated in remote and sparsely populated districts, viz. :—Mabaruma Prison in the North-West District, and Kamakusa and Annai Prisons in the Mazaruni and Rupununi Districts, respectively. They are supervised by the police stationed in those Districts and are administered and maintained by the Prisons Department.

The two principal prisons are as follows :—

(a) Georgetown Prison situated in the county of Demerara containing 181 cells for male prisoners, 3 large association wards, 1 hospital ward, 5 observation cells, and 2 rooms for debtors. Convicted female prisoners are sent to New Amsterdam Prison but there are 3 cells for remanded females.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison situated in the county of Berbice, containing 60 cells for male and 16 cells for female prisoners with 2 hospital wards for male and female prisoners, respectively.

The prison staffs together comprise 12 superior officers, including prison surgeons and chaplains, 44 subordinate officers, and 1 matron. Casual or temporary matrons are employed when necessary.

Prisoners are employed at various trades supplying the internal requirements of the prisons, on public works, and in the cutting of firewood, and their labour is also used on the prison farms. The mark system is in force and is applicable to all prisoners sentenced to 12 months and upwards. None of the prisons is on the complete separate system. All prisoners are worked in association but the principle that each cell should contain one occupant only is strictly observed except in the case of patients in hospital or association wards.

As far as possible first offenders are kept separate from habitual criminals, and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings in such a manner as to prevent their seeing or holding any intercourse with the men.

There is no provision in the prisons of the Colony of British Guiana for juvenile offenders. Male juvenile offenders are sent to the Government Industrial School at Onderneeming which is a separate establishment.

The health of the prisoners during the year 1933 was uniformly good as evidenced by the daily average in hospital which was 3·38, and deaths from natural causes being 2. The prevailing diseases were bronchitis, malaria fever, and minor injuries ; the health of the prisoners for the year may be recorded as satisfactory.

The number of prisoners committed to the different prisons during the year 1933 was—males, 1,648, females, 158 ; total 1,806.

Prisoners convicted of certain offences are allowed, at the discretion of the Magistrate, time to pay their fines.

There are no rules or regulations of the prisons in this Colony in connexion with the " Probation System." All the persons put on " probation " by the Court are subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the laws of the Colony, the offender being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

There were forty-two public Ordinances passed during the year. The principal of these were :—

(1) *The Employment of Women and Young Persons and Children Ordinance.*—No. 14, makes statutory provision for the carrying out of certain conventions which have been adopted relating to the employment of women, young persons and children. The effect of the Ordinance is to restrict the employment of women, young persons and children in respect of certain forms of employment.

(2) *The Pensions Ordinance.*—No. 20, regulates pensions, gratuities and other allowances to be granted in respect of service in offices held by Civil Servants in this Colony.

(3) *The Rice Factories Ordinance.*—No. 25, makes provision for

(a) the regulation and control of rice factories and the manufacture of rice ; and

(b) the improvement of milling conditions in the rice industry and fixing standard weights for the sale and purchase of padi.

Persons desirous of operating rice factories are to obtain certificates from the authority controlling public health and sanitation that the premises are fit to be used as a rice factory ; on the issue of such certificate application is to be made to the District Commissioner for a licence. The manufacture of rice without a licence is prohibited and any person who manufactures rice without a licence is liable to a penalty, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding \$250, and for a second or subsequent offence to a like penalty or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months.

Every holder of a licence is required to keep books in which there are to be recorded the quantity of padi received into a factory ; the name and address of every person from whom padi has been purchased and the quantity purchased ; the name and address of every person from whom there has been received padi to be manufactured into rice for that person and the quantity of padi received ; the quantity of padi produced by the holder of the licence and

received into the factory ; the total quantity of rice manufactured ; the quantity of rice manufactured in respect of each person.

(4) *The Opticians Ordinance.*—No. 27, makes provision for the registration of opticians, to regulate the practise of sight-testing and for purposes incidental thereto. The main principle of the Ordinance is the registration of opticians after the Medical Board is satisfied that they have attained a certain standard of knowledge in that work. The Ordinance enables control to be established not only of opticians who become registered, but also of those who practise illegally.

(5) *The Copra Products (Sale and Manufacture) Ordinance.*—No. 32, makes provision for the regulation of the sale of copra and the manufacture of certain products from the kernel of the coconut. The object of this Ordinance is to give protection to the local industry in a manner similar to that adopted in Jamaica in 1931, and Trinidad in 1932.

(6) *The Cinematograph (British Films) Ordinance.*—No. 42.—The object of the Ordinance is to secure the exhibition of a certain proportion of British films, and for the purposes connected therewith. The Ordinance carries out the policy which has been adopted in the United Kingdom and in most of the Dominions and Colonies.

Compensation for accidents is legislated for by the Accidental Deaths and Workmen's Injuries (Compensation) Ordinance, Chapter 265, Part I of which is an adaptation of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 93) as supplemented by the Fatal Accidents Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 95) and Part II an adaptation of the Employers Liability Act, 1880 (42 & 44 Vict. c. 42) with the necessary modifications to suit local requirements.

By the Factories (Dangerous Trades Regulation) Ordinance, Chapter 268, the erection of any factory or building in a town or within a quarter of a mile of the limits of a town for the manufacture of an explosive or inflammable substance or thing is prohibited, and the manufacture of explosives, etc., in a factory or building situated in a town is similarly prohibited.

There is no legislative provision in the Colony in regard to sickness or old age.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

The total Colony revenue of the year amounted to £1,068,508. Excluding the extraordinary general revenue receipts of £35,185, the year's return from normal revenue heads was £1,033,323, thereby exceeding the 1932 collection by £64,282 and the estimate of the year by £80,091. In 1932 extraordinary general revenue receipts totalled £55,540.

Expenditure.

The total Colony expenditure was £1,050,375, being £9,252 more than the expenditure for 1932. Included in the Estimates of the year were extraordinary appropriations of £10,676, the actual ordinary expenditure exclusive of these items being £1,037,123.

Special receipts from the undermentioned sources and the related expenditure not included in the revenue and expenditure totals above are as shown below :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
Colonial Development Fund Approved Schemes ...	33,956	33,956
Unemployment Relief Works (Grant from Imperial Government)	44,304	44,304
Empire Marketing Board	684	684
	<u>£78,944</u>	<u>£78,944</u>

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929	1,252,322	1,126,218
1930	1,013,282	1,039,304
1931	1,319,862 from all sources	1,251,732
1932	1,179,615 „ „	1,137,789
1933	1,147,452 „ „	1,129,319

Financial Position.

	£	£
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account at 1st January, 1933		Nil
The Colony Revenue of the year was	1,068,508	
The appropriation to Revenue during the year from Colonial Development Fund Loans, Unemployment Relief Grants, and Empire Marketing Board amounted to	<u>78,944</u>	1,147,452
The Colony Expenditure amounted to	1,050,375	
The expenditure on works financed from Colonial Development Fund Schemes, Unemployment Relief and Empire Marketing Board Grants amounted to	<u>78,944</u>	1,129,319
Surplus at 31st December, 1933		<u>£18,133</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance sheet discloses the following position at the close of the year :—

	£	£
Balance held on Loan Account		18,750
<i>Surplus and Reserves—</i>		
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account	18,133	
Realization of Reserve Funds	86,900	
Realization from Sinking Fund Ord. 6 of 1916	32,646	
		<hr/> 137,679
<i>Borrowings—</i>		
Imperial Government—Advance for fixed working capital	100,000	
Crown Agents' Joint Colonial Fund—Advance pending the raising of loan	67,000	
		<hr/> 167,000
<i>Disposal—</i>		<hr/> £323,429
Cash Balances	201,505	
Investments held for realization	2,188	
Barclays Bank—Deposits against Loan interest due on 1st January, 1934	34,385	
Unallocated Stores	39,995	
Advance for redemption of 6 per cent. Bonds pending the raising of a new Loan	5,203	
Advances in excess of deposits	40,153	
		<hr/> 323,429

Public Debt.

	£	£
At 31st December, 1932, the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to		4,599,581
Redemptions effected during the year amounted to		2,950
		<hr/> 4,596,631
Stock issued by Crown Agents in London during the year was		25,773
		<hr/> 4,622,404
making a total Funded Debt outstanding of		
Loans from Colonial Development Fund at 31st December, 1932, amounted to	48,482	
Loans received during the year	23,545	
		<hr/> 72,027
Making a total Public Debt liability of		<hr/> £4,694,431
Exclusive of the liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of £17,625.		
The Sinking Fund held for redemption of the Public Debt amounted to £743,613 with a mean market value of £793,628 at 31st December, 1933.		

Main Heads of Taxation.

The following were the main heads of taxation during 1933 and the yield from each :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	530,631	2	3
Excise and Licences	201,358	11	8½
Stamp Duties	7,993	5	1
Estate Duty	7,033	9	2½
Acreage Tax	3,915	13	10½
Duty on Transports and Mortgages	1,954	7	10½
Income Tax	75,424	9	10½

Customs Tariff.

The duties of Customs on all dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire are, subject to certain exceptions, fixed at 50 per cent. of the duties on similar goods produced in foreign countries. Among the exceptions are apples, butter, cement, cocoa, cordage, fish, jams, milk, salt, which receive a preference of 66½ per cent. ; lard and lard compounds, pickled beef and pork, which receive 75 per cent. ; bags, manures, insecticides and printing paper, 60 per cent. ; cornmeal and flour about 35 per cent. ; beer and stout about 20 per cent. ; while the difference in the duty rates on spirits, tobacco, and wines is small. The preference granted in respect of gasolene and kerosene oil is four cents per gallon.

The rate of duty payable on most of the articles coming under the *ad valorem* schedule is 16½ per cent. preferential and 33½ per cent. general. Apparel, cotton piece-goods of a yardage value not exceeding 1s., and hats pay 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general.

In accordance with the decision reached at the Ottawa (1932) Conference, cotton hosiery pay 10 per cent. preferential and 10 per cent. plus 12 cents per pair or 30 per cent. (whichever is greater) under the general tariff. Boots and shoes of rubber and of canvas with rubber soles are rated at 6 cents per pair preferential and 30 cents per pair general ; while boots and shoes of all other kinds are admitted at 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general. Lumber receives a preference of \$2.40 per 1,000 superficial feet.

On dutiable articles bearing an advertising device there is a duty at the rate of 8½ per cent. preferential and 16½ per cent. general. Paints pay 6 per cent. preferential and 12 per cent. general. On motor vehicles and plated ware the duty is 20 per cent. preferential

and 40 per cent. general. Confectionery is rated at 20 per cent. preferential and 60 per cent. general. Machinery of British origin is duty free, and of foreign $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Apples enter at 50 cents preferential and \$1.50 general per 160 lb.

On goods paying specific rates of duty, with the exception of matches, and a few other articles, there is a surtax of 30 per cent. The surtax on flour is 25 per cent.

Advertising matter of no commercial value is free of duty regardless of origin.

Samples are admitted free subject to regulations.

Excise Duties.

Excise duty is levied in respect of rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony. On every gallon of rum of the strength of proof there is collected the sum of \$4.50, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

Rum taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory, or for the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum in the Colony is exempt from duty.

Upon all compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance—except upon medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits which pay a duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed under the British Preferential Tariff upon like articles imported into the Colony—there is collected a duty of \$4.50 per proof gallon.

Liquor made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit mixed with any other material which has undergone a process of fermentation and contains more than 4 and less than 26 per cent. of spirits, also denatured alcohol, motor fuel, and methylated spirits, are not subject to excise duty.

Other spirits manufactured in the Colony are liable to duty at the rate of \$4.50 per proof gallon except that upon all bay rum, lime rum, and other toilet preparations so manufactured, not over proof, and not potable, there is a duty of \$3.00 the liquid gallon. There is also a distillery tax at the rate of one-half of one cent per proof gallon of rum manufactured in the Colony.

Matches manufactured in the Colony pay an excise duty at the rate of \$2.50 per case containing ten gross of boxes of not more than one hundred matches in each, and at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater than or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together. Provision is, however, made for repayment of drawback of the amount of duty paid on exportation of such matches.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed upon certain Instruments, e.g., Affidavits (1s. 6d.), Agreements (1s.), Appointment of Trustee (10s. 5d.), Articles of Clerkship in order to be admitted as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court (£79 3s. 4d.), Awards of Arbitrators in disputes involving sums not exceeding £5 4s. 2d. to £1,041 13s. 4d. (2d. to £2), Bills of Exchange for sums not exceeding £5 to sums not exceeding £100 (2d. to 2s.), Conveyance or transfer on sale of any bond, debenture, scrip, stock, or share (one-quarter of one per cent. of face value), Deeds or Notarial Acts (1s. to £2).

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the close of the year the Colony experienced an abnormal rainfall which occasioned floods causing serious damage to padi stocks and loss of crops, poultry and live stock. The floods rendered the poorer inhabitants in several districts partially homeless owing to the waters invading their houses. Relief committees, aided by voluntary subscriptions in money, food and clothing, arranged for the care of necessitous persons in the flood areas and for housing in churches and school rooms the temporary homeless persons.

Visits to the Colony.

Major Gerald Bell, O.B.E., Travelling Commissioner, Royal Empire Society.

Post-graduate students from Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

Messrs. W. O. Field, L. R. Bigelow and S. G. Houghton of Fitz-Patrick Picture, Inc.

L. R. McGregor, Esquire, Australian Trade Commissioner for Canada.

Ernest A. Savage, Esquire, Principal Librarian, Edinburgh Public Libraries.

F. A. Bather, Esquire, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., late Keeper, Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History).

Thomas Sheppard, Esquire, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Director of the Municipal Museums, Hull.

A. E. Pollard, Esquire, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Trinidad.

Basil Wright, Esquire, Empire Marketing Board.

Herr A. O. Huber, German Press Representative.

Miss V. M. C. Robertson, C.B.E.

Dr. G. S. Carter, Head of Cambridge University Biological Expedition.

Brigadier J. A. D. Laughtorne, D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West Indies Forces, visited the Colony in May, 1933, and inspected the Police and Militia Forces.

The following ships of war visited the Colony :—

Colombian Gunboat *Mariscal Sucre* in February.

Colombian Sloop *Cordoba* in July.

Peruvian Torpedo-boat *Teniente Rodriguez* in December.

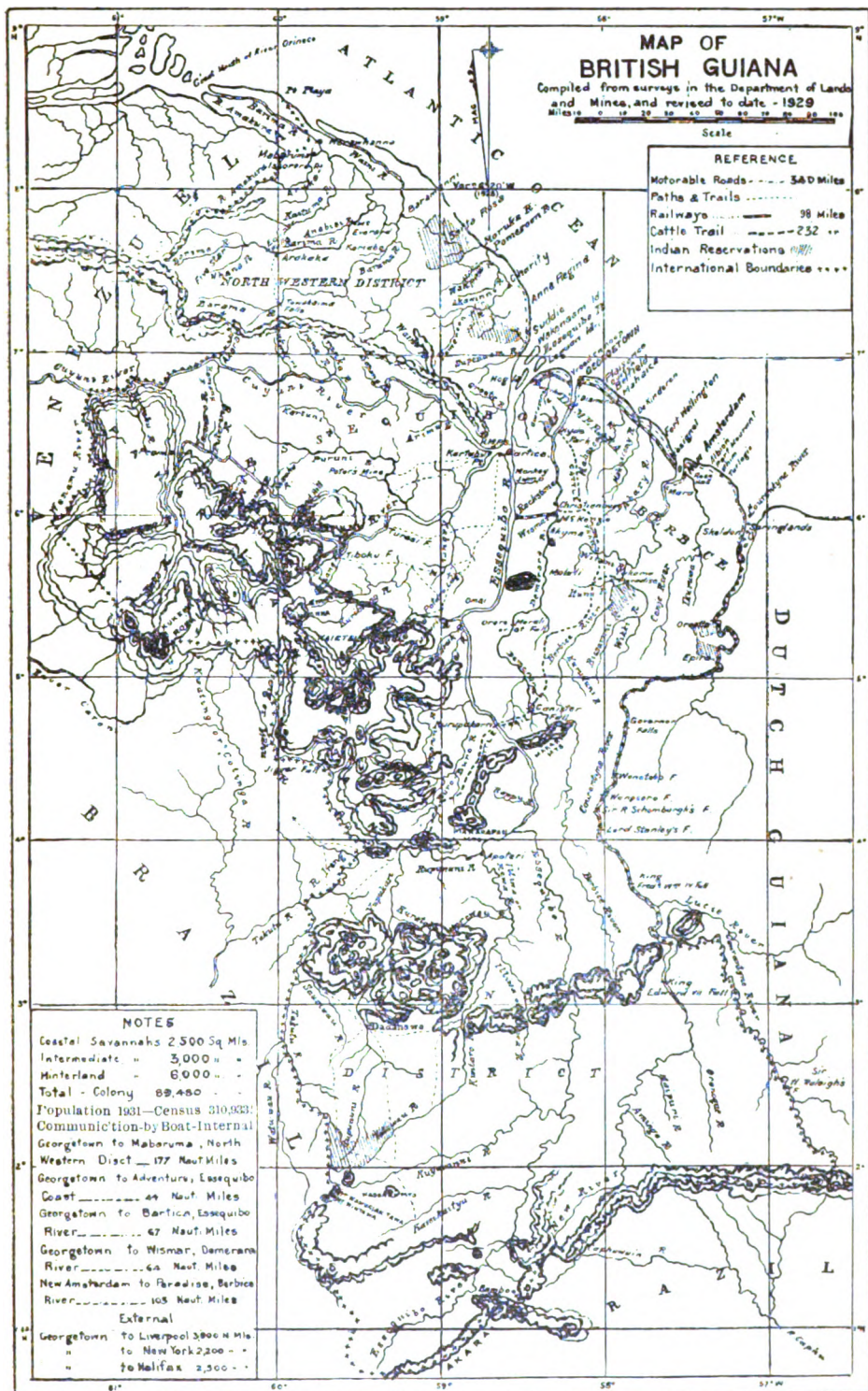
XVII.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications of the British Guiana Government are on sale at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at the prices indicated :—

Handbook of the Colony	...	...	...	...	1s. each.
Agricultural Journal of British Guiana...	...	...	...	...	6d. each.
"Rubber and Balata in British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	6d. each.
"Timbers of British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	5s. each.
Memorandum of terms on which Crown land can be bought	...	...	...	...	2d. each.
Annual Reports of :—					
Transport and Harbours Department	...	...	...	...	} ½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s. each.
Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	...
Commissioner of Lands and Mines	...	...	...	...
Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	...
Director of Education	...	...	...	...
Director of Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Director of Public Works	...	...	...	...
Director of Widows' and Orphans' Fund	...	...	...	...
District Administration	...	...	...	...
Official Receiver and Public Trustee	...	...	...	...	} 2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s. per Ordinance.
Postmaster-General	...	...	...	...
Registrar-General	...	...	...	...	} 2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s.
And any others likely to be of interest	...	...	...	...
Copies of British Guiana Ordinances likely to be interest to persons outside the Colony.	...	...	...	...	} 6 guineas per set (cloth). 5 guineas per set (stiff paper).
Regulations passed under these Ordinances	...	...	...	...
Volumes of revised edition of Laws of British Guiana to 1929.	...	...	...	...	£1.
Blue Book	...	...	...	...	½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s.
Legislative Council papers likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony.	...	...	...	...	Free of charge.
Copies of Railway tariffs and time tables	...	...	...	...

The following publications relating to the Colony can be obtained from the publishers and at the prices stated opposite them :—

Centenary History and Handbook of British Guiana, by A. R. F. Webber, F.R.G.S. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	5s. each.
Through British Guiana to the Summit of Mount Roraima, by Mrs. (now Lady) Clementi. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	5s. each.
Travels in Guiana and on the Orinoco, by R. H. Schomburgk. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	12s. 6d. each.
Travels in British Guiana, by R. H. Schomburgk (in two volumes). (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	£1 0s. 10d. for both volumes.
The Year Book of the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras and British West Indies, 1932, by Sir Algernon Aspinall. (Wm. Fogarty, Limited)	...	...	...	9s. each.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
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TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

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